



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 110th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 153

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, MAY 21, 2007

No. 83

House of Representatives

The House met at 10:30 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SALAZAR of Colorado).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
May 21, 2007.

I hereby appoint the Honorable JOHN T. SALAZAR to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 4, 2007, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate. 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 gentlewoman from California (Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD) for 5 minutes.

SAFE ACT RE-INTRODUCTION

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, to help address domestic violence in our country, I rise to announce the re-introduction of the Security and Financial Empowerment Act, or as it is better known, the SAFE Act. Domestic violence is a personal and social tragedy that negatively impacts all of our society.

On average, every day in our country, more than three women are murdered by their husband or boyfriend, and nearly one-third of American women

report being physically or sexually abused by a husband or boyfriend at some point in their lives.

The physical and psychological consequences of domestic violence are exacerbated by the less obvious economic consequences. For example, one of the key reasons survivors stay in or return to an abusive environment is because they are financially dependent upon their abuser to provide for them and their children. As a result of the abuse, employed women often lose their jobs due to frequent tardiness or absenteeism or because their abuser stalks and harasses them at work.

To help break this cycle of violence, I have introduced the SAFE Act with representative TED POE.

The SAFE Act would provide employed survivors of domestic violence with greater employment protections and increased economic stability.

Specifically, the SAFE Act would enable the survivors of domestic violence to pursue legal assistance, medical care and meet other immediate needs associated with violence in their lives without the fear of losing their job.

If survivors of abuse are fired or forced to leave their job as a result of the abuse, the SAFE Act makes them eligible for unemployment benefits. The SAFE Act also helps employers address the negative impact of domestic violence in the workplace.

While it is true that domestic violence is a personal tragedy, it is also true that it has costly negative consequences to employers who pay an estimated \$3-13 billion a year in sick leave, absenteeism and lost productivity.

The SAFE Act helps businesses save money by helping to reduce absenteeism and lost productivity and by enabling businesses to retain valuable and experienced employees, thereby avoiding the high cost associated with training new staff.

In summary, the SAFE Act empowers survivors of domestic violence. It

protects the bottom line of business, and it improves the quality of life of our American society.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the many advocacy groups for their support of the SAFE Act and for the work they do every day to end domestic and sexual violence in our country.

And I sincerely thank Representative POE for his cosponsorship, and I look forward to working with him and my colleagues in Congress to pass the SAFE Act and empower women against the violence in their life.

FOOD STAMP CHALLENGE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 4, 2007, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) is recognized during morning-hour debate for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, today is my final day on the Food Stamp Challenge, an initiative where public officials eat for 1 week on a food stamp budget, \$21 for the week. That is \$3 a day, or \$1 per meal. This amount reflects the national average of the food stamp benefit.

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of the Food Stamp Challenge is to raise awareness of the crucial role the food stamp program serves in the lives of 26 million Americans each month, including over 450,000 in my State of Massachusetts.

Three of my esteemed colleagues, Representatives JO ANN EMERSON, JAN SCHAKOWSKY and TIM RYAN, joined me in taking the challenge over the past week. And although we may be less energetic and perhaps crankier than when we started the challenge nearly a week ago, each of us has learned a great deal.

Certainly my wife, Lisa, and I have gained valuable insights from our experience on a very tight budget. We have much more sympathy over how the lack of energy and the hard choices of

□ 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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how to stretch the budget and put food on the table might also stretch one's patience and stress a marriage. We can imagine the worry and pain of parents if we had to feed our children on this kind of budget.

These are just a few of our reflections over the past week. Yet truly our most valuable lesson came from the scores of individuals who reached out to us to share their personal experiences struggling to put food on the table for their families. Whether they posted comments on our blog or called my office and spoke with my staff, these individuals taught Lisa and me about how hardworking Americans manage to provide for themselves and their families in spite of inadequate food stamp benefit levels.

They talked about having to make tough trade-offs between paying utility bills, buying clothes for their children, addressing medical needs and purchasing food. They also described the trade-off between eating to be healthy or eating to be full. These kinds of trade-offs are unfair and unacceptable.

Mr. Speaker, America can and should do more for low-income individuals and families working hard to survive each and every day. One way we can do that is through the Feeding America's Families Act, a bill that I introduced earlier this month with my colleague, Congresswoman JO ANN EMERSON.

The Feeding America's Families Act would strengthen the food stamp program to better meet the needs of low-income Americans. It raises the minimum benefit from \$10 a month—an amount that has not increased since the 1970s—to about \$30 a month. It also indexes current benefit levels to the rate of inflation, ensuring that the purchasing power of food stamps remains constant.

Furthermore, because access to the food stamp program should be the right of every lawfully residing person in this country, the bill restores eligibility to all legal immigrants, a provision that was removed in 1996.

On Sunday, May 13, Mother's Day, the New York Times editorial stated that "bolstering food stamps must be Congress's top priority in this year's farm bill." Well, I could not agree more. My week on the Food Stamp Challenge has not only strengthened my conviction, I encourage all of my colleagues to cosponsor H.R. 2129, Feeding America's Families Act, and other legislative efforts to bolster and improve our Federal hunger and nutrition programs.

The cliché tells us that where there's a will there's a way. But in this case, there is a very clear way. The question is, do we have the political will? I believe we do.

EVA R. BACA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MCGOVERN). Pursuant to the order of the House of January 4, 2007, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SALAZAR) is

recognized during morning-hour debate for 5 minutes.

Mr. SALAZAR. Mr. Speaker, this morning as we stand here in our Nation's Capitol, family and friends in Colorado are gathered together to celebrate the life of a truly great American, a wonderful human being. The child of Mexican immigrants, Eva Baca was born on January 1, 1929 in Pueblo, Colorado. She graduated from Pueblo Central High School and attended Colorado State College. Ms. Baca, as a member of the first graduating class in 1965. As a widowed mother of two, she balanced motherhood and her studies while attending Adams State College, receiving her master's in education in 1968.

Upon graduation, Ms. Baca taught at Lakeview and Hellbeck Elementary Schools. She went on to get her principal's certificate, and in 1972 she took her first administrative position at the new Eastwood Heights Elementary School. There she instituted new reading programs for children from low-income families.

Eva Baca was a strong advocate for the community in which she lived and worked to provide opportunities and increased accessibility to Pueblo's isolated, east side neighborhood. In 1983, Eva Baca was named director of Title I programs for Pueblo School District No. 60, a position she held for a decade until her retirement. Eva Baca has been recognized throughout Colorado and across the country with various honors and awards. Everyone who had the privilege of knowing her has a wonderful story to tell.

Most recently, she received the lifetime achievement award by the Pueblo Latino Chamber of Commerce for her outstanding educational leadership and contributions to the lives of countless children in her community.

On Thursday, Eva Baca passed away in Pueblo. She was a loving mother to Joyce and Robert Anderson, and Gilbert Baca; a cherished grandmother to Karl, Megan, Lindsey and Nick. She was a fearless educator and dear friend.

In 1993, Eastwood Heights Elementary School, the school that she gave so many years of her life, was renamed in her honor. Today, 250 children attend Eva R. Baca Elementary School, a living tribute to a woman who spent her life focused on those around her.

John Lubbock wrote, "The important thing is not so much that every child should be taught, as that every child should be given the wish to learn."

For the countless children that Eva Baca has given the wish to learn, we thank her.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 44 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess until noon.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CLEAVER) at noon.

PRAYER

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

On this day, May 21, 1944, Judge Learned Hand gave a speech at "I Am an American Day" in Central Park, New York. In it he expressed his faith in You, O Lord, and Your designs for this country. He said, "Liberty lies in the hearts of men and women; when it dies, there is no constitution, no law, no court can even do much to help it. While it lies there it needs no constitution, no law, no court to save it."

"What then is the spirit of liberty?" he asked rhetorically in 1944.

"I cannot define it," he said.

"I can only tell you my own faith. The spirit of liberty is the spirit which is not too sure that it is right . . ."

But he went on: "In the spirit of that America for which our young men and women are at this moment fighting and dying; in that spirit of liberty and of America, I ask you to rise with me and pledge our faith in the glorious destiny of our beloved country."

Lord, to this kind of act of faith we add our own prayer and hope today and say: "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 gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. FOXX 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.

HONORING CAPTAIN LARRY BAUGUCESS

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the incredible sacrifice, patriotism and valor of the life of Captain Larry Bauguess of Moravian Falls, North Carolina. Captain Bauguess, an officer in the 82nd Airborne, fell in the line of duty last week as he left a meeting on the Pakistan and Afghanistan border and came under enemy fire. He was a man of true courage and principle who served our Nation with distinction with the United States Army since 1993.

He was a man who not only knew the value of liberty but also cherished his family, never taking their love or respect for granted. He will be remembered as a paratrooper of great valor, impeccable honor and tremendous faith, a father who gave his children an unblemished legacy, a husband of unflagging commitment, a son who evoked the greatest pride.

Captain Bauguess is survived by his wife, Wesley, and two daughters, Ryann and Ellie. His absence leaves a hole in the Bauguess family, the 82nd Airborne and in his community.

I am confident that he will long be remembered as a man who knew the meaning of sacrifice and the call of duty to family and country.

Mr. Speaker, my thoughts and my prayers are with Captain Bauguess' wife, daughters and extended family. May they sense God's comforting presence during this trying time. Our Nation is blessed to call him an honored son. We pledge our commitment to the family he left behind, and we mourn his passing.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 18, 2007.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on May 18, 2007, at 3:10 p.m. and said to contain a message from the President whereby he notifies the Congress he has extended the national emergency with respect to the Development Fund for Iraq.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

LORRAINE C. MILLER,
Clerk of the House.

CONTINUATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR IRAQ—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 110-36)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Reg-*

ister and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice to the *Federal Register* for publication. This notice states that the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13303 of May 22, 2003, as modified in scope and relied upon for additional steps taken in Executive Order 13315 of August 28, 2003, Executive Order 13350 of July 29, 2004, and Executive Order 13364 of November 29, 2004, is to continue in effect beyond May 22, 2007.

The threats of attachment or other judicial process against (i) the Development Fund for Iraq, (ii) Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products, and interests therein, and proceeds, obligations, or any financial instruments of any nature whatsoever arising from or related to the sale or marketing thereof, and interests therein, or (iii) any accounts, assets, investments, or any other property of any kind owned by, belonging to, or held by, on behalf of, or otherwise for the Central Bank of Iraq obstruct the orderly reconstruction of Iraq. These threats also impede the restoration and maintenance of peace and security and the development of political, administrative, and economic institutions in Iraq. These threats continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. Accordingly, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency protecting the Development Fund for Iraq, certain other property in which Iraq has an interest, and the Central Bank of Iraq and maintain in force the measures to respond to this threat.

GEORGE W. BUSH,
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 18, 2007.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 3 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 3 p.m.

□ 1502

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SALAZAR) at 3 o'clock and 2 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

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

INDUSTRIAL BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACT OF 2007

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 698) to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to establish industrial bank holding company regulation, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 698

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Industrial Bank Holding Company Act of 2007".

SEC. 2. INDUSTRIAL BANK HOLDING COMPANY REGULATION.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—

(1) INDUSTRIAL BANK.—Section 3(a) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(4) INDUSTRIAL BANK.—The term 'industrial bank' means any insured State bank that is an industrial bank, industrial loan company, or other institution that is excluded, pursuant to section 2(c)(2)(H) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, from the definition of the term 'bank' for purposes of such Act."

(2) INDUSTRIAL BANK HOLDING COMPANY.—Section 3(w) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813(w)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

"(8) INDUSTRIAL BANK HOLDING COMPANY.—The term 'industrial bank holding company' means any company that—

"(A) controls (as determined by the Corporation pursuant to section 2(a) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956), directly or indirectly, any industrial bank; and

"(B) is not—

"(i) 1 or more of the following: a bank holding company, a savings and loan holding company, a company that is subject to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 pursuant to section 8(a) of the International Banking Act of 1978, or a holding company regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to section 240.15c3-1(a)(7) of title 17 of the Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on January 29, 2007); or

"(ii) controlled by a company described in clause (i).

"(9) CAPITAL TERMS RELATING TO INDUSTRIAL BANK HOLDING COMPANIES.—

"(A) ADEQUATELY CAPITALIZED.—With respect to an industrial bank holding company, the term 'adequately capitalized' means a level of capitalization which meets or exceeds all applicable Federal regulatory capital standards.

"(B) WELL CAPITALIZED.—With respect to an industrial bank holding company, the term 'well capitalized' means a level of capitalization which meets or exceeds the required capital levels for well capitalized industrial bank holding companies established by the Corporation."

(3) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO OTHER DEFINITIONS.—

(A) APPROPRIATE FEDERAL BANKING AGENCY.—Section 3(q)(3) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813(q)(3)) is amended—

(i) by striking "or a foreign" and inserting "any foreign"; and

(ii) by inserting “, and any industrial bank holding company and any subsidiary of an industrial bank holding company (other than a bank)” after “insured branch”.

(B) DEPOSITORY INSTITUTION HOLDING COMPANY.—Section 3(w)(1) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813(w)(1)) is amended—

(i) by striking “or a savings” and inserting “, any savings”; and

(ii) by inserting “, and any industrial bank holding company” before the period at the end.

(b) INDUSTRIAL BANK HOLDING COMPANY REGISTRATION AND OWNERSHIP.—The Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1811 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 51. INDUSTRIAL BANK HOLDING COMPANY REGULATION.

“(a) ACQUISITION OF INDUSTRIAL BANK SHARES OR ASSETS.—Section 3 of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (other than section 3(c)(3)(B) of that Act) shall apply to any company that is or would become an industrial bank holding company in the same manner as such section applies to a company that is or would become a bank holding company, except that for purposes of applying this subsection—

“(1) any reference to a ‘bank holding company’ in such section 3 shall be deemed to be a reference to an ‘industrial bank holding company’;

“(2) any reference to a ‘bank’ in such section 3 shall be deemed to be a reference to an ‘industrial bank’;

“(3) any reference to the ‘Board’ in such section 3 shall be deemed to be a reference to the Corporation;

“(4) any reference to the ‘Bank Holding Company Act Amendments of 1970’ in such section 3 shall be deemed to be a reference to the ‘Industrial Bank Holding Company Act of 2007’;

“(5) any reference to a ‘home State’ in such section 3 shall be deemed to be a reference to—

“(A) with respect to an industrial bank holding company, the State in which the total deposits of all banking subsidiaries of such company were the largest on the later of—

“(i) January 28, 2007; or

“(ii) the date on which the company becomes an industrial bank holding company under this section; and

“(B) with respect to an industrial bank, the home State of the bank as determined under section 44(g);

“(6) any reference to a ‘host State’ in such section 3 shall be deemed to be a reference to—

“(A) with respect to an industrial bank holding company, a State, other than the home State of the company, in which the company controls, or seeks to control, an industrial bank subsidiary; and

“(B) with respect to an industrial bank, the host State of the bank as determined under section 44(g);

“(7) any reference to an ‘out-of-State bank holding company’ in such section 3 shall be deemed to be a reference to, with respect to any State, an industrial bank holding company whose home State is another State; and

“(8) any reference to an ‘out-of-State bank’ in such section 3 shall be deemed to be a reference to, with respect to any State, an industrial bank whose home State is another State.

“(b) APPLICATION PROCESS.—An application filed under subsection (a) to acquire control of an industrial bank shall be treated as an application for a deposit facility for purposes of this Act and any other Federal law.

“(c) REGISTRATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Each industrial bank holding company shall register with the Corporation on forms prescribed by the Corporation before the end of the 180-day period beginning on the later of—

“(A) the date the company becomes an industrial bank holding company; or

“(B) the date of the enactment of the Industrial Bank Holding Company Act of 2007.

“(2) INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED.—Each registration submitted under paragraph (1) shall include such information, under oath, with respect to the financial condition, ownership, operations, management, and inter-company relationships of the industrial bank holding company and subsidiaries of such holding company, and other factors (including information described in subsection (d)(1)(C)), as the Corporation may determine to be appropriate to carry out the purposes of this section.

“(3) EXTENSION OF TIME FOR SUBMITTING COMPLETE INFORMATION.—Upon application by an industrial bank holding company and subject to such requirements, factors, and evidence as the Corporation may require, the Corporation may extend the period described in paragraph (1) within which such company shall register and file the requisite information.

“(d) REPORTS AND EXAMINATIONS.—

“(1) REPORTS.—

“(A) REPORTS REQUIRED.—Each industrial bank holding company and each subsidiary of an industrial bank holding company, other than an industrial bank, shall file with the Corporation such reports as may be required by the Corporation.

“(B) FORM AND MANNER.—Reports filed under subparagraph (A) shall be made under oath and shall be in such form and for such periods, as the Corporation may prescribe.

“(C) INFORMATION.—Each report filed under subparagraph (A) shall contain such information as the Corporation may require concerning—

“(i) the operations of the industrial bank holding company and the holding company’s subsidiaries;

“(ii) the financial condition of the industrial bank holding company and such subsidiaries, together with information on systems maintained within the holding company or within any such subsidiary for monitoring and controlling financial and operating risks, and transactions with insured depository institution subsidiaries of the holding company;

“(iii) compliance by the industrial bank holding company and the holding company’s subsidiaries with all applicable Federal and State law; and

“(iv) such other information as the Corporation may require.

“(D) ACCEPTANCE OF EXISTING REPORTS.—For purposes of this paragraph, the Corporation may accept reports that an industrial bank holding company or any subsidiary of such company has provided or has been required to provide to any other Federal or State supervisor or to any appropriate self-regulatory organization.

“(2) EXAMINATIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Each industrial bank holding company and each subsidiary of each such holding company (other than an industrial bank) shall be subject to such examinations by the Corporation as the Corporation may prescribe for purposes of this section.

“(B) FURNISHING REPORTS TO OTHER AGENCIES.—Examination and other reports made or received under this section may be furnished by the Corporation to any other appropriate Federal agency or any appropriate State bank supervisor or other State financial supervisory agency.

“(C) USE OF REPORTS FROM OTHER AGENCIES.—The Corporation may use, for the pur-

poses of this subsection, reports of examination made by any other appropriate Federal agency, any appropriate State bank supervisor, or any other State financial supervisory authority with respect to any industrial bank holding company or subsidiary of any such holding company, to the extent the Corporation may determine such use to be feasible for such purposes.

“(3) CAPITAL.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Corporation may not, by regulation, guideline, order, or otherwise, prescribe or impose any capital or capital adequacy rules, guidelines, standards, or requirements on any functionally regulated affiliate (as defined in section 45) of any depository institution that is controlled by an industrial bank holding company that—

“(i) is not a depository institution; and

“(ii) is—

“(I) in compliance with the applicable capital requirements of the appropriate Federal supervisory agency of the affiliate (including the Securities and Exchange Commission or State insurance authority);

“(II) properly registered as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, or with any State; or

“(III) is licensed as an insurance agent with the appropriate State insurance authority.

“(B) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Subparagraph (A) shall not be construed as preventing the Corporation from imposing capital or capital adequacy rules, guidelines, standards, or requirements with respect to—

“(i) activities of a registered investment adviser other than with respect to investment advisory activities or activities incidental to investment advisory activities; or

“(ii) activities of a licensed insurance agent other than insurance agency activities or activities incidental to insurance agency activities.

“(e) ACCESS TO INFORMATION.—

“(1) INFORMATION PROVIDED BY CORPORATION.—Any confidential supervisory information, including examination or other reports, pertaining to an industrial bank furnished by the Corporation to any other Federal agency or any appropriate State supervisory agency shall remain confidential unless the Corporation, in writing, otherwise consents.

“(2) DEFERENCE TO DEPOSITORY INSTITUTION EXAMINATIONS.—Any appropriate Federal supervisory agency of a holding company of an industrial bank shall, to the fullest extent possible, forego any examination of any depository institution subsidiary of the holding company and use the reports of examinations of the institution made by the appropriate Federal banking agency and the appropriate State bank supervisor in lieu of a direct examination.

“(3) INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED TO CORPORATION.—

“(A) REQUEST TO AGENCY.—Upon request by the Corporation, an appropriate Federal supervisory agency may provide to the Corporation information regarding the condition of an industrial bank, any holding company that controls such industrial bank, or any other affiliate of any such holding company that is necessary to assess risk to the industrial bank.

“(B) AVAILABILITY FROM HOLDING COMPANY DIRECTLY.—Notwithstanding section 45, section 115 of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, or any other provision of law (including any regulation), if the information requested under subparagraph (A) is not provided to the Corporation, and the information is necessary to assess risk to the industrial bank, the Corporation may require the holding company or affiliate referred to in such subparagraph with respect to such bank to provide such information to the Corporation.

“(4) EXAMINATIONS BY CORPORATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B) and notwithstanding section 45, section 115 of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, or any other provision of law (including any regulation), no law shall be construed as preventing the Corporation from examining an affiliate of an industrial bank pursuant to paragraph (2), (3), or (4) of section 10(b), as may be necessary to disclose fully the relationship between the industrial bank and the affiliate, and the effect of such relationship on the industrial bank, if the Corporation finds such examination necessary to determine the condition of an industrial bank.

“(B) FUNCTIONALLY REGULATED AFFILIATES.— Before the Corporation may examine any affiliate of an industrial bank that is—

“(i) a broker, a dealer, an investment company, or an investment advisor, or

“(ii) an entity that is subject to consolidated supervision by the Securities and Exchange Commission, other than a depository institution,

the Corporation shall request the Commission to provide the information that the Corporation is seeking to obtain through examination and may proceed with the examination only if the requested information is not provided by the Commission in a timely manner.

“(f) LIMITATION ON CONTROL.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (3) or (4), no industrial bank may be controlled, directly or indirectly, by a commercial firm.

“(2) COMMERCIAL FIRM DEFINED.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘commercial firm’ means any entity at least 15 percent of the annual gross revenues of which on a consolidated basis, including all affiliates of the entity, were derived from engaging, on an on-going basis, in activities that are not financial in nature or incidental to a financial activity during at least 3 of the prior 4 calendar quarters, as determined by the Corporation in accordance with regulations which the Corporation shall prescribe.

“(3) PRE-2003 EXCLUSIONS.—

“(A) GRANDFATHERED INSTITUTIONS.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to any industrial bank—

“(i) which became an insured depository institution before October 1, 2003, or pursuant to an application for deposit insurance which was approved by the Corporation before such date; and

“(ii) with respect to which there is no change in control, directly or indirectly, of the bank after September 30, 2003, that requires a registration under this section or an application under section 7(j) or 18(c), section 3 of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, or section 10 of the Home Owners’ Loan Act, except a direct or indirect change of control in which—

“(I) immediately prior to such change in control neither the ultimate acquiring holding company nor the ultimate acquired holding company is a commercial firm;

“(II) immediately after such change of control the resulting ultimate holding company is not a commercial firm; and

“(III) the resulting ultimate holding company is subject to consolidated supervision by the Office of Thrift Supervision or a holding company regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to section 240.15c3-1(a)(7) of title 17 of the Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on January 29, 2007).

“(B) CORPORATE REORGANIZATIONS PERMITTED.—The acquisition of direct or indirect control of the industrial bank referred to in subparagraph (A)(ii) shall not be treated as a ‘change in control’ for purposes of such subparagraph if—

“(i) the company acquiring control is itself directly or indirectly controlled by a com-

pany that was an affiliate of such bank on the date referred to in such subparagraph, and remains an affiliate at all times after such date; and

“(ii) the transaction through which the company acquired control of the industrial bank constituted solely a corporate reorganization of a company that controlled the industrial bank on the date referred to in such subparagraph.

“(4) PRE-2007 EXCLUSIONS.—

“(A) GRANDFATHERED COMMERCIAL FIRMS.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any commercial firm—

“(i) which became a holding company of an industrial bank by virtue of acquiring control of an industrial bank on or after October 1, 2003, and before January 29, 2007;

“(ii) which does not acquire control of any other depository institution after January 28, 2007;

“(iii) with respect to which there is no change in control, directly or indirectly, of any depository institution subsidiary after January 28, 2007, that requires a registration under this section or an application under section 7(j) or 18(c), section 3 of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, or section 10 of the Home Owners’ Loan Act; and

“(iv) each industrial bank subsidiary of which remains in compliance with the limitations contained in subparagraph (B).

“(B) ACTIVITY AND BRANCHING LIMITATIONS.—An industrial bank subsidiary of a commercial firm described in clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) of subparagraph (A) is in compliance with the requirements of this subparagraph for purposes of subparagraph (A)(iv) so long as the industrial bank—

“(i) engages only in activities in which the industrial bank was engaged on January 28, 2007; and

“(ii) does not acquire, establish, or operate any branch, deposit production office, loan production office, automated teller machine, or remote service unit in any State other than the home State of the bank or any host State in which such bank operated branches on January 28, 2007.

“(C) CORPORATE REORGANIZATIONS PERMITTED.—The acquisition of direct or indirect control of a depository institution subsidiary referred to in subparagraph (A)(iii) shall not be treated as a ‘change in control’ for purposes of such subparagraph if—

“(i) the company acquiring control is itself directly or indirectly controlled by a company that was an affiliate of such subsidiary on the date referred to in such subparagraph, and remains an affiliate at all times after such date; and

“(ii) the transaction through which the company acquired control of the depository institution constituted solely a corporate reorganization of a company that controlled the depository institution on the date referred to in such subparagraph.

“(g) PROCEDURES AND TIMING FOR TERMINATION OF ACTIVITIES OR DIVESTITURE.—

“(1) TRANSITION PROVISION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Any company that fails to comply with the provisions of subsection (f) shall divest its ownership or control of each industrial bank subsidiary of the company not later than the end of the 2-year period beginning on the first date that the company ceased to comply with subsection (f).

“(B) EXTENSION OF TIME PERIOD.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Upon application by a holding company that controls an industrial bank, the appropriate Federal supervisory agency of such holding company may extend the 2-year period referred to in subparagraph (A) with respect to such company for not more than 1 year if, in such agency’s judgment, such an extension would not be detrimental to the public interest.

“(ii) FACTORS.—In making any decision to grant an extension under clause (i) to a holding company of an industrial bank, the appropriate Federal supervisory agent of such holding company shall consider whether—

“(I) the company has made a good faith effort to divest such interests; and

“(II) such extension is necessary to avert substantial loss to the company.

“(2) CONDITIONS BEFORE DIVESTITURE.—During the 2-year period referred to in paragraph (1)(A) with respect to any company and any extension of such period, the appropriate Federal supervisory agency may impose any conditions or restrictions on the company or any subsidiary of the company (other than a bank), including restricting or prohibiting transactions between the company or subsidiary and any depository institution subsidiary of the company, as are appropriate under the circumstances.

“(3) TERMINATION OF ACTIVITIES OR DIVESTITURE OF NONBANK SUBSIDIARIES CONSTITUTING SERIOUS RISK.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the appropriate Federal supervisory agency may, whenever such agency has reasonable cause to believe that the continuation by a holding company of an industrial bank of any activity or of ownership or control of any nonbank subsidiary of such holding company, other than a nonbank subsidiary of a depository institution, constitutes a serious risk to the financial safety, soundness, or stability of a depository institution subsidiary of the holding company and is inconsistent with sound banking principles or with the purposes of this section, at the election of the holding company—

“(i) order such holding company or any such nonbank subsidiary, after due notice and opportunity for hearing, and after considering the views of the appropriate Federal banking agency and, if applicable, appropriate State bank supervisor, to terminate such activities or to terminate (within 120 days or such longer period as the appropriate Federal supervisory agency may direct in unusual circumstances) the ownership or control by such holding company or nonbank subsidiary of any such depository institution subsidiary either by sale or by distribution of the shares of the depository institution subsidiary, in accordance with subparagraph (B), to the shareholders of the holding company of the industrial bank; or

“(ii) order the holding company of the industrial bank, after due notice and opportunity for hearing, and after consultation with the appropriate State bank supervisor for the industrial bank, to terminate (within 120 days or such longer period as the appropriate Federal supervisory agency may direct) the ownership or control of any such industrial bank by such company.

“(B) PRO RATA DISTRIBUTION.—Any distribution to shareholders referred to in clause (i) shall be pro rata with respect to all of the shareholders of the distributing company, and such company shall not make any charge to any shareholder in connection with such distribution.

“(4) FOREIGN BANK OWNERSHIP.—

“(A) INDUSTRIAL BANKS.—After January 28, 2007, no foreign bank may acquire, directly or indirectly, control of an industrial bank unless the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System has determined by order, or in the case of a foreign bank that is a savings and loan holding company the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Director of Office of Thrift Supervision have jointly determined by order, in connection with the change in control or acquisition of the industrial bank and after consultation with the Corporation, that the

foreign bank is subject to comprehensive supervision or regulation on a consolidated basis by the appropriate authorities in the bank's home country in accordance with the standard in section 3(c)(3)(B) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956.

“(B) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, after the date of enactment of the Industrial Bank Holding Company Act of 2007, the Director of the Office of Thrift Supervision shall not approve any acquisition of a savings association under section 10(e)(2) of the Home Owners' Loan Act by a foreign bank that is subject to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 pursuant to section 8(a) of the International Banking Act of 1978 and that is not a bank holding company unless the Director of the Office of Thrift Supervision and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System have jointly determined, by order, in connection with the acquisition of the savings association that the foreign bank is subject to comprehensive supervision or regulation on a consolidated basis by the appropriate authorities in the bank's home country in accordance with the standard in section 3(c)(3)(B) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956.

“(5) HOLDING COMPANY RESPONSIBILITY.—

“(A) SOURCE OF STRENGTH.—Notwithstanding section 45, a holding company of an industrial bank—

“(i) shall serve as a source of financial and managerial strength to the subsidiary banks of such holding company; and

“(ii) shall not conduct the operations of the holding company in an unsafe or unsound manner.

“(B) IMPLEMENTATION.—The appropriate Federal supervisory agency of the holding company of an industrial bank shall implement the requirements under subparagraph (A).

“(h) ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.—

“(1) AGENT FOR SERVICE OF PROCESS.—The Corporation may require any industrial bank holding company, or persons connected with such holding company if it is not a corporation, to execute and file a prescribed form of irrevocable appointment of agent for service of process.

“(2) RELEASE FROM REGISTRATION.—The Corporation may at any time, upon the Corporation's own motion or upon application, release a registered industrial bank holding company from any registration previously made by such company, if the Corporation determines that such company no longer controls any industrial bank.

“(i) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:

“(1) APPROPRIATE FEDERAL SUPERVISORY AGENCY.—The term ‘appropriate Federal supervisory agency’ means, with respect to a company that controls an industrial bank—

“(A) the Corporation, in the case of a company that is an industrial bank holding company;

“(B) the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, in the case of a company that is a bank holding company or that is subject to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 pursuant to section 8(a) of the International Banking Act of 1978;

“(C) the Office of Thrift Supervision, in the case of a company that is a savings and loan holding company; and

“(D) the Securities and Exchange Commission, in the case of a company that is regulated by the Commission pursuant to section 240.15c3-1(a)(7) of title 17 of the Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on January 29, 2007).

“(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Under the definition of the term ‘appropriate Federal supervisory agency’ in paragraph (1), more than 1 agency may be an appropriate Federal

supervisory agency with respect to any given company that controls an industrial bank.”.

(C) ENFORCEMENT.—

(1) Section 8(b) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1818(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(11) INDUSTRIAL BANK HOLDING COMPANIES.—This subsection and subsections (c) through (s) and subsection (u) of this section shall apply to any industrial bank holding company, and to any subsidiary (other than a bank) of an industrial bank holding company in the same manner as such subsections apply to State nonmember insured banks.”.

(2) Section 8(h)(2) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1818(h)(2)) is amended by striking “(2) Any party to” and inserting “(2) Any party aggrieved by an order of any appropriate Federal supervisory agency under section 51 or any party to”.

(3) Section 8(i) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1818(i)) is amended by striking “or 39” each place such term appears and inserting “, 39, or 51”.

(d) PROMPT CORRECTIVE ACTION.—Section 38(f)(2)(H) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1831o(f)(2)(H)) is amended by—

(1) by striking “BANK HOLDING COMPANY.—Prohibiting any bank” and inserting “HOLDING COMPANY.—

“(i) BANK HOLDING COMPANY.—Prohibiting any bank”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new clause:

“(ii) INDUSTRIAL BANK HOLDING COMPANY.—Prohibiting any industrial bank holding company having control of the insured depository institution from making any capital distribution without the prior approval of the Corporation.”.

(e) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 10(e)(2) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1820(e)(2)) is amended by inserting “or section 51” after “subsection (b)(4)”.

(2) Section 1101(6) of the Right to Financial Privacy Act of 1978 (12 U.S.C. 3401(6)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(B) in subparagraph (C), by inserting “and” after the semicolon; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (C) the following new paragraph:

“(D) any industrial bank holding company (as defined in section 3(w)(8) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act);”.

(3) Section 115 of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (12 U.S.C. 1820a) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking “or” after “bank holding company” and inserting “, industrial bank holding company, or”;

(B) in subsection (d)—

(i) by redesignating paragraphs (5), (6), and (7) as paragraphs (6), (7), and (8), respectively; and

(ii) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following new paragraph:

“(5) INDUSTRIAL BANK HOLDING COMPANY.—The term ‘industrial bank holding company’ has the same meaning as in section 3(w)(8) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act.”.

(4) Section 304(g)(1) of the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act of 1975 (12 U.S.C. 2803(g)(1)) is amended by inserting “, industrial bank holding company,” after “bank holding company”.

SEC. 3. REGULATIONS.

The Corporation shall prescribe such regulations as the Corporation determines to be appropriate to carry out the amendments made by this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK) and the

gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GILLMOR) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, at the outset, I ask that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to include in the RECORD extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the House today revisits the subject of the industrial loan corporation.

Industrial loan corporations were created early in the last century as a kind of a niche at a time when it was felt that banks did not adequately serve working people, people of lower incomes.

When Congress dealt with the situation of banking reform in the 1980s, Congress decided to limit this form to six States, which now have the right to issue industrial loan charters, and recognize that the general business of banking was now being carried out in a way that did not require these niche banks, which Congress did not want to at that time wipe out banks that had been appropriately established under existing law.

But it's clear that they were regarded as a somewhat nonconforming use. There are people today who talk about what a good thing the industrial loan corporations are. None of them, however, seem to me to have shown the courage of their convictions, because those who believe that the industrial loan corporation should continue to flourish and grow, as will happen if we don't pass the bill, ought to be abolishing that restriction that says only six States can issue those charters.

I cannot think of any other financial instrument of which we have general approval where only six States are allowed to charter them. People who genuinely believe in the ILCs are the ones who ought to be pushing legislation. They do not. They implicitly accept the fact that they are an exception to a general principle.

The particular general principle to which they are an exception is the one which we have affirmed recently when we did the Gramm-Leach-Bliley bill, namely that banking and commerce should be separate.

Now, let me be very clear. If an entity that is in the manufacturing business or the retail business or any other business wants to get into financing its purchases, or even wants to lend money to people, they wouldn't be affected by this as long as they were willing to forgo deposit insurance.

We are here because if you become an official bank, as ILCs can be to this extent, you get various benefits from the Federal Government, including deposit insurance. So this is not the Federal

Government intruding on purely private business decisions, it is the Federal Government saying, look, we have set up the system of deposit insurance. We have set up other things that apply to banks. We want to restrict those services to entities which are only in the banking business. We do not want people who have as their primary business a manufacturer or wholesale or retail sales also dealing with banking. We think that is an unwise mixture. We think that the decisions that are made that we want to insure through the depository insurance system ought to be made purely on the banking aspects of this and not because the bank will make money on the side from where the purchase goes.

Now, people have asked, why this legislation now? The answer is that for a variety of reasons, I am not fully aware of why, this situation changed drastically in the last few years.

ILCs, as they exist today, are not a problem. No one is talking about abolishing them. In the State of Utah, where they are most important, and where there continues to be strong support for them, there is opposition to them even in some of the other States that have the right to charter them, the estimate we received from the Utah bank supervisor was that 93 percent of the assets of ILCs meet the test that we would apply here in this bill to everybody.

That test, by the way, is the one that we took out of Gramm-Leach-Bliley; namely, that to be in the banking business, you have to be at least 85 percent a financial institution, though we do recognize there will be some incidentals. Ninety-three percent of the Utah ILCs meet this.

The problem is over the last few years, a number of large manufacturing and commercial entities have decided that they would like to get into the ILC business. So people have said to us, why are you upsetting the status quo? We are not. Here, to be honest, we are preserving, we think, the status quo, which is the principle of the separation of banking, commerce, a banking system which exists under that rubric and a small niche for some banks which, for historical reasons, were allowed not necessarily to follow this.

What's changing the status quo is the application from a number of large entities, Wal-Mart, Home Depot, many others, to get into the ILC business. We believe that does not really reflect what Congress intended in the 1980s. It's not illegal under current law, but we think that Congress did not anticipate then that large commercial and manufacturing entities would seek substantially to broaden the ILC approach.

There were people who disagreed with us that we should preserve the distinction between banking and commerce. I asked them, where is that bill?

Again, those who would support by not changing the law a broad expansion

of the ILCs are the ones who are seeking drastic change in our banking laws. They are, in effect, saying, you know, this distinction between banking and commerce you make is arbitrary, it has been outdated, let's get rid of it.

Well, the way to get rid of that is for people to bring forward a bill. I can promise them as chairman of the Financial Services Committee, we will have a hearing, we will consider it. But let them bring forward a bill, and let's do that as a conscious decision of the Congress of the United States.

I will oppose it, I think most Members will, which is probably why they don't want to bring it forward. But let's not do it in a kind of a back-door way by the expansion of what had been intended to be a residual niche kind of banking. This bill today would say that going forward, it doesn't wipe out existing entities, but going forward, ILC charters will only be granted to those that are at least 85 percent financial.

I want to give my thanks to the Chair of the Federal Deposit Insurance Commission, Chairman Bair. They have been put in a tough situation, because the law theoretically allows them to create an infinite number of new ILCs with no respect whatsoever for the banking and commerce distinction. Once this House passed a bill on the subject, although it did not pass the Senate, a phrase one often hears, the FDIC at our request has imposed a moratorium on new ILC charters.

But the FDIC is a law-abiding organization. Chairwoman Bair has an appropriate understanding of the role of the regulatory body in a democratic system. She will not forever maintain a moratorium, nor should she. What she did was, quite appropriately, give Congress the chance to legislate. We are beginning that process today.

I hope that we will pass the bill, that it will go to the Senate and they will pass something, and we will be able to work out legislation which will essentially preserve the distinction between banking and commerce. The necessity for us to act now is that if we do not act, the status quo will be greatly transformed, and the distinction we have long maintained in our law between banking and commerce, instead of admitting a fairly small exception where six States can do it, and where even in the State where it is most prominent only 7 percent of the assets under this form are the exception, we will then see a general erosion. Erosion may understate it; a general abolition of the line between banking and commerce. We do not think that is appropriate, and passing this bill is the way to stop it.

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

Mr. GILLMOR. I want to thank Chairman FRANK for all his leadership on this issue, not just in this session, but in previous sessions, and also thank Ranking Member SPENCER BACHUS for his consistent support of the principles embodied in this legislation.

Chairman FRANK and I have cosponsored meaningful reform of the ILC charter option for a number of years now. We have gotten a bill, passed the House twice, it died in the Senate. I think this year, though, the third time may be the charm. I think we have substantially more support for this legislation in the Senate than in the past.

While it's available in only a handful of States, the ILC charter is the last loophole remaining for commercial firms wishing to engage in full-service banking.

While a majority of current commercial owners of industrial banks refrain from using all the banking powers available to them, the broad ILC charter does allow for a complete mixing of banking and commerce, which I and other objective observers, such as Alan Greenspan, Chairman Ben Bernanke and others, consider to be financially unwise.

The trend in Congress over the past several decades has been one of removing loopholes and exceptions in the bank law. We did it most recently in 1987 and in 1999, and the trend is clear: If you want to engage in full-service banking, you must become a bank or a thrift holding company.

Chartering an ILC in Utah is really your only option to make an end run around our bank laws, and the secret is out. ILC assets have grown more than 3,500 percent over the past decade. Applications for new ILCs look nothing like they did 80 years ago when this charter was created. States such as California, Maryland and others have taken notice of this alarming trend in ILC applications and have installed roadblocks to an extension of the charter.

State action alone is insufficient, however. It's time that Congress address this policy concern, using the time which was wisely given to us by the FDIC-imposed moratorium. I also want to commend Chairman Bair and the FDIC for listening to the concerns of Congress and imposing that moratorium.

Should Congress fail to send H.R. 698 to the President, we will be increasingly in danger of creating a parallel banking system to that which we have now and which has served the country very well. Both financial and commercial firms will look to this industrial bank option as a way to escape the rules that apply to everybody else. The banking system is well served by the different charter options available to them, but the universe in which an industrial bank can operate is more expansive than any other.

This is poor public policy. Simply saying that since no ILC has yet taken full advantage, that Congress shouldn't act, is wrong.

We are currently in a time of banking stability. Up until recently the FDIC had gone a record 952 days without a bank failure. But I don't like to think about the type of hit that the deposit insurance fund would have taken,

and the hit that taxpayers would have taken, if Enron had had an industrial bank prior to their collapse.

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This bill is a combination of significant bipartisan effort undertaken by myself and Chairman FRANK to strike a balance between protecting those ILCs already in existence and preventing any further widening of this loophole by commercial firms.

The list of supporters for this reform measure is long and growing. We have 145 cosponsors of this measure to date, and the other body has already begun its deliberations of an identical bill.

So I want to sincerely thank Chairman FRANK, Ranking Member BACHUS, and their staff for the hard work on this bill, and urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation.

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

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I now yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MATHESON), a former member of our committee with whom many of us disagree but who, representing the State of Utah, has been a very staunch and articulate defender of a form of banking which is very important in his State.

Mr. MATHESON. I thank Chairman FRANK for his good work. I have great respect for Chairman FRANK, and I have great respect for my colleague Mr. GILLMOR. On this particular issue, I respectfully have a different point of view, but I do understand the time and effort that has gone into looking at this issue.

I think it is important to note that when we look at legislation, we often are trying to solve problems and achieve progress. That is what Congress does, and my concern here is this is legislation that is a solution in search of the problem.

We already have a number of banks that have been chartered with commercial parents, and we have a track record of regulation of this type of institution that is a stellar track record. Quite frankly, I think the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the FDIC, and the State of Utah, which regulates these particular banks, has a great track record. So I fear that we have moved down a path where we said, "Oh, gee, these things could happen; therefore, let's stop this industry from moving in the direction that it has been moving."

I think it is important for us to show concern and make sure we don't go down a path that could have negative implications, but in this case where we have already had a number of banks chartered and a track record that is so solid and none of these potential problems have manifested themselves, I question whether Congress should be moving in this direction.

As this debate has moved along, we have also said, well, what about the auto companies? Maybe we should

carve out an exemption for them. What about the ones that already exist? Like Target already has one. We need to cut out an exemption for them.

As you start to slice and dice this industry and allow certain exemptions here and there, that calls into question the basic premise of if there really is a problem to have commercial ownership of this industry.

I will close with just one other point of fact. I noted in the hearing before the Financial Services Committee a couple weeks ago a comment by one of the witnesses was made that I have heard periodically throughout this debate. They said: My gosh, what if Enron and WorldCom had one of these? Where would we be then?

And my answer is: Based on the track record of this industry, I would like to think that, while those parent companies had their financial difficulties, the subsidiary bank would have been fine. We have examples right now where the parent company, like Conseco, went into bankruptcy, and their industrial loan company based in Utah was shielded from all those financial problems and, quite frankly, sold at a premium.

So that shows that the style of regulation, which is different, it is a different style of regulation called "bottom up" or "bank centric" regulation, it shows that type of regulation has worked, it has protected against transgressions, and I think that track record is something we need to keep in mind.

So as this issue percolates along, it is clear this bill is going to pass the House today. I suspect the Senate may have a different type of bill as well. And as this issue perks along, I just encourage everyone to keep an open mind about looking at the actual track record, understanding the magnitude of the potential problems, but also keeping in mind that more choices for consumers, greater efficiency for our economy, those are good things, too, and they ought to be balanced in this overall debate.

Again, I really thank the chairman for giving me some time when I am speaking out. Quite frankly, I am going to vote against the bill, but I appreciate him giving me time to speak today.

Again, I respect all my colleagues that worked on this, and I look forward to continuing to work with them on the adjusted loan bank issue in the future.

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, let me commend the gentleman from Utah for an articulate presentation. He is protecting the hometown industry, and there is nothing wrong with that.

I think this bill, though, involves something much broader than that; and it involves a very important financial principle that has been recognized for decades, which is a separation of banking and commerce.

Really, the fact that some of these ILCs have not utilized all the powers

they could have isn't really an argument against this bill. Because the business plan of some of the new industrial companies trying to take over ILCs, Home Depot is a great example, is totally different than what the history in the past has been. So that history I don't think is really relevant to what this bill is aimed at.

But that having been said, I am very pleased to yield as much time as he may consume to the ranking member, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BACHUS).

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation. I really believe that we do need enhanced regulatory supervisions over the ILCs, and this legislation does that. The Federal Reserve and other Federal regulators have urged us to enhance the regulation, and that is what this does.

It also does two things; and every year that we wait to pass this, it becomes a bigger problem. But we grandfather the existing ILCs. If we had done this bill 2 or 3 years ago, we would have had much fewer of these and we wouldn't have the problems that we have today, talking about, well, this commercial firm has one, this commercial doesn't.

But it was through no fault of the chairman of the full committee. Mr. FRANK, when he was ranking member, pushed this very hard as a solution to this problem, as did the subcommittee chairman, Mr. GILLMOR, and I want to commend both of them for their hard work over the past several years.

I also want to particularly commend the chairman of the committee, Mr. FRANK. He has really made this a collaborative effort. It has been a bipartisan effort; and I hope the bill, because of that, is a better bill.

I think we are going to have a good vote here. I do think, because it is a bipartisan effort and it is a compromise, that we will have, hopefully, better success in not only passing this bill out of the House but seeing it ultimately enacted into law.

These ILCs, and they are ILCs, industrial loan companies, now they are industrial bank holding. This is the Industrial Bank Holding Company Act, because they really have evolved into bank holding companies; and what these started out primarily as is just a small loan company where industrial employees were able to borrow money. It is very similar to a credit union. The only difference is they didn't join as members. They just borrowed money, because they really didn't have access to a commercial bank at that time, and that was the whole reason for these.

As the chairman said and as the subcommittee Chair said, all of these exist in six States. The vast majority of the assets of ILCs are chartered in Utah; California and Nevada being the other States that have significant numbers of them.

As the subcommittee Chair has said, these things have grown 3,500 percent just since we started focusing on this.

It is really growing out of control. And what it does, we made a policy decision several years ago in this Congress that we would not allow commercial firms to operate banks, and this will really enforce that policy decision that we made.

As they have grown in size and nature and complexity, several not only regulatory but policy issues have been presented, not only to the Congress, but to the regulators. One of the concerns, as the subcommittee Chair and the chairman have both referred to, is a concern over mixing banking and commerce, which is really not what the American financial system is all about. Japan and other systems have allowed a mixing of commerce and banking, and we are evolving, but they have run into problems. We would like to avoid those problems.

An exemption in the current law permits any type of company, including a commercial firm, to acquire an ILC in six States. We want to close that loophole. We want to stop that.

Let me conclude by saying I do have one concern, and I am going to have a colloquy with the chairman in a moment. But I am concerned that this bill, and it is not intended and I know the chairman has said previously we hope to address this in the Senate or in conference, but I am concerned that it may discriminate against our domestic automobile manufacturing dealers.

The reason I say that is most automobile companies today, including the large foreign automobile manufacturers, have set up ILCs. General Motors has set up an ILC. But Chrysler and Ford do not have ILCs. And, as drafted today, the bill would allow the foreign automobile manufacturers as well as GM, and I am going to clarify that in the colloquy, to continue their ILCs. However, Ford and Chrysler, or DaimlerChrysler, which may end up to be Chrysler, does not have an ILC.

I am concerned not only that that is a disadvantage to the automobile companies but to the Nation's dealers that sell Ford and Chrysler products. People are going into this every day, they are thinking ILCs give them a competitive advantage, and I don't want to see Chrysler and Ford shut out of having an opportunity to have this advantage.

As the process moves forward, I would like to work with both the chairman and the ranking member to ensure the legislation does not create an unlevel playing field that harms our domestic automobile industry.

At this time, I would like to pose a question to the chairman.

Under the committee reported bill, Chairman FRANK, a number of firms that already controlled industrial banks before January 29, 2007, are grandfathered from the new prohibition on control of industrial banks by commercial firms. The grandfathered firms that control a particular industrial bank are subject to a disposition agreement with the FDIC that is affected by the outcome of this legisla-

tion. Under the agreement, the FDIC has the power to waive the disposition requirement, depending on the state of the law, in 2008.

My question is whether it is the committee's intention that the decision to grandfather these firms supercedes this particular prior agreement and makes a waiver unnecessary, provided the grandfathered firms abide by all of the limitations imposed on grandfathered firms and operate under the supervision of the appropriate Federal supervisory agency.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. If the gentleman would yield to me, let me say, and I want to pay tribute to members of the staffs on both sides, Mr. Paese and Mr. Yi on my side here, who did a lot of negotiating. There are a lot of regulators involved here, the FDIC as the primary regulator, but the Federal Reserve and the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Comptroller, and we did the best we could to try and not have this be a means of changing existing relationships.

So I can assure the gentleman from Alabama that he has precisely stated our intent. When we grandfathered these firms in this bill, it was our purpose and is our purpose to let them continue to operate the existing industrial banks under the limitations of the bill and under the supervision of each grandfathered firm's appropriate supervisory agency.

So I hope that would respond to the question. It is our intention essentially to ratify the existing arrangements by law, which would, of course, preclude the need for a waiver if the law is clear about what it does.

Mr. BACHUS. Chairman, your response does indeed clarify the situation, and I thank you for doing that. And I again thank you and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GILLMOR) for their work on this important bill.

I would also like to join with you. You have both praised Chairman Bair, and I think she has done an exceptional job of trying to sort through this difficult situation. And I would also like to commend the OTS and the Federal Reserve for working a compromise on some of the supervisory questions that were presented by this bill. Late last week, they came to an agreement between themselves.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. If the gentleman would yield. With some encouragement.

Mr. BACHUS. Yes, and I appreciate that encouragement; and I know they do, too.

At this time, I again commend the chairman. I think this is a very good bill that deserves the support of all the membership.

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

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. I just want to respond to my good friend from Utah. He made an interesting point which is, well, if these are terrible, why don't you abolish them? That, of course, becomes a Catch-22. I

guarantee you that if we had proposed in fact to abolish or severely restrict existing ones, he would have been justifiably a lot less happy than he is today.

□ 1530

Congress made a decision. We don't always make the best decisions when we look back; we often make good decisions, but not perfect ones. We believe it would be unfair to undo what was originally done by law.

I would note again that even in the State of Utah, which has become the primary focal point for the industrial loan corporations, 93 percent of the entities functioning as industrial loan corporations in Utah would be unaffected by this bill. They would be able to expand because they meet the 85 percent financial test.

As to the others, we believe that it is those who have finally figured out the potential of the industrial loan corporation going forward who are trying to change things. People have said to us, well, there's been no problem. Why are you doing this? Well, for once, maybe not once, let's not be too self-denigratory, we're doing this to get ahead of the problem. Yes, that's precisely the case. The ILCs have not caused problems. It is the, I believe, overwhelming view of people here and people who have watched the banking business and who believe in the separation of banking and commerce that if we don't act, we will see some problems. So that is what we are doing here. And I hope that this bill passes with a large margin, and we can pretty soon engage with our colleagues in the Senate about putting a final product on the desk of the President.

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 Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 698, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. 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 question will be postponed.

LEONARD W. HERMAN POST
OFFICE

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1722) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 601 Banyan Trail in Boca Raton, Florida, as the "Leonard W. Herman Post Office".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1722

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

SECTION 1. LEONARD W. HERMAN POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 601 Banyan Trail in Boca Raton, Florida, shall be known and designated as the “Leonard W. Herman Post Office”.

(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 “Leonard W. Herman Post Office”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) and the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume.

As a member of the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I'm pleased to join my colleague in the consideration of H.R. 1722, which names the postal facility in Boca Raton, Florida, after Leonard W. Herman.

H.R. 1722, which was introduced by Representative ROBERT WEXLER on March 27, 2007, was reported from the Oversight Committee on May 1, 2007, by a voice vote. This measure, which has been cosponsored by 24 Members, has the support of the entire Florida congressional delegation.

Mr. Leonard Herman was a bombardier in the United States Army, and he flew numerous missions over Germany during World War II. He displayed heroic actions and earned high honors and several distinguished medals for his bravery.

Perhaps one of Mr. Herman's greatest achievements was his contribution in seeking to save the lives of thousands of “survivors” of German concentration camps who were dying because of the lack of adequate food, clothing and medical supplies. According to accounts by Professor Robert L. Hilliard, “Leonard Herman took it upon himself to advise and seek help from many of our government leaders regarding the plight of the survivors. His efforts were instrumental in President Truman's learning about displaced persons' situations in the U.S.-occupied Germany. The President changed U.S. policy and issued orders to provide the assistance and materials needed by the Holocaust survivors. Lieutenant Herman played an important role in saving thousands of these lives.”

And so, Mr. Speaker, I commend my colleague, Representative ROBERT WEXLER from Florida, for introducing this legislation, and I urge swift passage.

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

It is an honor for me to speak today about a true American hero who epitomized bravery and loyalty to his country. Leonard Herman was a decorated World War II veteran who helped save the lives of his fellow servicemen, as well as thousands of civilian victims of the war. He was also instrumental in bringing appropriate attention to President Truman regarding the needs of Holocaust survivors and other displaced persons.

Leonard Herman served as a bombardier with the U.S. Army and flew in countless combat missions over Germany. Honoring his country, he proudly completed two tours of duty. Among his awards are the Purple Heart, the Air Medal, three Oak Leaf Clusters, and the Distinguished Flying Cross. Fighting against heavy enemy fire, his valiant skills as a bombardier directly saved the lives of his fellow crewmen on repeated occasions.

During the war he saw firsthand the plight of his fellow Jews, the Holocaust survivors, and urgently began a letter-writing campaign to senior U.S. Government officials, as well as to President Truman.

Through his determination, U.S. policies towards these victims and other displaced persons were enacted so as to provide the food, shelter and clothing they desperately needed to begin new lives.

Today we honor Leonard Herman for his great service to his country and his humanitarian achievements by naming this post office for him.

Mr. WEXLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a distinguished and decorated Jewish war veteran, Mr. Leonard Herman, by naming the postal facility at 601 Banyan Trail in Boca Raton, Florida, as the Leonard W. Herman Post Office. Mr. Herman signed up for two tours of duty during World War II, serving as First Lieutenant from December 12, 1942 through January 29, 1946. His courage during the war and the tenacity with which he fought, after the war, to change U.S. policy towards the survivors and displaced persons of concentration camps makes him a real American hero.

As a bombardier in the United States Army, Leonard Herman flew numerous combat missions over Germany and committed numerous acts of bravery that helped save countless lives. On October 8, 1943, he shot down an enemy fighter aircraft as it closed in on his plane. This courageous act saved his crewmen and earned him the Distinguished Flying Cross Award. In addition, the heroism he displayed during his tour won him several high honors, including an Air Medal, three Oak Leaf Clusters and the Purple Heart.

Perhaps one of Mr. Herman's greatest achievements was his contribution to the efforts of a few young soldiers, including his

brother Edward Herman, who sought to save the lives of thousands of “survivors” of German concentration camps who continued to die because of the lack of adequate food, clothing and medical supplies. According to the accounts of Professor Robert L. Hilliard, “Lt. Leonard Herman took it upon himself to advise and seek the help from many of our government leaders regarding the plight of the survivors. His efforts were instrumental in President Truman's learning about the Displaced Persons situation in U.S. occupied Germany. The President changed U.S. policy and issued orders to provide the assistance and material needed by the Holocaust survivors. Lt. Herman played an important role in saving thousands of their lives.”

It is my greatest honor to sponsor this legislation that will recognize Mr. Leonard Herman for his bravery and service to this country. The Post Office designation is a fitting and long overdue tribute. I urge Members of the Committee to support this bill.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, to close, I want to commend the gentleman from Florida for introducing this resolution. We have no further speakers, and I would yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1722.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. 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 question will be postponed.

**STAFF SERGEANT OMER “O.T.”
HAWKINS POST OFFICE**

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2078) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 14536 State Route 136 in Cherry Fork, Ohio, as the “Staff Sergeant Omer ‘O.T.’ Hawkins Post Office”.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2078

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

**SECTION 1. STAFF SERGEANT OMER T. “O.T.”
HAWKINS POST OFFICE.**

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 14536 State Route 136 in Cherry Fork, Ohio, shall be known and designated as the “Staff Sergeant Omer T. ‘O.T.’ Hawkins Post Office”.

(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 Omer T. ‘O.T.’ Hawkins Post Office”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) and the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume.

As a member of the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I'm pleased to join my colleague in the consideration of H.R. 2078, which names the postal facility in Cherry Fork, Ohio, after Omer T. "O.T." Hawkins.

H.R. 2078 was introduced by Representative JEAN SCHMIDT on April 30, 2007, and was reported from the Oversight Committee on May 1, 2007, by voice vote. This measure, which has been cosponsored by 16 Members, has the support of the entire Ohio congressional delegation.

Staff Sergeant Omer T., better known as "O.T.," Hawkins, died on Thursday, October 14, 2004, in Ar Ramadi, Iraq, when his convoy was hit by a roadside bomb. He was assigned to the 44th Engineer Battalion based in Camp Howze, Korea. His Army colleagues have described him as "a tremendous warrior coupled with compassion" and said that "his skill as a superb non-commissioned officer who could influence any soldier defined his life and the principles he defended."

Staff Sergeant Hawkins graduated from North Adams High School on a Friday in 1991, and that following Monday he enlisted in the Army. Miss Cherry Frederick, his sister, said, and I quote, "The only thing that he ever wanted to do was go into the military." Family and friends will forever remember Staff Sergeant Hawkins' dedication and service to his country.

Mr. Speaker, I commend my colleague, Representative SCHMIDT from Ohio, for introducing this legislation. I urge swift passage of this bill.

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise this afternoon to pay tribute to a remarkable soldier and another true American hero. On October 14, 2004, SSGT Omer "O.T." Hawkins from Cherry Fork, Ohio, gave his life in service to our Nation. He was killed when his convoy hit a roadside bomb outside Ar Ramadi, Iraq. O.T. was only 31 years old.

Born on November 29, 1972, O.T. always knew that he wanted to join the Army. When he was only 10 years old,

O.T. wrote a letter to the Army asking if he could sign up despite his being so young. At North Adams High School, O.T. showed his leadership while participating in many school activities. He was a member of the Academic Team, played baseball and was voted "Most Likely to Succeed" by his senior class.

After high school he could have pursued just about any career, yet the military remained his number one love and lifelong goal. Only 2 days after his high school graduation, and 8 years after he wrote that priceless letter to the Army expressing his desire to join, he reported to basic training.

O.T. was not only following his personal dream, he was following in the footsteps of his father who served proudly as an engineer in the Marine Corps.

Once in the Army, O.T. quickly developed a leadership style armed with an arsenal of wit and knowledge, a perfect combination that was recognized by his comrades and superiors. Having served on tours of duty in Afghanistan, Bosnia, Egypt, Kosovo and Somalia, O.T. was a deeply respected and beloved leader. His colleagues have described him, as "a stunning leader and a great man," and said that "his aura always gave great hope to his soldiers."

O.T. loved this country more than anything else and was proud to serve in the protection of its citizens. Friends and family will forever remember O.T.'s dedication to the cause of freedom and his commitment to bringing that cherished freedom to people around the world where he served.

It is with gratitude for his bravery and sacrifice and for the sacrifice of those who loved him that I ask all Members to join me in naming the Cherry Fork, Ohio, postal facility in his honor.

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

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as she may consume to my distinguished colleague from the State of Ohio (Mrs. SCHMIDT).

□ 1545

Mrs. SCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2078, legislation to name the United States Postal Facility in Cherry Fork, Ohio, as the "Staff Sergeant Omer T. 'O.T.' Hawkins Post Office." I would urge my colleagues to support this legislation to honor an American hero who made the ultimate sacrifice for our Nation.

Born on November 29, 1972, O.T. always knew he wanted to be a soldier; and at the age of 10 he actually wrote the Army requesting that he become a member of the Army. In high school, he was a member of the academic team and was voted "Most Likely to Succeed." Instead of going to college or taking another career path, just shortly after graduation he joined the Army.

In the Army, O.T. quickly developed a leadership style armed with an arsenal of wit and knowledge that was admired by all who served with him. His deployments took him across the globe, including Desert Storm, Somalia, Haiti, Egypt twice, Bosnia, and Kosovo. His colleagues described him as a tremendous soldier, someone who loved his country.

U.S. Army SSGT Omer O.T. Hawkins died on Thursday, October 14, 2004, in Ar Ramadi, Iraq, when his convoy was hit by a roadside bomb. His letter as an innocent young boy illustrates the lifelong desire O.T. had to serve his country and why I am humbled to sponsor this bill honoring him.

He believed in what he did, and his last message was:

"I will continue to fight when others falter and grow weary of their duty. I firmly believe in the Constitution. In fact, I believe it applies to all humanity, not just America."

I would like to share a poem written by O.T.'s nephew Joshua for his funeral:

"A soldier isn't judged by how good his aim is or how many bullets he's used. He isn't judged by how many lives he's taken or how many ribbons decorate his uniform. He won't be judged by how many wars he's fought or enemies he's made.

"A soldier is judged by how many flags hang for him and how many yellow ribbons decorate cars for him.

"I know my Uncle O.T. is above us smiling because he knows that in 20 years people won't remember how many medals he received but how hard he fought for his country."

Please help ensure that future generations of SSGT O.T. Hawkins' family, friends, and neighbors in Cherry Fork, Ohio, never forget how hard he fought for his country.

Please support H.R. 2078.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Just to close, let me just indicate there are heroes and sheroes all around us. Many of them are indeed giants who give of themselves in such a way that others pay little note to. And so when we take the time to name a Federal installation after a soldier who gave his or her life, in essence we are taking some of the dirt from around, taking the person out of the hole, and elevating them to the status of giant that they really are and have been.

So I commend my colleague from Ohio for introducing this legislation, and I urge its passage.

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 Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2078.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the

rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**STAFF SERGEANT MARVIN "REX"
YOUNG POST OFFICE BUILDING**

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1425) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4551 East 52nd Street in Odessa, Texas, as the "Staff Sergeant Marvin 'Rex' Young Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1425

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

**SECTION 1. STAFF SERGEANT MARVIN "REX"
YOUNG POST OFFICE BUILDING.**

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4551 East 52nd Street in Odessa, Texas, shall be known and designated as the "Staff Sergeant Marvin 'Rex' Young 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 Marvin 'Rex' Young Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

As a member of the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I am pleased to join my colleague in consideration of H.R. 1425, which names a postal facility in Odessa, Texas, after Marvin "Rex" Young.

H.R. 1425, which was introduced by Representative MICHAEL CONAWAY on March 9, 2007, was reported from the Oversight Committee on March 29, 2007, by voice vote. This measure, which has been cosponsored by 31 Members, has the support of the entire Texas congressional delegation.

On August 21, 1968, Staff Sergeant Marvin Young was assigned to Company C, 1st Battalion (Mechanized), 5th Infantry. He was leading a patrol when the 25th Infantry Division came under attack by a large force of North Vietnamese. The squad leader was killed, and Staff Sergeant Young assumed command and repeatedly exposed himself to enemy fire to help his men. De-

spite orders to pull back, he remained behind to assist several of his men who were unable to withdraw. With critical injuries to his body, he continued to fight to cover the withdrawal of his troops. The enemy engulfed his position, and he was killed.

Staff Sergeant Young's parents were presented the Medal of Honor at the White House on April 7, 1970, by President Richard Nixon.

Mr. Speaker, I commend my colleague Representative MICHAEL CONAWAY from Texas for introducing this legislation and urge swift passage.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to speak on the floor today to name a post office in Odessa, Texas, for a truly great American.

Marvin "Rex" Young was a genuine war hero at the young age of 21. He grew up in Odessa, Texas, and was quite athletic during high school, playing both football and baseball. A smart student, he also enjoyed art and spent time painting. His plans were to attend Texas Tech University after graduating from high school, but, unfortunately, he never got the chance.

Rex Young joined the U.S. Army in September of 1966 and was deployed to Vietnam in 1967. He served with Company C, 1st Battalion (Mechanized), 5th Infantry, 25th Infantry Division as a staff sergeant. He was wounded twice during the war, once in December, 1967, and again in February, 1968. But it was on August 21, 1968, in a true act of heroism that he would provide the ultimate sacrifice for his country.

He was acting as a squad leader on a reconnaissance mission in South Vietnam. His unit was attacked by the enemy and received a barrage of incoming fire. The forward platoon lost its commander, so Rex Young instinctively took command and organized his men into a defensive position, all the while under heavy enemy fire.

In attempting to withdraw, he allowed his men to retreat while he stayed behind providing covering fire. It was during this action that he was critically injured. Heroically, he still managed to help the other members of his unit to retreat while continuing to cover for them. As more infantrymen pulled back, he remained behind to ensure their safe withdrawal. While the group fought its way back, he was hit again in the leg and in the arm. Fearing that seeking medical aid would slow down his team, he refused it. It was there that he sacrificed himself for the safety of his comrades.

It was this act of selfless bravery, courageous leadership, and heroism that earned him the country's highest military award, the Congressional Medal of Honor. The medal was posthumously awarded to his family by President Nixon on April 17, 1970. It is for those same reasons that we name this post office for Marvin "Rex" Young in his hometown.

I ask all Members to join me in supporting H.R. 1425.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to my distinguished colleague from the State of Texas and the person who introduced this resolution (Mr. CONAWAY).

Mr. CONAWAY. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentlewoman's yielding.

Next Monday, our Nation will pay tribute to all the young men and women who fought and died so bravely and honorably for our Nation. On Memorial Day, we will celebrate with parades and speeches and flag waving and fireworks, as we should. From the Revolutionary War to the war we are fighting today, we celebrate and remember the fallen as a group. For those of us who have lost a loved one in a war or through the service of this country, Memorial Day has a deep meaning.

For the family and friends of the men who served with Marvin "Rex" Young, the last Monday of May is much more than just symbolic. On this day, Rex's family and friends and fellow soldiers remember and honor his brave actions on behalf of his country.

On August 21, 1968, while in battle in Vietnam, Rex sacrificed his life to save the lives of his friends and comrades. He was awarded the Medal of Honor for his bravery and sacrifice. Mr. Speaker, today I ask my colleagues to honor the life and memory and heroism of Staff Sergeant "Rex" Young.

Rex was born in Alpine, Texas, on May 11, 1947, the third and youngest child to Marilyn and Roy Young. Rex's mother has provided this picture of Rex serving in Vietnam back in 1967 and 1968.

The family moved to Odessa when Rex was a child. I met Rex when we were both attending Odessa Permian High School. Rex was a year ahead of me and graduated in 1965. He was a gifted athlete, played both football and baseball while at Permian. His mother said Rex was more interested in just being on the team and contributing, but he was much more than that. He was a star player. Childhood friends remember Rex as an exceptional athlete who could have written his own ticket in baseball. And they remember him as a very unselfish guy, so they were not surprised when he was awarded the Medal of Honor for his bravery in battle.

After graduation, Rex attended Odessa College and Kentfield Junior College in California and then joined the United States Army on September 15, 1966. He completed basic training at Fort Bliss, Texas, and advanced infantry training at Fort Lewis, Washington, and then departed for Vietnam on October 20, 1967. He was assigned to Company C, 1st Battalion (Mechanized), 5th Infantry of the 25th Infantry Division, known as the "Bobcats." Rex earned his first Purple Heart from a shrapnel wound on December 7, 1967; and he earned his second Purple Heart on February 1, 1968, during the TET Offensive.

On August 21, 1968, Rex was killed by enemy fire as he provided protective fire to shelter elements of his platoon as they were withdrawn to safety. It was in these final selfless acts that Rex saved so many of his friends' lives.

Jesus said in John 15:13, "Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friends."

I would like to read from the citation that describes Rex's final moments on this Earth:

"Staff Sergeant Young distinguished himself at the cost of his life while serving as a squad leader with Company C. While conducting a reconnaissance mission, Company C was suddenly engaged by an estimated regimental-size force of the North Vietnamese Army. During the initial volley of fire, the point element of the 1st Platoon was pinned down, sustaining several casualties, and the active platoon leader was killed. Sergeant Young unhesitatingly assumed command of the platoon and immediately began to organize and deploy his men into a defensive position in order to repel the attacking force. As a human wave attack advanced on Sergeant Young's platoon, he moved from position to position, encouraging and directing fire on the hostile insurgents while exposing himself to the hail of enemy bullets.

"After receiving orders to withdraw to a better defensive position, he remained behind to provide covering fire for the withdrawal. Observing that a small element of the point squad was unable to extract itself from its position, and completely disregarding his personal safety, Sergeant Young began moving toward their position, firing as he maneuvered.

□ 1600

"When halfway to their position, he sustained a critical head injury, yet he continued his mission and ordered the element to withdraw.

"Remaining with the squad as it fought its way to the rear, he was twice seriously wounded, once in the arm and once in the leg. Although his leg was badly shattered, Sergeant Young refused assistance that would have slowed down the retreat of his comrades, and he ordered them to continue their withdrawal while he provided protective covering fire. With indomitable courage and heroic self-sacrifice, he continued his self-assigned mission until the enemy engulfed his position. By his gallantry, at the cost of his life, and which is in the highest tradition of military service, Staff Sergeant Young has reflected great credit on himself, his unit and the United States Army."

In the heavy fighting that day, Company C suffered 17 men killed, 21 wounded. And no one knows how many other men would have died that day had Rex not stepped in to save his friends.

For his gallantry and self-sacrifice, Sergeant Young was posthumously promoted to staff sergeant. Rex earned his

country's highest award for bravery, the Medal of Honor. In addition to the medal, Staff Sergeant Young was awarded the Combat Infantryman's Badge, the Bronze Star with "V" Device, Purple Heart with two Oak Leaf Clusters, the National Defense Service Medal, the Vietnam Service Medal, the Republic of Vietnam Military Merit Medal and the Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm.

Rex was buried with full military honors at Sunset Memorial Gardens Cemetery in Odessa, Texas. Near him lie many other Odessans who perished in the Vietnam War. Fifty feet north rests another Medal of Honor recipient, Alfred "Mac" Wilson, Corporal, United States Marine Corps.

Rex's sister Margaret now lies next to him. His brother Charles Ray and his father are also deceased. His mother lived in Odessa for many years. She has recently moved to McKinney to be close to her friends.

Rex's last day on Earth was almost 39 years ago. Because he and I are close to the same age, I think often of all the experiences that I have had that he willingly gave up that hot, fateful day halfway around the world.

I am loved by a wonderful woman, and together we have raised four children. I have watched them grow into responsible adults. I have watched the boys play football and basketball, baseball and golf. I watched my daughters lead cheers as a cheerleader and a team mascot. I have watched our sons take beautiful young women to be their wives. I walked one of my daughters down the aisle so that her mother and I could give her in marriage to a starry-eyed young man. I have held our seven grandchildren in my arms and looked into the eyes of America's future. And I buried a wife and a father. These are life experiences that Rex should have had. All of these experiences that I know Rex must have looked forward to, the good and the bad, were sacrificed on freedom's altar in his heroic acts that day so long ago.

Mr. Speaker, next Monday our Nation celebrates Memorial Day, a day set aside each year to honor all of the Rex Youngs our country has produced and who have made that same supreme sacrifice that Rex made. This includes, of course, the brave men and women who for the past 5-plus years have stood between us and some very bad, soulless people that want to destroy our way of life.

I would like to challenge each of us that in addition to honoring these men and women as a group, that we think about them on an individual basis. By that I mean that each of us should have a specific person that we think about, honor and celebrate each and every time sacrifices are mentioned. It could be somebody in our family, it could be a friend or somebody that you know through a history lesson, but my challenge to you is this: That every time you are reminded of all the lives that have been given in defense of this

country, that you think about a specific life given. For me, Mr. Speaker, that life is Rex Young.

With that, Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure and gratitude that I ask this House to honor SSG Marvin "Rex" Young by naming the post office at 4551 East 52nd Street in Odessa, Texas, after him. By doing so, his memory will live on not just in the hearts of those of us who knew him, but also by everyone that uses or drives by that post office and sees his name.

His Nation honored him with its highest honor for bravery. I now ask that his Nation honor his memory by taking one more official act. I ask each of you to vote in favor of this legislation.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I think it is very appropriate that this week, just before Memorial Day, we are honoring these several people who have sacrificed their lives so that the rest of us can be here and be free. I particularly want to thank Mr. CONAWAY for his comments about not just recognizing in a collective way the people who have given their lives and who have served, but who have done it in a personal way. This morning I had the honor to recognize Mr. Larry Bauguess, who has recently lost his life in Afghanistan on behalf of our country.

I urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 1425.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, to close, I want to thank the gentleman from Texas for his introduction of this legislation. I also want to thank Mr. CONAWAY for his passionate description of the life of one of our heroes. I would certainly concur and urge that we pass this resolution. I am very pleased to support it, and I urge passage.

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 Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1425.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Ms. FOXX. 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 question will be postponed.

GEORGE B. LEWIS POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2077) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 20805 State Route 125 in Blue Creek, Ohio, as the "George B. Lewis Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.
The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2077

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

SECTION 1. GEORGE B. LEWIS POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 20805 State Route 125 in Blue Creek, Ohio, shall be known and designated as the “George B. Lewis 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 “George B. Lewis Post Office Building”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) and the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume.

As a member of the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I am pleased to join my colleague in the consideration of H.R. 2077, which names the postal facility in Blue Creek, Ohio, after George B. Lewis.

H.R. 2077 was introduced by Representative JEAN SCHMIDT on April 30, 2007, and was reported from the Oversight Committee on May 1, 2007, by a voice vote.

This measure, which has been co-sponsored by 16 Members, has the support of the entire Ohio congressional delegation.

George Lewis began his career in public service with the Federal Government on February 1, 1946, when he enlisted in the United States Navy. After his discharge from the Navy, George returned from Adams County to work on the family cattle farm until September 1, 1950, when he was drafted by the Army and sent to Korea. He rose in the ranks quickly, earning the rank of tank sergeant. He was honorably discharged from the Army on June 12, 1952.

George was hired as the Blue Creek Postmaster on November 5, 1955, where he served ably until his retirement on September 27, 1992.

Mr. Speaker, I commend my colleague, Representative JEAN SCHMIDT from Ohio, for introducing this legislation, and I urge its passage.

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the dedicated public servants working for American citizens in making our neighborhoods a better place in which to live. George B. Lewis, the Blue Creek Postmaster, is one such man.

Lewis' career serving his country began when he enlisted in the United States Navy in February 1946. He then returned to his work on the family cattle farm in Adams County until September 1950, when at the age of 22 he was drafted by the Army and sent to Korea. In Korea, Lewis was recognized as a leader, and he earned the rank of tank sergeant.

Honorably discharged in 1952, Lewis again returned to work on the family farm. Three years later, Lewis was appointed to the position of the Blue Creek Postmaster, a job he held until retirement. Not only did George Lewis serve his community as postmaster for 47 years, but he played a major role in forming the Jefferson Township Volunteer Fire Department and then went on to serve as the chief of that department.

He was also very active in the community, sitting on the Adams County Hospital Board, the Adams County Agricultural Society and Fair Board director. As the proud father of five children, he also served as the president of the Jefferson Township Parent-Teacher Association.

Lewis died on October 25, 2000, from lung cancer. With his recognized accomplishments in the Armed Forces, his devotion and services to Blue Creek as postmaster, and his longtime record of community service, it is fitting for to us pay tribute to the lifetime achievements of George B. Lewis by naming the Blue Creek Ohio, postal facility in his honor.

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

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as she may consume to my distinguished colleague from the State of Ohio (Mrs. SCHMIDT).

Mrs. SCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2077, legislation to name the United States postal facility in Blue Creek, Ohio, the “George B. Lewis Post Office Building.”

George Lewis is the perfect example of what it is to be an American. This is an individual who served his country on the battlefield, and then came back home to serve his country on the farm field.

George Lewis was born on April 22, 1928, in Peebles, Ohio, a farming community in Adams County, the second of five children. George spent his entire life, save 2 years fighting the Korean War, in Adams County, where he devoted his entire life to improve it.

George Lewis began his career in public service with the Federal Government on February 1, 1946, still a few months short of his 18th birthday when he enlisted in the Navy. After his discharge from the Navy, George returned

to Adams County to work on the family cattle farm until September 1, 1950, when he was called to duty and drafted into the Army and sent to Korea at the age of 22.

He rose in the ranks quickly, earning the rank of tank sergeant. He saw battle on several occasions and earned several medals and awards for his service. He was honorably discharged in 1952 and returned back to the family farm to do the work.

George was hired as the Blue Creek Postmaster on November 5, 1955, where he served ably until his retirement on September 27, 1992. He was known to all in his community as the Blue Creek Postmaster. He retired with 40 years of Federal Government service.

During his career as postmaster, George remained active in his community, not just only on the family farm which his family has held for over 200 years. He was instrumental, as was mentioned, in forming the Jefferson Township Volunteer Fire Department, serving as its chief, and was an honorary lifetime member. He also continued in his public service with the Adams County Hospital Board, the Adams County Agricultural Society, the Fair Board director, and was president of the Jefferson Township Parent-Teacher Association. Lastly, he was a member of the Moores Chapel United Methodist Church.

George was known as the “go-to guy” because he could fix anything from a tractor to a toaster, and he never said no to anyone. He was known for his willingness to help everyone, friends or strangers, and had a quick wit and a common sense which made him universally respected in his community.

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George died on October 25, 2000, after a battle with lung cancer. He was survived by his wife of over 45 years, Juanita, five children and six great-grandchildren.

George B. Lewis lived as a humble and practical man. He was not afraid of hard work, hard situations or hard decisions. He faced life with courage, common sense and a feeling of responsibility for Blue Creek, where his entire family still resides to this day on that same family farm.

I urge my colleagues to honor this man and support this legislation.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 2077, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2077.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HONORING THE LIFE, LEGACY AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF LAMAR HUNT

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 53) recognizing the life of Lamar Hunt and his outstanding contributions to the Kansas City Chiefs, the National Football League, and the United States.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. Res. 53

Whereas Lamar Hunt was born on August 2, 1932, in El Dorado, Arkansas;

Whereas Lamar Hunt graduated from Southern Methodist University with a Bachelor of Science in Geology in 1956, and was a 3 year reserve end on the varsity football team and was a distinguished alumni and avid supporter;

Whereas at the age of 27, Lamar Hunt created the American Football League and founded the Dallas Texans, which were later renamed the Kansas City Chiefs when Hunt relocated the team in 1963;

Whereas for 40 years Lamar Hunt owned and was a vital participant in the Kansas City Chiefs Football Club and created the Championship Game between the American Football League and the National Football League that became known as the Super Bowl, a moniker Hunt coined;

Whereas under the leadership of Lamar Hunt, the Kansas City Chiefs won the American Football League Championship game in 1962, 1966, and 1969, and won the National Football League Super Bowl IV Championship in 1970;

Whereas Lamar Hunt, a man of unwavering and deep humility, played an important role in the design, ongoing development, and direction of the modern-day National Football League and served as the driving force behind the merger of the American and National football leagues in 1970;

Whereas Lamar Hunt advocated for innovative and progressive changes to enhance football in the National Football League, including the installation of the 2-point conversion option for professional football, names on the backs of the uniforms, that the trophy given to the winner of the Super Bowl be named in honor of the late and revered Vince Lombardi, and an additional Thanksgiving game be added to the National Football League schedule;

Whereas Lamar Hunt's biggest influence on the professional football over the years was his quiet, yet persuasive voice of reason;

Whereas Lamar Hunt's name is rightfully mentioned alongside other legends in professional football history for his commitment to putting the betterment of the professional football leagues ahead of any potential individual gain, few individuals helped change the face of American football for the better than this quiet Texan;

Whereas Lamar Hunt, as the founder of the American Football League, helped pave the way for much of the modern growth of professional football;

Whereas possibly the greatest tribute to his contributions to the sport was the naming by the American Football League of the Lamar Hunt Trophy, which is presented annually to the champion of the American Football Conference;

Whereas Lamar Hunt was also one of the founding investors in the 6-time World Champion Chicago Bulls of the National Basketball Association and was the owner of 13 distinctive championship rings from 5 dif-

ferent professional sports associations, including the American Football League and National Football League, Major League Soccer, National Basketball Association, North American Soccer League, and the United States Soccer "Open Cup";

Whereas in total, Lamar Hunt was selected to 8 Halls of Fame, including the United States Soccer Hall of Fame in 1982, the International Tennis Hall of Fame in 1993, the Missouri Sports Hall of Fame in 1995, the Texas Sports Hall of Fame in 1984, the Texas Business Hall of Fame 1997, and the Kansas City Business Hall of Fame 2004;

Whereas Lamar Hunt was the first American Football League figure to be enshrined into the Professional Football Hall of Fame in 1972;

Whereas in 1981 Lamar Hunt was inducted into the National Football League Alumni Association's prestigious Order of the Leather Helmet and in February of 1993, and received the Francis J. "Reds" Bagnell Award from the Maxwell Football Club of Philadelphia for continuing positive contributions to the game;

Whereas in 1991 the 91-year-old U.S. Open Cup was renamed the "Lamar Hunt U.S. Open Cup";

Whereas that same year Lamar Hunt received the U.S. Soccer Federation Hall of Fame Medal of Honor, joining former U.S. Soccer President Alan Rothenberg as the only other individual to earn that prestigious distinction;

Whereas in 2005 the U.S. Soccer Foundation honored Lamar Hunt with its Lifetime Achievement Award;

Whereas Lamar Hunt brought smiles to millions of children who walked through the gates of his twin theme parks in Kansas City, Worlds and Oceans of Fun;

Whereas in addition to his outstanding leadership of the Kansas City Chiefs, Lamar Hunt served his community throughout his lifetime through philanthropic endeavors and the donation of his time in both Kansas City and Dallas;

Whereas 2 of the projects closest to Lamar Hunt included Southern Methodist University, his alma mater where he served as co-chairman of the university's campaign that raised \$60,000,000 to build a new 32,000-seat football stadium that opened in 2000 and to which he and his wife Norma donated \$5,000,000; and the Heart of a Champion Foundation, a nonprofit foundation that he launched in 2001;

Whereas Lamar Hunt was also a supporter of the Nelson-Atkins Museum in Kansas City, and was a benefactor of the Dallas Symphony Orchestra, the Dallas Museum of Art, and a host of causes related to children's charities, education, and fine arts; and

Whereas on December 13, 2006, Lamar Hunt succumbed to cancer at the Dallas Presbyterian Hospital in Dallas, Texas at the age of 74: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives, on this occasion less than one month after the death of Lamar Hunt—

(1) expresses its deepest condolences to Lamar Hunt's wife of 42 years, Norma, his 4 children, Lamar Jr., Sharon Munson, Clark, and Daniel, and his 14 grandchildren; and

(2) recognizes the outstanding contributions that Lamar Hunt made to the Kansas City Chiefs, the National Football League, and the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) and the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Kansas City, Missouri, Representative EMANUEL CLEAVER, the sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. CLEAVER. Mr. Speaker, the National Football League, the American sports community and the business leadership in Western Missouri lost a true treasure on December 13, 2006, when the Kansas City Chiefs founder, Lamar Hunt, peacefully passed away at Presbyterian Hospital in Dallas, Texas, at the age of 74.

Mr. Speaker, this great American is survived by his wife, Norma, and their four children, some of whom are here with us today.

Lamar Hunt is recognized as one of the greatest sportsmen in American history. He served as the guiding force behind the formation of both the American Football League and the Kansas City Chiefs franchise. Hunt served as a positive influence on the game of football for 47 years, dating back to his conception of the American Football League in 1959.

He was the first AFL figure to be enshrined into the Pro Football Hall of Fame. This was a remarkable feat, if you consider that he had become involved in the game just 13 years earlier.

It was Lamar Hunt who served as the catalyst, who brought together a group of people whimsically known as the "Foolish Club." He was able to convince eight men to put money up to start a football league that no one thought could survive. This was truly an impossible dream. But the fledgling league took foot on the field for the 1960 season; and on June 8, 1966, the AFL-NFL merger was announced by the NFL Commissioner, Pete Rozelle. On January 15, Lamar Hunt's Kansas City Chiefs were participating in the first Super Bowl.

It is worth noting that when the owners met after the merger and began to discuss this football game that would be the bowl game of bowl games, far more noteworthy than the Rose Bowl or the Cotton Bowl or the Sugar Bowl, it was Lamar Hunt who said the bowl game of bowl games should be called the Super Bowl, and thus was born what is now one of the most watched events on this planet.

Before there was a player, coach or general manager in the league, there was Lamar Hunt. There was the late Patriots' owner William Sullivan who remarked at Hunt's Hall of Fame induction ceremony that "Hunt was the cornerstone, the integrity, of the league. Without him, there would have been no AFL."

Mr. Speaker, I had the opportunity to serve as Mayor of Kansas City for 8 years. But even before that, during my time on the City Council, I had the great pleasure of meeting and working with Lamar Hunt. Over the years, I can tell you that I have met many, many men and women, some heads of state. I have met kings and one queen. I have never met a person on this Earth yet who had the humility of Lamar Hunt. I have never seen a man who did so much, who accomplished great things at the level of Lamar Hunt, who could walk around this Capitol and no one would know him because he would be opening doors for everyone and trying to serve.

In the tradition of my religion, humility is held perhaps higher than any other characteristic. In fact, in my tradition, the great prophets all praised people with humility, and the pharisees, who did not have humility, who praised themselves, were denounced.

Lamar Hunt was an innovator. For years and years he advocated the two-point conversion in the NFL. Finally, in 1994, the owners bought into the concept, which is why today there is a two-point conversion. This man would create things in his mind, and he had the ability to share those things.

I attribute, as well as many other African Americans, Lamar Hunt with the credit for African Americans moving into all realms of pro football. Before the AFL, there were only a few African Americans playing in the NFL. For a lot of the young people who watch TV today, they would probably find that somewhat amusing. But it was quite possible in the 1950s and even the early 1960s to watch an NFL game and see maybe one or two and, in some instances, maybe no African Americans at all.

But when Lamar Hunt started the AFL, he went to the Historically Black Colleges and Universities and began to create players. And what a crop of players he brought in.

Willie Lanier, middle linebacker. In those days, and young people will probably find this amazing, people in sports would say African Americans can't play middle linebacker. That is the quarterback of defense. They can't play quarterback. Willie Lanier, who is in the building at this time, Mr. Speaker, became a member of the Pro Football Hall of Fame. He was the starting middle linebacker for the Kansas City Chiefs for 11 years.

Then there was Buck Buchanan at a little school that most people had never even heard of, a black college called Grambling. Buck Buchanan, Pro Football Hall of Fame. Otis Taylor. And the list goes on and on. And when you look at all of the other teams in the AFL, they, too, would go into these schools. So in addition to being an innovator, he was a great humanitarian.

Hunt was not able to ever see his long-held dream of hosting a Super Bowl in Kansas City. It was something that he worked on. But, before he died,

the NFL owners passed a proposal to bring the NFL's championship game to Kansas City in February of the year 2015.

Mr. Hunt was a great man, a great leader. He did a lot for our community. I had the pleasure of traveling with him around the world. I had the chance to see him in many, many situations; and I can tell you, this was a giant, even though he never tried to project himself as a giant in any situation, he tried to just blend in. But there is no way the history of the National Football League can be complete without a major section entitled "Lamar Hunt."

Mr. Speaker, I ask all Members to join me in supporting H. Res. 53, which is to honor the life and legacy and accomplishments of Lamar Hunt.

The National Football League, the American sports community, and the Business Community of Kansas City lost a true treasure on December 13, 2006 when Chiefs Founder Lamar Hunt peacefully passed away at Presbyterian Hospital in Dallas, Texas at the age of 74.

He is survived by his wife, Norma and their four children, Lamar, Jr., Sharron Munson, Clark and Daniel. He was also the proud grandfather of 14 grandchildren. Recognized as one of the greatest sportsmen in American history, Hunt served as the guiding force behind the formation of both the American Football League and the Kansas City Chiefs franchise. Hunt served as a positive influence on the game for 47 years dating back to his conception of the American Football League in '59. He was the first AFL figure to be enshrined into the Pro Football Hall of Fame in '72, a remarkable feat considering he became involved in the game just 13 years earlier. Hunt served as the catalyst, who brought together the whimsically-named "Foolish Club" comprised of the eight original AFL owners. His "impossible dream" became a reality when his fledgling league took foot on the field for the '60 season. On June 8, 1966, the AFL-NFL merger was announced by NFL Commissioner Pete Rozelle and on January 15, 1967, Hunt's Kansas City Chiefs were participating in the inaugural Super Bowl.

"Before there was a player, coach or a general manager in the league there was Lamar Hunt," late Patriots owner William Sullivan remarked at Hunt's Hall of Fame induction ceremony. "Hunt was the cornerstone, the integrity of the league. Without him, there would have been no AFL." Despite his many accomplishments, Hunt's humility was one of his most unwavering and most endearing traits. While he modestly declined to take credit for his efforts, he truly played an important role in the design, ongoing development and direction of the modern-day National Football League. Whether it was serving as the driving force behind the formation of the AFL, serving as a key player in the AFL-NFL merger talks in the '60s, or overseeing many crucial issues concerning pro football and the Chiefs franchise during the past 4 decades, few individuals helped change the face of America's favorite game for the better than this quiet Texan. In addition to being a principal negotiator in the merger of the AFL and NFL in the late '60s, he was a contributor to the design of the NFL playoff format. He is also credited with accidentally putting the name "Super Bowl" on the NFL's championship game—the name coming from his children's toy "Super Ball."

For many years, he was a persistent advocate of the 2-point conversion option for pro football—an old college and AFL rule that was finally adopted by the NFL in '94. Hunt had also lobbied for many years that an additional Thanksgiving game be added to the NFL schedule and in 2006, those efforts were rewarded when the Chiefs hosted the first-ever Thanksgiving contest at Arrowhead Stadium. Perhaps Hunt's biggest influence on the league over the years was his quiet, yet persuasive voice of reason. Hunt's name is rightfully mentioned alongside other legendary family surnames in pro football history such as Halas, Mara and Rooney for his commitment to putting the betterment of the league ahead of any potential individual gain. As the founder of the AFL, he helped pave the way for much of the modern growth of pro football. Possibly the greatest tribute to his contributions to the sport was the naming by the league of the Lamar Hunt Trophy, which is presented annually to the champion of the American Football Conference. The early days of the AFL were problem-filled and often tenuous, but Hunt saw his Dallas Texans franchise achieve on-field success. In 1962, the Texans won the AFL Championship with a double-overtime victory over the Houston Oilers, the first of 3 titles won by the Texans/Chiefs during the league's 10-year existence.

After three years in Dallas, Hunt moved his team to Kansas City in '63, where the organization was renamed the Chiefs. Hunt truly helped put Kansas City on the "big-league" map, thanks to a star-studded football team that was the winningest in the 10-year history of the American Football League. Hunt's team repeated as AFL champions in both 1966 and 1969. By winning the 1966 AFL title, the Chiefs earned the right to play in the first Super Bowl against the NFL Champion Green Bay Packers. Three years later, the Chiefs claimed Kansas City's first major sports championship by defeating the Minnesota Vikings in Super Bowl IV. In the late 1960s, Hunt was closely involved in the original development plans for Arrowhead Stadium, a facility which provided the Chiefs and their fans with one of the most decided home-field advantages in all of sports. While other venues of a similar vintage have long since been termed obsolete or have been demolished, Arrowhead continues to serve as a point of pride for the Chiefs and the Kansas City community.

Thanks in large part to the vision and lobbying efforts of Hunt, Jackson County Missouri voters approved a 3/8 cent sales tax in April of 2006. That measure is expected to raise \$425 million for the Truman Sports Complex, of which \$325 million has been earmarked to renovate Arrowhead in order to bring the facility up to today's state-of-the-art standards. Those improvements should only further solidify Arrowhead's status as one of America's foremost sporting venues.

Hunt's longtime dream of hosting a Super Bowl in Kansas City appeared to become a reality when NFL Commissioner Paul Tagliabue announced on November 16, 2005 that NFL owners had passed a proposal to bring the NFL's championship game to Kansas City in February of 2015.

Unfortunately, a provision in April's election that would have resurrected the "rolling roof" concept for Arrowhead Stadium did not pass. The "rolling roof" was part of Hunt's initial vision for Arrowhead Stadium in the '60s. In its

21st century incarnation, the “rolling roof” would have provided a climate-controlled facility suitable for hosting the Super Bowl, the Final Four and other prestigious events.

While Hunt did not realize his goal of seeing an NFL title game played in Kansas City, he worked diligently to bring other prominent sporting contests to Arrowhead over the years. The “Home of the Chiefs” served as host of the Dr Pepper Big 12 Conference Championship Game in 2000, 2003, 2004 and 2006. In addition to numerous other collegiate football contests, the Chiefs hosted several international soccer matches at Arrowhead thanks to Hunt’s influence.

Hunt’s decision to hire Chiefs President, General Manager and CEO Carl Peterson in December ’88 set the stage for a football renaissance in Kansas City. During the decade of the ’90s, Hunt and Peterson, earned the distinction of becoming just the fourth Owner/General Manager combination to preside over a franchise for all 10 years of a 100-win decade as Kansas City compiled a stellar 102–58 (.638) regular season record from ’90–99. Under Hunt’s stewardship, the Chiefs developed an intensely-loyal fan following, not just in Mid-America, but across the country and around the globe. Hunt took great satisfaction in the fact that the Chiefs boasted season-ticket holders from 48 of the 50 states (all but Maine and Vermont), the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Canada. He was also appreciative of the fact that Kansas City was selected to represent the NFL in 4 American Bowl contests—Berlin, Germany (’90), Tokyo, Japan (’94, ’98) and Monterrey, Mexico (’96).

While the Chiefs always remained Hunt’s most prized sporting entity, his passion for athletics encompassed more than just the game of football. Appropriately nicknamed “Games” during his childhood, Hunt’s love of sports was his true lifeblood, an enthusiasm which led to his involvement in 6 different professional sports leagues and 7 sports franchises.

In addition to his formative role in the creation of the American Football League, Hunt was involved in the development of both the North American Soccer League and a tennis promotion company, World Championship Tennis. Hunt’s involvement in those ventures resulted years later in his induction into the respective Halls of Fame of both United States Soccer (located in Oneonta, New York) in ’82 and International Tennis (located in Newport, Rhode Island) in ’93. He was also inducted into the state Sports Halls of Fame of both Missouri (’95) and Texas (’84). In total, Hunt was selected to 8 “Halls of Fame,” including the Texas Business Hall of Fame (’97) and the Kansas City Business Hall of Fame (2004). In ’81, Hunt was inducted into the NFL Alumni Association’s prestigious Order of the Leather Helmet and in February of ’93, he received the Francis J. “Reds” Bagnell Award from the Maxwell Football Club of Philadelphia for continuing positive contributions to the game.

Truly a sportsman for all seasons, Soccer America Magazine named Hunt one of its “25 Most Influential People” in ’99 after the 91-year-old U.S. Open Cup was renamed the “Lamar Hunt U.S. Open Cup.” That same year he also received the U.S. Soccer Federation Hall of Fame Medal of Honor, joining former U.S. Soccer President Alan Rothenberg as the only other individual to earn that prestigious distinction. In 2005, the

U.S. Soccer Foundation honored Hunt with its Lifetime Achievement Award. The Hunt Family served as the Investor/Operators of the Kansas City Wizards franchise of Major League Soccer from ’95–06 and reveled as the Wizards claimed the 2000 MLS Cup. The Hunt Family still oversees the operations of 2 MLS franchises, F.C. Dallas and the Columbus Crew.

The Hunt Sports Group has been at the forefront of stadium development in the United States, beginning with America’s first soccer-specific stadium, 22,555-seat Crew Stadium which opened in ’99. In 2005, Pizza Hut Park was completed in Frisco, Texas, giving the Dallas area one of the world’s most unique and futuristic soccer facilities. Hunt was also one of the founding investors in the 6-time World Champion Chicago Bulls of the National Basketball Association. In total, Hunt was the owner of 13 distinctive championship rings from 5 different professional sports associations (AFL/NFL, MLS, NBA, NASL and the U.S. Soccer “Open Cup”). His football championship litany included a Super Bowl IV ring from the ’69 Chiefs, as well as AFL title rings from the ’62 Texans and ’66 Chiefs. A highly-successful businessman outside of sports, one of Hunt’s most notable innovations was Sub-Tropolis, the world’s largest underground business complex, located just north of Arrowhead Stadium. This naturally climate-controlled, subterranean industrial park serves as home to over 50 local, national and international businesses. Hunt also envisioned and developed Worlds of Fun, a 165-acre family entertainment complex which opened in ’73, as well as the 60-acre family water recreation park, Oceans of Fun which was completed in ’82. While both of those entities were sold in ’95, Hunt Midwest Enterprises, Inc. continues to oversee a diverse range of business interests, including limestone mining and real estate development.

Hunt was born on August 2, 1932 in El Dorado, Arkansas and graduated from SMU with a B.S. in Geology in ’56. While at SMU, he was a 3-year reserve end on the Varsity Football Team. Hunt was an avid supporter of his alma mater and was an annual fixture at the Cotton Bowl. He and his wife Norma were also involved in numerous philanthropic and civic efforts in Dallas, across the state of Texas and in the Kansas City community.

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

Mr. Speaker, the world of professional sports lost one of its strongest enthusiasts this past December when Lamar Hunt lost his long battle with prostate cancer.

Widely known throughout the professional sports industry, his inspirational career helped the National Football League, the Major Soccer League and the National Hockey League become the massive successes they are today.

Born in El Dorado, Arkansas, and raised in Dallas, Texas, Lamar Hunt was a passionate sports fanatic. He played on his college football team at Southern Methodist University, but his real involvement began when he applied for an expansion to the National Football League in 1959. He was turned down, and a year later he decided with a group of eight others to form the

American Football League. Facing tough competition from the NFL, he was determined to become the owner of a Texas football team. His first team ownership came with the founding of the Dallas Texans.

A few years later, the team moved to Kansas City and became the Kansas City Chiefs, which Hunt would continue to own until the time of his death. His Chiefs went on to play in the first-ever Super Bowl game, which, by the way, was the term he coined as the championship game between the two leagues.

Lamar Hunt was instrumental in the merger between the National Football League and the American football League in 1970. Beyond football, he made similar efforts in the fields of soccer, tennis and hockey. He helped establish the World Championship Tennis Circuit, Major League Soccer, and its predecessor, the North American Soccer League. At the time of his death, he owned two MLS teams, the FC Dallas and the Columbus Crew. He even furthered his ownership enterprise as one of the original owners of the Chicago Bulls NBA team.

Among his numerous awards and honors, he has been inducted into the Pro Football Hall of Fame, the National Soccer Hall of Fame and the International Tennis Hall of Fame. The American Football League trophy presented each year to the AFL champion team is aptly named the Lamar Hunt Trophy.

It is only right that we honor Lamar Hunt for his innovation, dedication and enthusiasm to the national sports industry. His achievements in sports and charitable contributions, as well as his work in theme parks and industrial parks, are to be commended. He was an inspiration to those in the NFL, and his legacy will continue through his teams.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I am pleased to join my colleague in the consideration of H. Res. 53, which honors the life of Lamar Hunt and his outstanding contributions to the Kansas City Chiefs, the National Football League and the United States of America.

□ 1630

H. Res. 53, which has 52 cosponsors, was introduced by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLEAVER) on January 11, 2007. H. Res. 53 was reported from the Oversight Committee on May 1, 2007, by voice vote.

Mr. Speaker, as already has been indicated, America lost a great sportsman and businessman when the Kansas City Chiefs football team owner, Mr. Lamar Hunt, passed away on December 13, 2006, at Presbyterian Hospital in Dallas, Texas, at the age of 74.

Mr. William Sullivan, the late Patriots football team owner, said, "Before there was a player, coach or a general manager in the league, there was Lamar Hunt. Hunt was the cornerstone, the integrity of the league. Without him, there would have been no American Football League."

In the 1950s, Mr. Hunt on several occasions approached the National Football League to buy a franchise for his hometown of Dallas, Texas, but he was repeatedly denied. Frustrated by this, he decided to organize a rival pro football circuit, the American Football League, in 1960. Mr. Hunt was the owner of the Dallas Texans, one of the eight original teams that formed the AFL. Mr. Hunt's Dallas Texans won the championship in 1962. Soon after, he moved the team to Kansas City in 1963. He renamed them the Kansas City Chiefs. The team won the AFL championship in 1966, and the Super Bowl IV title in 1969.

I want to commend my colleague Mr. CLEAVER not only for introduction of this legislation, but his passionate indication of what the life of Lamar Hunt was, for his personal experiences and contributions not only to the game of football, but to the game of life.

Listening to Representative CLEAVER it becomes clear that not only was Mr. Hunt a giant of a football man, but he was a giant of a humanitarian, a giant of a man who could take ideas and convey those in such a way that others would buy into them, while at the same time continuing to live out the thoughts that Kipling had: If you can talk with kings and queens and not lose the common touch; if all men count with you, but none too much; and if you can fill the unforgiving moment with 60 seconds' worth of distance run, yours will be the world and all that is in it. And what is more, you will be a man, my son.

Lamar Hunt was indeed a giant of a man. I urge passage of this legislation.

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I rise to celebrate the life of one of Kansas City's legendary figures.

Lamar Hunt made a positive and lasting impression on Kansas City. He was a man who seemingly touched every life that crossed his path. He was known for his easy-going, engaging personality. He will be remembered not only for what he accomplished, but for the way he treated people.

Mr. Hunt was an innovator. He is credited with making the National Football League what it is today. He coined the term "Super Bowl", championed the 2-point conversion and brought American soccer into the mainstream. He was inducted into 3 different professional sports halls of Fame—football, tennis and soccer.

His beloved Kansas City Chiefs played in the American Football League and won the Super Bowl in 1969. The Chiefs are as much a part of Kansas City as barbeque and jazz, thanks to Mr. Hunt's leadership.

Mr. Hunt though was an innovator in other ways too. He built both Worlds of Fun and Oceans of Fun as state of the art theme parks in Kansas City. He also built the Subtropolis

Office Complex in the limestone caves around Kansas City.

Mr. Speaker, simply stated, Lamar Hunt was a giant among men.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 53, to recognize the life of Lamar Hunt and his outstanding contributions to the Kansas City Chiefs, the National Football League, and the United States.

The National Football League and the American sports community lost a true treasure on December 13, 2006 when Chiefs Founder Lamar Hunt passed away in Dallas, Texas at the age of 74. Lamar Hunt was an independent thinker, a trailblazer who refused to be denied his dream. Recognized as one of the greatest sportsmen in American history, Hunt served as the guiding force behind the formation of both the American Football League and the Kansas City Chiefs franchise.

Hunt served as a positive influence on the game for 47 years dating back to his conception of the American Football League in 1959. He was the first AFL figure to be enshrined into the Pro Football Hall of Fame in 1972, a remarkable feat considering he became involved in the game just 13 years earlier.

Hunt served as the catalyst who brought together the "Foolish Club" comprised of the 8 original AFL owners. His "impossible dream" became a reality when his fledgling league took foot on the field for the 1960 season. On June 8, 1966, the AFL-NFL merger was announced by NFL Commissioner Pete Rozelle and on January 15, 1967, Hunt's Kansas City Chiefs were participating in the inaugural Super Bowl. Lamar Hunt's Kansas City Chiefs returned to the Super Bowl in 1970 and defeated the Minnesota Vikings by a score of 23-7 in Super Bowl IV.

Despite his many accomplishments, Hunt's humility was one of his most unwavering and most endearing traits. While he modestly declined to take credit for his efforts, Hunt truly played an important role in the design, ongoing development and direction of the modern-day National Football League. Lamar Hunt was also a risk taker. He signed a great number of African-American players onto the Kansas City Chiefs football team at a time when few other football teams took that chance. So, Lamar Hunt rose above the crowd and nestled on top of the football and sports apex where few others sat.

Whether it was employing more African-Americans, serving as the driving force behind the formation of the AFL, serving as a key player in the AFL-NFL merger talks in the '60s, or overseeing many crucial issues concerning pro football and the Chiefs franchise during the past 4 decades, few individuals helped change the face of America's favorite game for the better than this quiet Texan.

In addition to being a principal negotiator in the merger of the AFL and NFL in the late '60s, he was a contributor to the design of the NFL playoff format. He is also credited with accidentally putting the name "Super Bowl" on the NFL's championship game—the name coming from his children's toy "Super Ball."

As the founder of the AFL, he helped pave the way for much of the modern growth of pro football. Possibly the greatest tribute to his contributions to the sport was the naming by the league of the Lamar Hunt Trophy, which is presented annually to the champion of the American Football Conference.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in recognizing the enormous contributions Lamar Hunt has made the sports world and beyond.

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, let me congratulate the gentleman from Missouri, the Honorable EMANUEL CLEAVER, for spearheading the effort in Congress to honor Kansas City Chiefs Founder Lamar Hunt, who passed away in December 2006 after living a long and distinguished life. As the Fifth District's U.S. representative and the former mayor of Kansas City, Missouri, Mr. CLEAVER understands better than anyone in the House how special Lamar Hunt's Chiefs are to the Kansas City community and to people all throughout the Show-Me State.

Missouri's Fourth District, which I am privileged to represent, includes portions of the Kansas City suburbs and most of the rural, west central section of the State. Many of the Missourians who call the Fourth District home are proud Chiefs fans. They don jerseys, t-shirts, hats, and flags emblazoned with the red team color of the Chiefs and travel great distances to watch the Chiefs play at Arrowhead Stadium. Among the people, there is a great deal of pride for the Chiefs.

Missourians who love the Kansas City Chiefs and the National Football League, NFL, owe a debt of gratitude to Chiefs founder Lamar Hunt, who in 1963 moved the Dallas Texans to Kansas City. For 40 years, Mr. Hunt owned and was a critical participant in the Chiefs football club. Under his leadership, the Chiefs won the American Football League Championship game in 1966 and in 1969 and won the National Football League Super Bowl IV Championship in 1970. And, while the team has been competitive through most of its history, it experienced a renaissance after Mr. Hunt hired General Manager Carl Peterson in 1988.

Mr. Hunt also helped mold the direction of the modern-day NFL and served as the driving force behind the merger of the American and National football leagues in 1970. He founded the American Football League at the age of 27 and created and named the championship game known as the Super Bowl. Throughout his career, he advocated for innovative and progressive changes to enhance the NFL, including the inclusion of the two point conversion option for professional football, placing names on the backs of the uniforms, naming the Super Bowl trophy after Vince Lombardi, and adding another Thanksgiving game to the NFL schedule.

In recognition of Mr. Hunt's work in football, he was enshrined in the Professional Football Hall of Fame in 1972, was inducted into the NFL Alumni Association's prestigious Order of the Leather Helmet, and received the Francis J. "Reds" Bagnell Award from the Maxwell Football Club of Philadelphia. The NFL also named the American Football Conference, AFC, trophy, which is presented each year to the AFC champion, the "Lamar Hunt Trophy."

In addition to football, Mr. Hunt was dedicated to other sports, including soccer, basketball, and tennis. He was also a highly successful businessman and philanthropist.

Mr. Speaker, Lamar Hunt was a remarkable man. Though he was born in Arkansas and lived much of his life in Texas, his decision to establish the Kansas City Chiefs in Missouri has endeared him to Show-Me State residents. And, he made his mark in the history of

the United States by helping to create the NFL, which is revered by so many Americans. As the House of Representatives prepares to pass legislation today to honor Mr. Hunt's life and legacy, let us remember his unique contributions to Missouri and to our country.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the late Lamar Hunt, a tireless contributor to the National Football League, NFL, and to the United States.

Originally from El Dorado, Arkansas, Lamar Hunt was educated in Texas at Southern Methodist University, where he obtained a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology and served as a 3-year reserve end on the varsity football team.

At the young age of 27, Hunt persevered through much criticism and founded the Dallas Texans, now known as the Kansas City Chiefs, and facilitated the creation of the American Football League. By undertaking these two tasks, he paved the way for the expansion of professional football.

Hunt's impeccable management skills and keen perception of the game propelled him to spearhead groundbreaking developments in the NFL. These developments include, among many others, the installation of the 2-point conversion option and the inclusion of names on the back of game jerseys. Although known for such contributions to the NFL, Hunt's commitment to the community went far beyond the football field.

Hunt was an avid supporter of societal betterment, hosting and sponsoring many philanthropic efforts. He made significant financial contributions to higher learning institutions, the Heart of a Champion foundation, and the fine arts, notably the Dallas Symphony Orchestra and the Dallas Museum of Art.

In closing, Lamar Hunt was a very special man who touched the lives of many Americans. I am delighted and honored to recognize such a distinguished, forward thinking gentleman, and I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting this remarkable citizen.

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of H. Res. 53, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of this resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 53.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL HURRICANE PREPAREDNESS WEEK

Mr. MELANCON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 402) supporting the goals and ideals of National Hurricane Preparedness Week.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 402

Whereas the Atlantic and Central Pacific hurricane season begins June 1 and ends November 30, and the East Pacific hurricane season runs from May 15 through November 30;

Whereas an average of 11 tropical storms develop per year over the Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea, and Gulf of Mexico and an average of 6 of these storms become hurricanes;

Whereas in an average 3-year period roughly 5 hurricanes strike the United States coastline, sometimes resulting in multiple deaths, with 2 typically being "major" or "intense" category 3 hurricanes, as measured on the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale;

Whereas millions of Americans face great risk from tropical storms or hurricanes, because 50 percent of Americans live along the coast and millions of tourists visit the oceans each year;

Whereas the 2005 Atlantic hurricane season was the busiest on record and extends the active hurricane cycle that began in 1995—a trend experts agree is likely to continue for years to come;

Whereas the 2005 Atlantic hurricane season included 28 named storms, including 15 hurricanes in which 7 were category 3 or higher;

Whereas, during a hurricane, homes, businesses, public buildings, and infrastructure may be damaged or destroyed by heavy rain, strong winds, and storm surge; debris can break windows and doors; roads and bridges can be washed away; homes can be flooded; and destructive tornadoes can occur well away from the storm's center;

Whereas experts at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Hurricane Center in the National Weather Service agree that it is critical to know if you live in a hurricane prone area, to know your home's vulnerability to storm surge, flooding, and wind, and to develop a written family disaster plan based on this knowledge;

Whereas the National Hurricane Center recommends that people in hurricane-prone areas prepare a personal evacuation plan that identifies ahead of time their home's vulnerability to storm surge, flooding, and wind; the safest areas in their home for each hurricane hazard; several options of places to go if ordered to evacuate; and the telephone numbers of these places as well as a road map of the local area;

Whereas the National Hurricane Center recommends that people in hurricane-prone areas assemble a disaster supply kit before hurricane season begins that includes a first aid kit and essential medications; canned food and can opener; at least three gallons of water per person per day for three to seven days; protective clothing, rainwear, and bedding or sleeping bags; a battery-powered radio, flashlight, and extra batteries; special items (including medications) for infants, elderly, or disabled family members; and written instructions on how to turn off electricity, gas, and water in case authorities advise these actions;

Whereas the National Hurricane Center recommends that prior to hurricane season people prepare for high winds by installing hurricane shutters or having available pre-cut outdoor plywood boards for each window of a home; ensuring they can reinforce garage doors; and making trees more wind resistant by removing diseased and damaged limbs;

Whereas the National Hurricane Center recommends that citizens know that the term "Hurricane Watch" means hurricane

conditions are possible in the specified area of the Watch, usually within 36 hours, and that the term "Hurricane Warning" means hurricane conditions are expected in the specified area of the Warning, usually within 24 hours;

Whereas the National Hurricane Center recommends that people know what to do when a Hurricane Watch is issued, that is, listen to NOAA Weather Radio or local radio or TV stations for up-to-date storm information; prepare to bring inside any lawn furniture, outdoor decorations, and anything that can be picked up by the wind; prepare to cover all windows of their homes and reinforce their garage door; fill their car's gas tank; recheck manufactured home tie-downs; and recheck their disaster supply kit;

Whereas the National Hurricane Center recommends that people know what to do when a Hurricane Warning is issued, that is, listen to the advice of local officials, and leave if told to do so; complete preparation activities; if they are not advised to evacuate, stay indoors, away from windows; be aware that the calm "eye" is deceptive and does not mean the storm is over; and be alert for tornadoes;

Whereas in the 1970s, '80s, and '90s, inland flooding was responsible for more than half of the deaths associated with tropical storms and hurricanes in the United States and the National Weather Service recommends that when a hurricane threatens the United States, people determine whether they live in a potential flood zone; if advised to evacuate, do so immediately; keep abreast of road conditions through the news media; move to a safe area before access is cut off by flood water; do not attempt to cross flowing water because as little as six inches of water may cause one to lose control of a vehicle; and develop a flood emergency action plan;

Whereas the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration provides more detailed information about hurricanes and hurricane preparedness via its Web site <http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/HAW2/>; and

Whereas a National Hurricane Preparedness Week will be the week of May 20–26, 2007; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Hurricane Preparedness Week;

(2) encourages the staff of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, especially at the National Weather Service and the National Hurricane Center, and other appropriate Federal agencies, to continue their outstanding work to educate people in the United States about hurricane preparedness; and

(3) urges the people of the United States to recognize such a week as an opportunity to learn more about the work of the National Hurricane Center to forecast hurricanes and to educate citizens about the potential risks associated with hurricanes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. MELANCON) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MELANCON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 402.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am here today with a resolution with my friend, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART), that will help to make America aware of hurricanes and the devastation. This resolution supports the goals and ideals of National Hurricane Preparedness Week. It encourages the staff of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, especially at the National Weather Service and the National Hurricane Center and other appropriate Federal agencies, to continue their outstanding work to educate people in the United States about hurricane preparedness.

It also urges the people of the United States to recognize such a week as an opportunity to learn more about the work of the National Hurricane Center to forecast hurricanes and to educate citizens about the potential risks associated with hurricanes.

In light of the storms and devastation caused by Katrina and Rita in August and September of 2005, I think it is appropriate that America be aware of the situations with hurricanes, particularly since some 53 percent of all Americans live along the coastal areas of this country.

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

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Louisiana for his help. Before I discuss this important issue, I want to thank Chairman GORDON and Ranking Member HALL and their great staffs for allowing this important resolution that has been brought here before you to move forward so quickly.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 402, supporting the goals and ideals of National Hurricane Preparedness Week as established by the National Hurricane Center. Hurricane Preparedness Week began yesterday, May 20, and lasts through May 26 of this year.

Next Friday, June 1, marks the beginning of the hurricane season, unfortunately, in the Atlantic and central Pacific Oceans. Hurricane season lasts 6 months, until November 30, and those are 6 months that those of us in Florida pay close attention to.

The goal of Hurricane Preparedness Week is to inform the public about hurricane hazards and to provide knowledge that can be used to take action. We have to be ready. This information can be used to save lives and to protect your home and your property.

History has taught us that a lack of hurricane awareness and preparation are common among all major hurricane disasters, but by knowing your vulnerability and what actions you as an individual and family can take, you can reduce the effects of a hurricane disaster.

One of the biggest lessons learned from the recent wave of hurricanes is

that residents should have enough supplies to survive for at least 3 days after the landfall of a hurricane. Oftentimes government and law enforcement personnel are engaged in restoring safety and calming the situation and trying to reach people after a landfall of a hurricane. Ideally residents should have enough food, water and supplies to at least last them 3 days until the authorities can actually get there and lend a hand.

Millions of Americans face great risks from tropical storms and hurricanes. More than 50 percent of Americans live along the coast, and millions of tourists visit the oceans and the coasts each year.

The statistics associated with hurricanes are frankly staggering. An average of 11 tropical storms develop each year over the Atlantic Ocean, the Caribbean Sea, and the Gulf of Mexico. Six of those storms will probably become hurricanes.

The 2005 Atlantic hurricane season was the busiest on record, including 28 named storms, 15 hurricanes in which 7 were a Category 3 or higher. As a Coastal State, Floridians are keenly aware of Mother Nature's wrath and fury, especially when it comes to hurricanes.

In just 2 short years, eight hurricanes have made landfall in Florida from 2004-2005. They were Charlie, Frances, Ivan, Jeanne, Dennis, Katrina, Wilma and Rita. We have heard and read and had to deal with the consequences of those storms.

As we have learned in the past few years, hurricanes pose serious threats to our country. Unfortunately, massive storms can result in casualties, deaths, and millions of dollars in economic damage and destruction. During hurricanes, homes, businesses and other buildings can be damaged by heavy rain, strong winds, and storm surge. Homes can be flooded. Tornadoes can be spun off, and power can be wiped out for days or weeks and sometimes longer.

Experts at NOAA's National Hurricane Center in the National Weather Service agree that it is critical to do a few things: Number one, to determine if you live in a hurricane-prone area. Much of Florida is. Also, know your home's vulnerabilities to storm surge, flooding, wind, and develop a written family disaster plan based on this knowledge.

Once you determine your vulnerability to a hurricane, the National Hurricane Center recommends that people in hurricane-prone areas, such as Florida, assemble a disaster supply kit before the hurricane season begins. Be ready now; don't wait until the storm is on its way. That includes things like a first aid kit with essential medications, and nonperishable food items such as canned goods; at least 3 gallons of water per person per day for at least 3 to 7 days, and that is crucial. You might be able to survive without a lot of things, but you cannot survive

without clean water. They recommend battery-powered radios and flashlights and extra batteries; and special items, including formula for infants, and medications for elderly or disabled family members.

As we have learned in south Florida, the forecasters, the meteorologists and hurricane specialists at the National Hurricane Center are often the best source of the most valuable information on hurricane preparedness. They spend countless hours providing valuable information and warnings to individuals located in the potential path of a hurricane, and millions of Americans have come to rely on their steady advice and counsel.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Americans living in hurricane-prone areas to use Hurricane Preparedness Week as an opportunity to learn more about the approaching hurricane season and to be prepared before a hurricane threatens our land. We must all learn from our experiences and be prepared.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART covered the subject matter of the resolution with a tremendous explanation of why we need to be attentive to National Hurricane Week. This June 1 begins the 2007 hurricane season here in the United States, and I hope that recognition here on the floor today will make people aware throughout this country, particularly the people affected by these hurricanes, aware of the dangers and the need to pay attention to oncoming storms.

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

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILL RAKIS), who I served with in the State legislature.

Mr. BILL RAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. MELANCON) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART) for sponsoring this resolution, which I strongly support. It is a very important resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of this resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Hurricane Preparedness Week.

As we approach what is expected to be yet another very active hurricane season, it is imperative that we help raise awareness on the importance of being the best prepared for the worst-case scenario.

How can any of us ever forget the horrific scenes etched into our minds after witnessing the devastation caused by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita? Nearly 2 years later, the gulf coast region and those affected by these storms are still suffering.

I was alarmed when FEMA Director David Paulison testified before the Homeland Security Committee last week and informed us that FEMA's revised national response plan will not be completed until sometime in June.

Given that we have already had a named storm before the official beginning of hurricane season, I hope FEMA is working expeditiously to get this plan finalized.

□ 1645

Mr. Speaker, we all agree that the response of the State, local and Federal Governments were inadequate, and there is much work to be done. However, disaster readiness should not solely lie on the shoulders of government. I hope that individuals will use this week as a reminder that they, too, must prepare themselves, as Mr. DIAZ-BALART said.

I have urged my constituents to develop family disaster plans and create supply kits. It is also important that they follow local weather forecasts and heed any emergency hurricane warnings they receive. These and other simple steps can help save lives.

Mr. Speaker, while I'm pleased that we are here today to debate this vitally important issue, I also must express some frustration. Most of our States are plagued with some form of natural disaster. In my State, these menaces have caused the most financially crippling crisis we have been confronted with in years, namely, the unaffordable costs of homeowners' insurance.

Due to the onslaught of hurricanes and tornados in recent years, these rates have doubled or even tripled. This has caused many of my constituents throughout Florida, of course, to leave their homes or risk everything by opting not to get coverage.

While there are no overnight solutions to help solve this crisis, I believe that this body can take steps to help encourage citizens in disaster-prone areas to better mitigate their property from their storms. I have introduced H.R. 913, the Hurricane Tornado and Mitigation Investment Act, which would accomplish that goal. I'm proud my good friend from Florida is an original cosponsor.

Mr. Speaker, some Members have raised concerns that this is only a Florida or a coastal State issue. However, I will conclude my remarks with this statistic. For every dollar spent by FEMA for mitigating disasters, about \$4 is saved on what would have eventually been spent fixing damage from a storm. That's significant.

Taxpayers from every State have contributed billions of dollars spent recovering from the aftermaths of hurricanes such as Katrina and Rita. Encouraging our citizens to safeguard their property will save Americans in every State billions of dollars.

Furthermore, it would reduce the skyrocketing costs of homeowners' insurance and allow my constituents and constituents all over the country, your constituents, Mr. Speaker, to raise their children in the State that they want to and retire in the State that they want to retire.

I'm seeing some big problems in my State, Mr. Speaker. As I said, people

are leaving the State, and it's a real shame. It's a real shame. They can't afford the homeowners' insurance.

I encourage my colleagues to cosponsor H.R. 913 and pray that this hurricane season is not as active as predicted.

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

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, we have no further speakers, and I yield back the remaining part of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 402, a resolution to support the goals and ideals of National Hurricane Preparedness Week. I thank my colleague from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART) for his leadership on this issue and for introducing this resolution.

Sponsored by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, NOAA, this year the National Hurricane Preparedness Week will be observed from May 20–26, 2007. National Hurricane Preparedness Week is aimed to inform and educate people in the United States about how to prepare for major storms and hurricanes and mitigate the risks to individuals, families, and communities associated with potentially deadly storms. A lack of awareness and preparation by individuals, families, and communities can contribute to the destructive effects of hurricanes, major storms, and other natural disasters.

The people of Guam know well the devastating effects of major storms. This resolution correctly notes that the Central Pacific hurricane season begins on June 1 and ends November 30. Guam, during that period of time, routinely is hit by powerful typhoons that have winds in excess 150 miles per hour.

The hazards associated with hurricanes or typhoons and other major storms are not limited to high winds and massive rains. Storm surges, flooding, and the loss of essential services are also among the serious threats to safety, health, and public order associated with such storms.

The key to managing the full range of threats is planning and coordination among local, State, and Federal officials. The government and people of Guam are well prepared for these storms and to manage their aftermaths largely as a result of the high level of coordination that exists between local and Federal representatives on Guam. In fact, communities across the United States can learn from the model practiced and utilized by the Government of Guam in order to achieve effective coordination between local, State, and Federal authorities.

I encourage other at-risk communities across the United States to heed the advice provided by Federal authorities during National Hurricane Preparedness Week. I also encourage at-risk communities to, throughout the year, be vigilant in their efforts to review, revise, and modernize their planning and capabilities to respond to major storms.

Planning and preparation is also the responsibility of each family in at-risk communities. Some simple strategies can be followed to help mitigate the risk to individual and families before, during and after major storms. They are: development of a family plan; the creation of a disaster supply kit; the securing of home and property; and the sharing of information.

I urge my colleagues to support H. Res. 402.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 402, which puts this House on record in strong support of the goals and ideals of National Hurricane Preparedness Week. As we near the 2-year anniversary of Hurricane Katrina, one of the most devastating natural disasters that our country has ever known, we still have a great deal of work to do to secure our Nation from further weather catastrophes. I strongly urge my colleagues to support this legislation, which encourages increased public awareness about how to prepare for a hurricane.

Mr. Speaker, Hurricane Katrina was one of the worst storms in American history, its magnitude rivaled only by the catastrophic failure of the Federal government to adequately respond to the resulting suffering in a manner befitting our great Nation.

This year's hurricane season officially begins on June 1, and scientific predictions do not bode well. Forecasters anticipate a "very active" year for storms along the Atlantic coastline, with researchers at Colorado State University anticipating 17 named storms, including 9 hurricanes. According to these predictions, there is a 74 percent chance that at least one major hurricane will strike the U.S. coastline.

This time we have fair warning. We know how devastating a hurricane can be, and we know we are likely to see another storm of the magnitude of Hurricane Katrina. We know that our disaster prevention, preparedness, and relief mechanisms and agencies are woefully inadequate. We can no longer use ignorance as an excuse, and we cannot allow ourselves to be caught unprepared once again.

This legislation recognizes the extreme destructive power of hurricanes; their potential to destroy homes and livelihoods as well as essential infrastructure. We may not be able to predict exactly how, when, or where a hurricane will make landfall, but we do know what areas of the country are particularly vulnerable to hurricanes. We know what basic steps, such as developing a written family disaster plan or establishing evacuation routes, residents of these areas can and should take to prepare themselves. And most of all, we know that hurricanes will continue to pose a threat in the years to come, a threat which we cannot ignore.

In recognition of this knowledge, this bill acknowledges this week, May 20–26, as National Hurricane Preparedness Week. It encourages the staff of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, especially at the National Weather Service and the National Hurricane Center, and other appropriate Federal agencies, to continue to educate people in the United States about hurricane preparedness.

Additionally, this legislation urges the people of the United States to recognize such a week as an opportunity to learn more about the work of the National Hurricane Center in forecasting hurricanes and in educating citizens about the potential risks associated with hurricanes.

Mr. Speaker, Hurricane Katrina was responsible for \$81.2 billion in damage, as well as for the deaths of 1,836 persons. We have a responsibility to provide the American people with a disaster preparedness system that works. We must ensure that, should another storm of Katrina's magnitude make landfall on America's coastline, we will not have to witness the atrocious suffering that we saw in the

summer of 2005. I strongly support this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to do so as well.

Mr. MELANCON. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. DIAZ-BALART so much and Mr. BILIRAKIS. I have no further 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 gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. MELANCON) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 402.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

21ST CENTURY COMPETITIVENESS ACT OF 2007

Mr. WU. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2272) to invest in innovation through research and development, and to improve the competitiveness of the United States.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2272

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “21st Century Competitiveness Act of 2007”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS SCHOLARSHIPS AND EDUCATION IM- PROVEMENT

Sec. 101. Findings.

Sec. 102. Definitions.

Subtitle A—Science Scholarships

Sec. 111. Short title.

Sec. 112. Findings.

Sec. 113. Policy objective.

Sec. 114. Robert Noyce Teacher Scholarship Program.

Subtitle B—Mathematics and Science Education Improvement

Sec. 121. Mathematics and science education partnerships amendments.

Sec. 122. Teacher institutes.

Sec. 123. Graduate degree program.

Sec. 124. Curricula.

Sec. 125. Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics Talent Expansion Program.

Sec. 126. High-need local educational agency definition.

Sec. 127. Teacher leaders.

Sec. 128. Laboratory science pilot program.

Sec. 129. Study on laboratory equipment donations for schools.

TITLE II—SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING RESEARCH

Sec. 201. Short title.

Sec. 202. National Science Foundation early career awards for science and engineering researchers.

Sec. 203. Department of Energy early career awards for science and engineering researchers.

Sec. 204. Integrative graduate education and research traineeship program.

Sec. 205. Presidential innovation award.

Sec. 206. National Coordination Office for Research Infrastructure.

Sec. 207. Research on innovation and inventiveness.

Sec. 208. Report on National Institute of Standards and Technology efforts to recruit and retain early CAREER science and engineering researchers.

Sec. 209. NASA’s contribution to innovation.

Sec. 210. Undergraduate scholarships for science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

TITLE III—NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Sec. 301. Short title.

Sec. 302. Definitions.

Sec. 303. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 304. Centers for research on learning and education improvement.

Sec. 305. Interdisciplinary research.

Sec. 306. Pilot program of grants for new investigators.

Sec. 307. Broader impacts merit review criterion.

Sec. 308. Postdoctoral research fellows.

Sec. 309. Responsible conduct of research.

Sec. 310. Reporting of research results.

Sec. 311. Sharing research results.

Sec. 312. Funding for successful stem education programs.

Sec. 313. Cost sharing.

Sec. 314. Donations.

Sec. 315. Additional reports.

Sec. 316. Administrative amendments.

Sec. 317. National Science Board reports.

Sec. 318. National Academy of Science Report on Diversity in STEM fields.

Sec. 319. Sense of the Congress regarding the mathematics and science partnership programs of the Department of Education and the National Science Foundation.

Sec. 320. Hispanic-serving institutions undergraduate program.

Sec. 321. Communications training for scientists.

TITLE IV—NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

Sec. 401. Short title.

Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations

Sec. 411. Scientific and technical research and services.

Sec. 412. Industrial technology services.

Subtitle B—Innovation and Technology Policy Reforms

Sec. 421. Institute-wide planning report.

Sec. 422. Report by Visiting Committee.

Sec. 423. Manufacturing extension partnership.

Sec. 424. Technology Innovation Program.

Sec. 425. Research fellowships.

Sec. 426. Collaborative manufacturing research pilot grants.

Sec. 427. Manufacturing fellowship program.

Sec. 428. Meetings of Visiting Committee on Advanced Technology.

Sec. 429. Manufacturing research database.

Subtitle C—Miscellaneous

Sec. 441. Post-doctoral fellows.

Sec. 442. Financial agreements clarification.

Sec. 443. Working capital fund transfers.

Sec. 444. Retention of depreciation surcharge.

Sec. 445. Non-Energy Inventions Program.

Sec. 446. Redefinition of the metric system.

Sec. 447. Repeal of redundant and obsolete authority.

Sec. 448. Clarification of standard time and time zones.

Sec. 449. Procurement of temporary and intermittent services.

Sec. 450. Malcolm Baldrige awards.

TITLE V—HIGH-PERFORMANCE COMPUTING

Sec. 501. High-performance computing research and development program.

Sec. 502. Definitions.

TITLE I—SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS SCHOLARSHIPS AND EDUCATION IM- PROVEMENT

SEC. 101. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The National Science Foundation has made significant and valuable contributions to the improvement of K-12 and undergraduate science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education throughout its 56 year history.

(2) Under section 3 of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1862), the National Science Foundation is explicitly required to strengthen science, mathematics, and engineering research potential and education programs at all levels.

SEC. 102. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) The term “cost of attendance” has the meaning given that term in section 472 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 10871l).

(2) The term “Director” means the Director of the National Science Foundation.

(3) The term “institution of higher education” has the meaning given that term in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)).

(4) The term “mathematics and science teacher” means a mathematics, science, or technology teacher at the elementary school or secondary school level.

Subtitle A—Science Scholarships

SEC. 111. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “10,000 Teachers, 10 Million Minds Science and Math Scholarship Act”.

SEC. 112. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The prosperity the United States enjoys today is due in no small part to investments the Nation has made in research and development over the past 50 years.

(2) Corporate, government, and national scientific and technical leaders have raised concerns that current trends affecting the science and technology enterprise of the Nation could result in erosion of this past success and jeopardize future prosperity.

(3) The National Academy of Sciences, the National Academy of Engineering, and the Institute of Medicine were tasked in a congressional request to recommend actions that the Federal Government could take to enhance the science and technology enterprise so that the United States can successfully compete, prosper, and be secure in the global community of the 21st century.

(4) The Academies’ highest priority recommendation in its report, “Rising Above the Gathering Storm: Energizing and Employing America for a Brighter Economic Future”, is to improve K-12 mathematics and science education, and the Academies’ first recommended action item is to institute a major scholarship program to recruit and educate annually 10,000 mathematics and science teachers.

SEC. 113. POLICY OBJECTIVE.

In carrying out the program under section 10 of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 2002, the National Science Foundation shall seek to increase by up to 10,000 per year the number of elementary and secondary mathematics and science teachers in the Nation’s schools having both exemplary subject knowledge and pedagogical skills.

SEC. 114. ROBERT NOYCE TEACHER SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) PROGRAM AMENDMENTS.—Section 10 of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 1862n-1) is amended—

(1) by inserting “teacher” after “noyce” in the section heading;

(2) in subsection (a)(1)—

(A) by striking “to provide scholarships, stipends, and programming designed”;

(B) by inserting “and to provide scholarships and stipends to students participating in the program” after “science teachers”;

and

(C) by inserting “Teacher” after “Noyce”;

(3) in subsection (a)(3)(A)—

(A) by striking “encourage top college juniors and seniors” and inserting “recruit and prepare undergraduate students”;

(B) by inserting “qualified as” after “to become”;

(4) in subsection (a)(3)(A)(ii)—

(A) by striking “programs to help scholarship recipients” and inserting “academic courses and early field teaching experiences designed to prepare students participating in the program”;

(B) by striking “programs that will result in” and inserting “such preparation as is necessary to meet requirements for”;

(C) by striking “licensing; and” and inserting “licensing”;

(5) in subsection (a)(3)(A)(iii)—

(A) by striking “scholarship recipients” and inserting “students participating in the program”;

(B) by striking “enable the recipients” and inserting “enable the students”;

(C) by striking “; or” and inserting “; and”;

(6) in subsection (a)(3)(A) by inserting at the end the following new clause:

“(iv) providing summer internships for freshman students participating in the program; or”;

(7) in subsection (a)(3)(B)—

(A) by striking “encourage” and inserting “recruit and prepare”;

(B) by inserting “qualified as” after “to become”;

(8) by amending clause (ii) of subsection (a)(3)(B) to read as follows:

“(ii) offering academic courses and field teaching experiences designed to prepare stipend recipients to teach in elementary schools and secondary schools, including such preparation as is necessary to meet requirements for teacher certification or licensing; and”;

(9) in subsection (a) by inserting at the end the following new paragraph:

“(4) ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENT.—To be eligible for an award under this section, an institution of higher education (or consortia of such institutions) shall ensure that specific faculty members and staff from the institution’s mathematics, science, or engineering departments and specific education faculty are designated to carry out the development and implementation of the program. An institution of higher education may also include teacher leaders to participate in developing the pedagogical content of the program and to supervise students participating in the program in their field teaching experiences. No institution of higher education shall be eligible for an award unless faculty from the institution’s mathematics, science, or engineering departments are active participants in the program.

“(5) AWARDS.—In awarding grants under this section, the Director shall endeavor to ensure that the recipients are from a variety of types of institutions of higher education. In support of this goal, the Director shall broadly disseminate information about when and how to apply for grants under this sec-

tion, including by conducting outreach to Historically Black Colleges and Universities that are part B institutions as defined in section 322(2) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1061(2)) and minority institutions (as defined in section 365(3) of that Act (20 U.S.C. 1067k(3))).”;

(10) in subsection (b)(1)(A)—

(A) by striking “scholarship or stipend”;

(B) by inserting “and summer internships” after “number of scholarships”;

(C) by inserting “the type of activities proposed for the recruitment of students to the program,” after “intends to award,”;

(11) in subsection (b)(1)(B)—

(A) by striking “scholarship or stipend”;

and

(B) by striking “; and” and inserting “, which may include a description of any existing programs at the applicant’s institution that are targeted to the education of mathematics and science teachers and the number of teachers graduated annually from such programs”;

(12) in subsection (b)(1), by striking subparagraph (C) and inserting the following:

“(C) a description of the academic courses and field teaching experiences required under subsection (a)(3)(A)(ii) and (B)(ii), including—

“(i) a description of the undergraduate program that will enable a student to graduate within 5 years with a major in mathematics, science, or engineering and to obtain teacher certification or licensing;

“(ii) a description of the field teaching experiences proposed; and

“(iii) evidence of agreements between the applicant and the schools or school districts that are identified as the locations at which field teaching experiences will occur;

“(D) a description of the programs required under subsection (a)(3)(A)(iii) and (B)(iii), including activities to assist new teachers in fulfilling their service requirements under this section; and

“(E) an identification of the applicant’s mathematics, science, or engineering faculty and its education faculty who will carry out the development and implementation of the program as required under subsection (a)(4).”;

(13) in subsection (b)(2)—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (B), (C), (D), and (E) as subparagraphs (C), (D), (E) and (F), respectively;

(B) by inserting after subparagraph (A) a new subparagraph as follows:

“(B) the extent to which the applicant’s mathematics, science, or engineering faculty and its education faculty have worked or will work collaboratively to design new or revised curricula that recognizes the specialized pedagogy required to teach mathematics, science, and technology effectively in elementary and secondary schools”;

(C) by amending subparagraph (F), as so redesignated by subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, to read as follows:

“(F) the ability of the applicant to recruit students who are individuals identified in section 33 or 34 of the Science and Engineering Equal Opportunities Act (42 U.S.C. 1885a or 1885b).”;

(14) in subsection (c)(1)(B), by striking “2 years” and inserting “3 years”;

(15) in subsection (c)(3)—

(A) by striking “\$7,500” and inserting “\$10,000”;

(B) by striking “2 years of scholarship support” and inserting “3 years of scholarship support, unless the Director establishes a policy by which part-time students may receive additional years of support”;

(16) in subsection (c)(4)—

(A) by striking “6 years” and inserting “8 years”;

(B) by inserting “, with a maximum service requirement of 6 years” after “was received”;

(C) by striking “Service required under this paragraph shall be performed in a high-need local educational agency.”;

(17) in subsection (c), by adding at the end a new paragraph as follows:

“(5) EXCEPTION.—The period of service obligation under paragraph (4) is reduced by 1 year for scholarship recipients whose service is performed in a high-need local educational agency. The Director shall establish and maintain a central clearinghouse of information on teaching opportunities available in high-need local educational agencies throughout the United States, which shall be made available to individuals having a service obligation under this section.”;

(18) in subsection (d)(1), by striking “to receive certification or licensing to teach” and inserting “established under subsection (a)(3)(B)”;

(19) in subsection (d)(2), by inserting “and professional achievement” after “academic merit”;

(20) in subsection (d)(3), by striking “1 year” and inserting “16 months”;

(21) in subsection (d)(4)—

(A) by striking “6 years” and inserting “4 years”;

(B) by striking “for each year a stipend was received”;

(22) in subsection (e)—

(A) by inserting “or section 10A” after “under this section”;

(B) in paragraph (1) by inserting “or section 10A” after “subsection (d)”;

(23) in subsection (f)(1), by inserting “or section 10A” after “under this section”;

(24) in subsection (g)(2)(A)—

(A) by striking “Treasurer of the United States,” and inserting “Treasurer of the United States.”;

(B) by striking “multiplied by 2.”;

(25) in subsection (h), by inserting “or section 10A” after “under this section”;

(26) in subsection (i)(3), by inserting “or had a career in” after “is working in”;

(27) in subsection (i)—

(A) by striking “and” at the end of paragraph (4);

(B) in paragraph (5), by inserting “or section 10A” after “subsection (d)”;

(C) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (5) and inserting “; and”;

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(6) the term ‘teacher leader’ means a mathematics or science teacher who works to improve the instruction of mathematics or science in kindergarten through grade 12 through—

“(A) participating in the development or revision of science, mathematics, engineering, or technology curricula;

“(B) serving as a mentor to mathematics or science teachers;

“(C) coordinating and assisting teachers in the use of hands-on inquiry materials, equipment, and supplies, and when appropriate, supervising acquisition and repair of such materials;

“(D) providing in-classroom teaching assistance to mathematics or science teachers; and

“(E) providing professional development, for the purposes of training other teacher leaders, to mathematics and science teachers.”;

(28) by adding at the end the following:

“(j) MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIP GIFT FUND.—In accordance with section 11(f) of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, the Director is authorized to accept donations from the private sector to support scholarships, stipends, or internships associated with programs under this section.

“(k) ASSESSMENT OF TEACHER SERVICE AND RETENTION.—Not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Director shall transmit to Congress a report on the effectiveness of the program carried out under this section. The report shall include the proportion of individuals receiving scholarships or stipends under the program who—

“(1) fulfill their service obligation required under this section in a high-need local educational agency;

“(2) elect to fulfill their service obligation in a high-need local educational agency but fail to complete it, as defined in subsection (g);

“(3) remain in the teaching profession beyond their service obligation; and

“(4) remain in the teaching profession in a high-need local educational agency beyond their service obligation.”.

(b) SPECIAL PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM FOR STIPENDS.—The National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 2002 is amended by inserting after section 10 the following new section:

“SEC. 10A. SPECIAL PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM FOR STIPENDS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—As part of the Robert Noyce Teacher Scholarship Program established under section 10, the Director shall establish a separate type of award for eligible entities described in subsection (b). Stipends under this section shall be available only to mathematics, science, and engineering professionals who, while receiving the stipend, are enrolled in a program to receive certification or licensing to teach.

“(b) ELIGIBILITY.—In order to be eligible to receive a grant under this section, an institution of higher education (or consortia of such institutions) shall enter into a partnership with one or more private sector non-profit organizations, local or State government organizations, and businesses. The members of the partnership shall provide the teaching supplements described in subsection (f).

“(c) USE OF GRANTS.—Grants provided under this section shall be used by institutions of higher education or consortia to develop and implement a program to encourage science, mathematics, or engineering professionals to become qualified as mathematics and science teachers, through—

“(1) administering stipends in accordance with this section;

“(2) offering academic courses and field teaching experiences designed to prepare stipend recipients to teach in elementary and secondary schools, including such preparation as is necessary to meet the requirements for certification or licensing; and

“(3) offering programs to stipend recipients, both during and after matriculation in the program for which the stipend is received, to enable recipients to become better mathematics and science teachers, to fulfill the service requirements of this section, and to exchange ideas with others in their fields.

“(d) SELECTION PROCESS.—

“(1) MERIT REVIEW.—Grants shall be provided under this section on a competitive, merit-reviewed basis.

“(2) APPLICATIONS.—An eligible institution of higher education or consortium seeking funding under this section shall submit an application to the Director at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Director may require. The application shall include, at a minimum—

“(A) a description of the program that the applicant intends to operate, including the number of stipends the applicant intends to award, the type of activities proposed for the recruitment of students to the program, and the amount of the teaching supplements to be provided in accordance with subsection (f);

“(B) a description of the selection process that will be used in awarding stipends, including a description of the rigorous, nationally recognized test that will be administered during the selection process in order to determine whether individuals applying for stipends have advanced content knowledge of science or mathematics;

“(C) evidence that the applicant has the capability to administer the program in accordance with the provisions of this section, which may include a description of any existing programs at the applicant's institution that are targeted to the education of mathematics and science teachers and the number of teachers graduated annually from such programs;

“(D) a description of the academic courses and field teaching experiences described in subsection (c)(2), including—

“(i) a description of an educational program that will enable a student to obtain teacher certification or licensing within 16 months; and

“(ii) evidence of agreements between the applicant and the schools or school districts that are identified as the locations at which field teaching experiences will occur;

“(E) a description of the programs described in subsection (c)(3), including activities to assist new teachers in fulfilling their service requirements under this section; and

“(F) evidence that the partnership will provide the teaching supplements required under subsection (f).

“(3) CRITERIA.—In evaluating the applications submitted under paragraph (2), the Director shall consider, at a minimum—

“(A) the ability of the applicant to effectively carry out the program and to meet the requirement of subsection (f);

“(B) the extent to which the applicant's mathematics, science, or engineering faculty and its education faculty have worked or will work collaboratively to design new or revised curricula that recognizes the specialized pedagogy required to teach mathematics and science effectively in elementary and secondary schools;

“(C) the extent to which the applicant is committed to making the program a central organizational focus;

“(D) the degree to which the proposed programming will enable stipend recipients to become successful mathematics and science teachers;

“(E) the number and quality of the students that will be served by the program; and

“(F) the ability of the applicant to recruit students who would otherwise not pursue a career in teaching.

“(e) STIPENDS.—Individuals shall be selected to receive stipends under this section primarily on the basis of their content knowledge of science or mathematics as demonstrated by their performance on a test designated in accordance with subsection (d)(2)(B). Among individuals demonstrating equivalent content knowledge, consideration may be given to financial need and to the goal of promoting the participation of individuals identified in section 33 or 34 of the Science and Engineering Equal Opportunities Act (42 U.S.C. 1885a or 1885b).

“(f) TEACHING SUPPLEMENTS.—The members of a partnership shall identify a source of non-Federal funding to provide salary supplements to individuals who participate in the program under this section during the period of their service obligation under subsection (h).

“(g) AMOUNT AND DURATION.—Stipends under this section shall be not less than \$10,000 per year, except that no individual shall receive for any year more than the cost of attendance at that individual's institu-

tion. Individuals may receive a maximum of 16 months of stipend support.

“(h) SERVICE OBLIGATION.—If an individual receives a stipend under this section, that individual shall be required to complete, within 6 years after completion of the educational program for which the stipend was awarded, 4 years of service as a mathematics or science teacher in a public secondary school.”.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 8(6) of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 2002 is amended—

(1) in the paragraph heading by inserting “TEACHER” after “NOYCE”; and

(2) by inserting “Teacher” after “Noyce”.

Subtitle B—Mathematics and Science Education Improvement

SEC. 121. MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE EDUCATION PARTNERSHIPS AMENDMENTS.

Section 9 of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 1862n) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2)—

(A) by striking “(A)”;;

(B) by striking subparagraph (B);

(C) by inserting “, through 1 or more of its departments in science, mathematics, or engineering,” after “institution of higher education”; and

(D) by striking “a State educational agency” and inserting “education faculty from the participating institution or institutions of higher education, a State educational agency,”;

(2) in subsection (a)(3)(B)—

(A) by inserting “content-specific” before “professional development programs”;;

(B) by inserting “which are” before “designed”; and

(C) by inserting “and which may include teacher training activities to prepare mathematics and science teachers to teach challenging mathematics, science, and technology college-preparatory courses, including Advanced Placement and International Baccalaureate courses” after “and science teachers”;

(3) in subsection (a)(3)(C)—

(A) by inserting “and laboratory experiences” after “technology”; and

(B) by inserting “and laboratory” after “provide technical”;

(4) in subsection (a)(3)(I) by inserting “including model induction programs for teachers in their first 2 years of teaching,” after “and science,”;

(5) in subsection (a)(3)(K) by striking “developing and offering mathematics or science enrichment programs for students, including after-school and summer programs;” and inserting “developing educational programs and materials and conducting mathematics, science, and technology enrichment programs for students, including after-school programs and summer camps for students described in subsection (b)(2)(G);”;

(6) in subsection (a) by inserting at the end the following:

“(8) MASTER'S DEGREE PROGRAMS.—Activities carried out in accordance with paragraph (3)(B) shall include the development and offering of master's degree programs for in-service mathematics and science teachers that will strengthen their subject area knowledge and pedagogical skills, as described in section 123 of the Act enacting this paragraph. Grants provided under this section may be used to develop and implement courses of instruction for the master's degree programs, which may involve online learning, and develop related educational materials.

“(9) MENTORS FOR TEACHERS AND STUDENTS OF CHALLENGING COURSES.—Partnerships carrying out activities to prepare mathematics

and science teachers to teach challenging mathematics, science, and technology college-preparatory courses, including Advanced Placement and International Baccalaureate courses, in accordance with paragraph (3)(B) shall encourage companies employing scientists, mathematicians, or engineers to provide mentors to teachers and students and provide for the coordination of such mentoring activities.

“(10) INVENTIVENESS.—Activities carried out in accordance with paragraph (3)(H) may include the development and dissemination of curriculum tools that will help foster inventiveness and innovation.”;

(7) in subsection (b)(2) by redesignating subparagraphs (E) and (F) as subparagraphs (F) and (G), respectively, and inserting after subparagraph (D) the following new subparagraph:

“(E) the extent to which the evaluation described in paragraph (1)(E) will be independent and based on objective measures.”;

(8) in subsection (b) by inserting at the end the following:

“(4) MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM GRANT SIZE.—A grant awarded under this section shall be not less than \$75,000 or greater than \$2,000,000 for any fiscal year.”;

(9) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking paragraph (2);

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (3), (4), and (5) as paragraphs (4), (5), and (6), respectively; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraphs:

“(2) REPORT ON MODEL PROJECTS.—The Director shall determine which completed projects funded through the program under this section should be seen as models to be replicated on a more expansive basis at the State or national levels. Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the Director shall transmit a report describing the results of this study to the Committee on Science and Technology and the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate.

“(3) REPORT ON EVALUATIONS.—Not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the Director shall transmit a report summarizing the evaluations required under subsection (b)(1)(E) of grants received under this program and describing any changes to the program recommended as a result of these evaluations to the Committee on Science and Technology and the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate. Such report shall be made widely available to the public.”; and

(10) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

“(1) the term ‘mathematics and science teacher’ means a mathematics, science, or technology teacher at the elementary school or secondary school level; and

“(2) the term ‘science’, in the context of elementary and secondary education, includes technology and pre-engineering.”.

SEC. 122. TEACHER INSTITUTES.

(a) NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION INSTITUTES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall establish a grant program to provide for summer or academic year teacher institutes or workshops authorized by section 9(a)(3)(B) of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 1862n(a)(3)(B)) and shall

allow grantees under the Teacher Institutes for the 21st Century program to operate 1 to 2 week summer teacher institutes with the goal of reaching the maximum number of in-service mathematics and science teachers, particularly elementary and middle school teachers, to improve their content knowledge and pedagogical skills.

(2) PREPARATION TO TEACH CHALLENGING COURSES.—The Director shall ensure that activities supported for awards under paragraph (1) include the development and implementation of teacher training activities to prepare mathematics and science teachers to teach challenging mathematics, science, and technology college-preparatory courses, including Advanced Placement and International Baccalaureate courses.

(3) AWARDS.—In awarding grants under this section, the Director shall give priority to applications that propose programs that will attract mathematics and science teachers from local educational agencies that—

(A) are receiving grants under title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6301 et seq) as a result of having within their jurisdictions concentrations of children from low income families; and

(B) are experiencing a shortage of highly qualified teachers, as defined in section 9101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801), in the fields of science, mathematics, or technology.

(b) LABORATORY SCIENCE TEACHER PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Energy for the Laboratory Science Teacher Professional Development program, \$3,000,000 for fiscal year 2008, \$8,000,000 for fiscal year 2009, \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 2010, \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 2011, and \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 2012.

SEC. 123. GRADUATE DEGREE PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall ensure that master’s degree programs for in-service mathematics and science teachers that will strengthen their subject area knowledge and pedagogical skills are instituted in accordance with section 9(a)(8) of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 1862n(a)(8)). The degree programs shall be designed for current teachers, who will enroll as part-time students, and to allow participants to obtain master’s degrees within a period of 3 years.

(b) DISTRIBUTION OF AWARDS.—The Director shall, in awarding grants to carry out subsection (a), consider the distribution of awards among institutions of higher education of different sizes and geographic locations.

(c) PROGRAM ACTIVITIES.—Activities supported through master’s degree programs established under subsection (a) may include—

(1) development of courses of instruction and related educational materials;

(2) stipends to defray the cost of attendance for students in the degree program; and

(3) acquisition of computer and networking equipment needed for online instruction under the degree program.

SEC. 124. CURRICULA.

Nothing in this title, or the amendments made by this title, shall be construed to limit the authority of State governments or local school boards to determine the curricula of their students.

SEC. 125. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, AND MATHEMATICS TALENT EXPANSION PROGRAM.

(a) AMENDMENTS.—Section 8(7) of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 2002 is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A) by striking “competitive, merit-based” and all that follows through “in recent years.” and inserting “competitive, merit-reviewed multiyear

grants for eligible applicants to improve undergraduate education in science, mathematics, engineering, and technology through—

“(i) the creation of programs to increase the number of students studying toward and completing associate’s or bachelor’s degrees in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics, particularly in fields that have faced declining enrollment in recent years; and

“(ii) the creation of centers (in this paragraph referred to as ‘Centers’) to develop undergraduate curriculum, teaching methods for undergraduate courses, and methods to better train professors and teaching assistants who teach undergraduate courses to increase the number of students completing undergraduate courses in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics, including the number of nonmajors, and to improve student academic achievement in those courses.

Grants made under clause (ii) shall be awarded jointly through the Education and Human Resources Directorate and at least 1 research directorate of the Foundation.”;

(2) by amending subparagraph (B) to read as follows:

“(B) In selecting projects under subparagraph (A)(i), the Director shall strive to increase the number of students studying toward and completing baccalaureate degrees, concentrations, or certificates in science, mathematics, engineering, or technology who are—

“(i) individuals identified in section 33 or 34 of the Science and Engineering Equal Opportunities Act (42 U.S.C. 1885a or 1885b); or

“(ii) graduates of a secondary school that is administered by a local educational agency that is receiving grants under title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6301 et seq) as a result of having within its jurisdiction concentrations of children from low income families.”;

(3) in subparagraph (C)—

(A) by inserting “(i)” before “The types of”;

(B) by redesignating clauses (i) through (vi) as subparagraphs (I) through (VI), respectively;

(C) by striking “under this paragraph” and inserting “under subparagraph (A)(i)”;

(D) by adding at the end the following new clause:

“(ii) The types of activities the Foundation may support under subparagraph (A)(ii) include—

“(I) creating model curricula and laboratory programs;

“(II) developing and demonstrating research-based instructional methods and technologies;

“(III) developing methods to train graduate students and faculty to be more effective teachers of undergraduates;

“(IV) conducting programs to disseminate curricula, instructional methods, or training methods to faculty at the grantee institutions and at other institutions;

“(V) conducting assessments of the effectiveness of the Center at accomplishing the goals described in subparagraph (A)(ii); and

“(VI) conducting any other activities the Director determines will accomplish the goals described in subparagraph (A)(ii).”;

(4) in subparagraph (D)(i), by striking “under this paragraph” and inserting “under subparagraph (A)(i)”;

(5) in subparagraph (D)(ii), by striking “under this paragraph” and inserting “under subparagraph (A)(i)”;

(6) after subparagraph (D)(iii), by adding at the end the following new clause:

“(iv) A grant under subparagraph (A)(ii) shall be awarded for 5 years, and the Director may extend such a grant for up to 2 additional 3 year periods.”;

(7) in subparagraph (E), by striking “under this paragraph” both places it appears and inserting “under subparagraph (A)(i)”;

(8) by redesignating subparagraph (F) as subparagraph (J); and

(9) by inserting after subparagraph (E) the following new subparagraphs:

“(F) Grants awarded under subparagraph (A)(ii) shall be carried out by a department or departments of science, mathematics, or engineering at institutions of higher education (or a consortia thereof), which may partner with education faculty. Applications for awards under subparagraph (A)(ii) shall be submitted to the Director at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Director may require. At a minimum, the application shall include—

“(i) a description of the activities to be carried out by the Center;

“(ii) a plan for disseminating programs related to the activities carried out by the Center to faculty at the grantee institution and at other institutions;

“(iii) an estimate of the number of faculty, graduate students (if any), and undergraduate students who will be affected by the activities carried out by the Center; and

“(iv) a plan for assessing the effectiveness of the Center at accomplishing the goals described in subparagraph (A)(ii).

“(G) In evaluating the applications submitted under subparagraph (F), the Director shall consider, at a minimum—

“(i) the ability of the applicant to effectively carry out the proposed activities, including the dissemination activities described in subparagraph (C)(ii)(IV); and

“(ii) the extent to which the faculty, staff, and administrators of the applicant institution are committed to improving undergraduate science, mathematics, and engineering education.

“(H) In awarding grants under subparagraph (A)(ii), the Director shall endeavor to ensure that a wide variety of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics fields and types of institutions of higher education, including 2-year colleges and minority-serving institutions, are covered, and that—

“(i) at least 1 Center is housed at a Doctoral/Research University as defined by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching; and

“(ii) at least 1 Center is focused on improving undergraduate education in an interdisciplinary area.

“(I) The Director shall convene an annual meeting of the awardees under this paragraph to foster collaboration and to disseminate the results of the Centers and the other activities funded under this paragraph.”.

(b) **REPORT ON DATA COLLECTION.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall transmit to Congress a report on how the Director is determining whether current grant recipients in the Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics Talent Expansion Program are making satisfactory progress as required by section 8(7)(D)(ii) of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 2002 and what funding actions have been taken as a result of the Director’s determinations.

SEC. 126. HIGH-NEED LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY DEFINITION.

Section 4(8) of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 1862n note) is amended to read as follows:

“(8) **HIGH-NEED LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.**—The term ‘high-need local educational agency’ means a local educational agency that—

“(A) is receiving grants under title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6301 et seq) as a result of having within its jurisdiction concentrations of children from low income families; and

“(B) is experiencing a shortage of highly qualified teachers, as defined in section 9101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801), in the fields of science, mathematics, or engineering.”.

SEC. 127. TEACHER LEADERS.

The National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 2002 is amended—

(1) in section 4(11)—

(A) by striking “MASTER TEACHER” and inserting “TEACHER LEADER”;

(B) by striking “master teacher” and inserting “teacher leader”;

(C) in subparagraph (E), by striking “master teachers” and inserting “teacher leaders”;

(2) in section 9—

(A) in subsection (a)(3)(E), by striking “master teachers” and inserting “teacher leaders”;

(B) in subsection (a)(4)—

(i) by striking “MASTER TEACHERS” and inserting “TEACHER LEADERS”;

(ii) by striking “master teachers” each place it appears and inserting “teacher leaders”.

SEC. 128. LABORATORY SCIENCE PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The Congress finds the following:

(1) To remain competitive in science and technology in the global economy, the United States must increase the number of students graduating from high school prepared to pursue postsecondary education in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

(2) There is broad agreement in the scientific community that learning science requires direct involvement by students in scientific inquiry and that laboratory experience is so integral to the nature of science that it must be included in every science program for every science student.

(3) In America’s Lab Report, the National Research Council concluded that the current quality of laboratory experiences is poor for most students and that educators and researchers do not agree on how to define high school science laboratories or on their purpose, hampering the accumulation of research on how to improve labs.

(4) The National Research Council found that schools with higher concentrations of non-Asian minorities and schools with higher concentrations of poor students are less likely to have adequate laboratory facilities than other schools.

(5) The Government Accountability Office reported that 49.1 percent of schools where the minority student population is greater than 50.5 percent reported not meeting functional requirements for laboratory science well or at all.

(6) 40 percent of those college students who left the science fields reported some problems related to high school science preparation, including lack of laboratory experience and no introduction to theoretical or to analytical modes of thought.

(7) It is in the national interest for the Federal Government to invest in research and demonstration projects to improve the teaching of laboratory science in the Nation’s high schools.

(b) **GRANT PROGRAM.**—Section 8(8) of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 2002 is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) through (F) as clauses (i) through (vi), respectively;

(2) by inserting “(A)” before “A program of competitive”;

(3) by inserting at the end the following new subparagraphs:

“(B) In accordance with subparagraph (A)(v), the Director shall establish a research pilot program designated as ‘Partnerships for Access to Laboratory Science’ to award grants to partnerships to improve laboratories and provide instrumentation as part of a comprehensive program to enhance the quality of mathematics, science, engineering, and technology instruction at the secondary school level. Grants under this subparagraph may be used for—

“(i) purchase, rental, or leasing of equipment, instrumentation, and other scientific educational materials;

“(ii) maintenance, renovation, and improvement of laboratory facilities;

“(iii) development of instructional programs designed to integrate the laboratory experience with classroom instruction and to be consistent with State mathematics and science academic achievement standards;

“(iv) training in laboratory safety for school personnel;

“(v) design and implementation of hands-on laboratory experiences to encourage the interest of individuals identified in section 33 or 34 of the Science and Engineering Equal Opportunities Act (42 U.S.C. 1885a or 1885b) in mathematics, science, engineering, and technology and help prepare such individuals to pursue postsecondary studies in these fields; and

“(vi) assessment of the activities funded under this subparagraph.

“(C) Grants may be made under subparagraph (B) only to a partnership—

“(i) for a project that includes significant teacher training and professional development components; or

“(ii) that establishes that appropriate teacher training and professional development is being addressed, or has been addressed, through other means.

“(D) Grants awarded under subparagraph (B) shall be to a partnership that—

“(i) includes an institution of higher education or a community college;

“(ii) includes a high-need local educational agency;

“(iii) includes a business or eligible non-profit organization; and

“(iv) may include a State educational agency, other public agency, National Laboratory, or community-based organization.

“(E) The Federal share of the cost of activities carried out using amounts from a grant under subparagraph (B) shall not exceed 50 percent.

“(F) The Director shall require grant recipients to submit a report to the Director on the results of the project supported by the grant.”.

(c) **REPORT.**—The Director shall evaluate the effectiveness of activities carried out under the research pilot projects funded by the grant program established pursuant to the amendment made by subsection (b) in improving student performance in mathematics, science, engineering, and technology. A report documenting the results of that evaluation shall be submitted to the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act. The report shall identify best practices and materials developed and demonstrated by grant awardees.

(d) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—From the amount authorized in section 303(a)(2)(B), (b)(2)(B), and (c)(2)(B) of this Act, there are authorized to be appropriated

to carry out this section and the amendments made by this section \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 2008, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the 2 succeeding fiscal years.

SEC. 129. STUDY ON LABORATORY EQUIPMENT DONATIONS FOR SCHOOLS.

Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall transmit a report to the Congress examining the extent to which institutions of higher education are donating used laboratory equipment to elementary and secondary schools. The Director, in consultation with the Secretary of Education, shall survey institutions of higher education to determine—

(1) how often, how much, and what type of equipment is donated;

(2) what criteria or guidelines the institutions are using to determine what types of equipment can be donated, what condition the equipment should be in, and which schools receive the equipment;

(3) whether the institutions provide any support to, or follow-up with the schools; and

(4) how appropriate donations can be encouraged.

TITLE II—SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING RESEARCH

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Sowing the Seeds Through Science and Engineering Research Act”.

SEC. 202. NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION EARLY CAREER AWARDS FOR SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING RESEARCHERS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Director of the National Science Foundation shall carry out a program to award grants to scientists and engineers at the early stage of their careers at institutions of higher education and organizations described in subsection (c)(2) to conduct research in fields relevant to the mission of the Foundation. The existing Faculty Early Career Development (CAREER) Program may be designated as the mechanism for awarding such grants.

(b) **SIZE AND DURATION OF AWARD.**—The duration of awards under this section shall be 5 years, and the amount per year shall be at least \$80,000.

(c) **ELIGIBILITY.**—Award recipients shall be individuals who are employed in a tenure-track position as an assistant professor or equivalent title, or who hold an equivalent position, at—

(1) an institution of higher education in the United States; or

(2) an organization in the United States that is a nonprofit, nondegree-granting research organization such as a museum, observatory, or research laboratory.

(d) **SELECTION.**—Award recipients shall be selected on a competitive, merit-reviewed basis.

(e) **SELECTION PROCESS AND CRITERIA FOR AWARDS.**—An applicant seeking funding under this section shall submit a proposal to the Director at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Director may require. In evaluating the proposals submitted under this section, the Director shall consider, at a minimum—

(1) the intellectual merit of the proposed work;

(2) the innovative or transformative nature of the proposed research;

(3) the extent to which the proposal integrates research and education, including undergraduate education in science and engineering disciplines; and

(4) the potential of the applicant for leadership at the frontiers of knowledge.

(f) **AWARDS.**—In awarding grants under this section, the Director shall endeavor to en-

sure that the recipients are from a variety of types of institutions of higher education and nonprofit, nondegree-granting research organizations. In support of this goal, the Director shall broadly disseminate information about when and how to apply for grants under this section, including by conducting outreach to Historically Black Colleges and Universities that are part B institutions as defined in section 322(2) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1061(2)) and minority institutions (as defined in section 365(3) of that Act (20 U.S.C. 1067k(3))). In awarding grants under this section, the Director shall give special consideration to eligible early-career researchers who have followed alternative career paths such as working part-time or in nonacademic settings, or who have taken a significant career break or other leave of absence.

(g) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATION.**—For each of the fiscal years 2008 through 2012, the Director shall allocate at least 3.5 percent of funds appropriated to the National Science Foundation for Research and Related Activities to the grants program under this section, except to the extent that a sufficient number of meritorious grant applications have not been received for a fiscal year.

(h) **REPORT.**—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall transmit to the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report describing the distribution of the institutions from which individuals have participated in the Faculty Early Career Development Program since fiscal year 2001 among each of the categories of institutions of higher education defined by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and the organizations in subsection (c)(2).

(i) **EVALUATION.**—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall transmit to the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report evaluating the impact of the program carried out under this section on the ability of young faculty to compete for National Science Foundation research grants.

SEC. 203. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY EARLY CAREER AWARDS FOR SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING RESEARCHERS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Director of the Office of Science of the Department of Energy shall carry out a program to award grants to scientists and engineers at the early stage of their careers at institutions of higher education and organizations described in subsection (c)(2) to conduct research in fields relevant to the mission of the Department, giving priority to grants to expand domestic energy production and use through coal-to-liquids technology and advanced nuclear reprocessing.

(b) **SIZE AND DURATION OF AWARD.**—The duration of awards under this section shall be up to 5 years, and the amount per year shall be at least \$80,000.

(c) **ELIGIBILITY.**—Award recipients shall be individuals who are employed in a tenure-track position as an assistant professor or equivalent title, or who hold an equivalent position, at—

(1) an institution of higher education in the United States; or

(2) an organization in the United States that is a nonprofit, nondegree-granting research organization such as a museum, observatory, or research laboratory.

(d) **SELECTION.**—Award recipients shall be selected on a competitive, merit-reviewed basis.

(e) **SELECTION PROCESS AND CRITERIA FOR AWARDS.**—An applicant seeking funding under this section shall submit a proposal to the Director of the Office of Science at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Director may require. In evaluating the proposals submitted under this section, the Director shall consider, at a minimum—

(1) the intellectual merit of the proposed work;

(2) the innovative or transformative nature of the proposed research;

(3) the extent to which the proposal integrates research and education, including undergraduate education in science and engineering disciplines; and

(4) the potential of the applicant for leadership at the frontiers of knowledge.

(f) **COLLABORATION WITH NATIONAL LABORATORIES.**—In awarding grants under this section, the Director shall give priority to proposals in which the proposed work includes collaboration with the Department of Energy National Laboratories.

(g) **AWARDS.**—In awarding grants under this section, the Director shall endeavor to ensure that the recipients are from a variety of types of institutions of higher education and nonprofit, nondegree-granting research organizations. In support of this goal, the Director shall broadly disseminate information about when and how to apply for grants under this section, including by conducting outreach to Historically Black Colleges and Universities that are part B institutions as defined in section 322(2) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1061(2)) and minority institutions (as defined in section 365(3) of that Act (20 U.S.C. 1067k(3))).

(h) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Energy to carry out the Director's responsibilities under this section \$25,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2008 through 2012.

(i) **REPORT ON RECRUITING AND RETAINING EARLY CAREER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING RESEARCHERS AT THE NATIONAL LABORATORIES.**—Not later than 3 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Science shall transmit to the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report on efforts to recruit and retain young scientists and engineers at the early stages of their careers at the Department of Energy National Laboratories. The report shall include—

(1) a description of Department of Energy and National Laboratory policies and procedures, including financial incentives, awards, promotions, time set aside for independent research, access to equipment or facilities, and other forms of recognition, designed to attract and retain young scientists and engineers;

(2) an evaluation of the impact of these incentives on the careers of young scientists and engineers at Department of Energy National Laboratories, and also on the quality of the research at the National Laboratories and in Department of Energy programs;

(3) a description of what barriers, if any, exist to efforts to recruit and retain young scientists and engineers, including limited availability of full time equivalent positions, legal and procedural requirements, and pay grading systems; and

(4) the amount of funding devoted to efforts to recruit and retain young researchers and the source of such funds.

SEC. 204. INTEGRATIVE GRADUATE EDUCATION AND RESEARCH TRAINEESHIP PROGRAM.

(a) **FUNDING.**—For each of the fiscal years 2008 through 2012, the Director of the National Science Foundation shall allocate at

least 1.5 percent of funds appropriated for Research and Related Activities to the Integrative Graduate Education and Research Traineeship program.

(b) **COORDINATION.**—The Director shall coordinate with Federal departments and agencies, as appropriate, to expand the interdisciplinary nature of the Integrative Graduate Education and Research Traineeship program.

(c) **AUTHORITY TO ACCEPT FUNDS FROM OTHER AGENCIES.**—The Director is authorized to accept funds from other Federal departments and agencies to carry out the Integrative Graduate Education and Research Traineeship program.

SEC. 205. PRESIDENTIAL INNOVATION AWARD.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The President shall periodically present the Presidential Innovation Award, on the basis of recommendations received from the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy or on the basis of such other information as the President considers appropriate, to individuals who develop one or more unique scientific or engineering ideas in the national interest at the time the innovation occurs.

(b) **PURPOSE.**—The awards under this section shall be made to—

(1) stimulate scientific and engineering advances in the national interest;

(2) illustrate the linkage between science and engineering and national needs;

(3) show the potential of such innovation to substantively enhance the economic competitiveness of the United States through development of commercializable intellectual property; and

(4) provide an example to students of the contribution they could make to society by entering the science and engineering profession.

(c) **CITIZENSHIP.**—An individual is not eligible to receive the award under this section unless at the time such award is made the individual—

(1) is a citizen or other national of the United States; or

(2) is an alien lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence who—

(A) has filed an application for naturalization in the manner prescribed by section 334 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1445); and

(B) is not permanently ineligible to become a citizen of the United States.

(d) **PRESENTATION.**—The presentation of the award shall be made by the President with such ceremonies as he may deem proper, including attendance by appropriate Members of Congress.

SEC. 206. NATIONAL COORDINATION OFFICE FOR RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Office of Science and Technology Policy shall establish a National Coordination Office for Research Infrastructure. Such Office shall—

(1) identify and prioritize the deficiencies in research facilities and major instrumentation located at academic institutions and at national laboratories that are available for use by academic researchers; and

(2) institute and coordinate the planning by Federal agencies for the acquisition, refurbishment, and maintenance of research facilities and major instrumentation required to address the deficiencies identified under paragraph (1).

In prioritizing the deficiencies identified under paragraph (1), the Office shall consider research needs in areas relevant to the Nation's economic competitiveness.

(b) **STAFFING.**—The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall appoint individuals to serve in the Office established under subsection (a) from among the principal Federal agencies that support research

in the sciences, mathematics, and engineering, and shall at a minimum include individuals from the National Science Foundation and the Department of Energy.

(c) **REPORT.**—The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall provide annually a report to Congress at the time of the President's budget proposal—

(1) describing the research infrastructure needs identified in accordance with subsection (a);

(2) listing research facilities projects and budget proposals, by agency, for major instrumentation acquisitions that are included in the President's budget proposal; and

(3) explaining how these facilities projects and instrumentation acquisitions relate to the deficiencies and priorities arrived at in accordance with subsection (a).

SEC. 207. RESEARCH ON INNOVATION AND INVENTIVENESS.

In carrying out its research programs on science policy and on the science of learning, the National Science Foundation may support research on the process of innovation and the teaching of inventiveness.

SEC. 208. REPORT ON NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY EFFORTS TO RECRUIT AND RETAIN EARLY CAREER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING RESEARCHERS.

Not later than 3 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology shall transmit to the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on efforts to recruit and retain young scientists and engineers at the early stages of their careers at the National Institute of Standards and Technology laboratories and joint institutes. The report shall include—

(1) a description of National Institute of Standards and Technology policies and procedures, including financial incentives, awards, promotions, time set aside for independent research, access to equipment or facilities, and other forms of recognition, designed to attract and retain young scientists and engineers;

(2) an evaluation of the impact of these incentives on the careers of young scientists and engineers at the National Institute of Standards and Technology, and also on the quality of the research at the National Institute of Standards and Technology's laboratories and in the National Institute of Standards and Technology's programs;

(3) a description of what barriers, if any, exist to efforts to recruit and retain young scientists and engineers, including limited availability of full time equivalent positions, legal and procedural requirements, and pay grading systems; and

(4) the amount of funding devoted to efforts to recruit and retain young researchers and the source of such funds.

SEC. 209. NASA'S CONTRIBUTION TO INNOVATION.

(a) **SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) a balanced science program as authorized by section 101(d) of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-155) contributes significantly to innovation in and the economic competitiveness of the United States; and

(2) a robust National Aeronautics and Space Administration, funded at the levels authorized under sections 202 and 203 of that Act, would offer a balance among science, aeronautics, exploration, and human space flight programs, all of which can attract and employ scientists, engineers, and technicians across a broad range of fields in science, technology, mathematics, and engineering.

(b) **PARTICIPATION IN INNOVATION AND COMPETITIVENESS PROGRAMS.**—The Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration shall fully participate in any interagency efforts to promote innovation and economic competitiveness through scientific research and development within the spending levels cited in subsection (a).

SEC. 210. UNDERGRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, AND MATHEMATICS.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The National Science Foundation shall establish a program, to be known as the Undergraduate Scholarships for Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics, or US-STEM, program, for awarding scholarships to undergraduate scholars in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

(b) **ELIGIBILITY.**—A student is eligible for a scholarship under this section only if the student—

(1) is enrolled at a public, 4-year college or university;

(2) will have completed at least one-half of the credit requirements for an undergraduate degree before beginning studies to be funded by the scholarship;

(3) has maintained a grade point average in undergraduate studies of at least 3.0 on a scale of 4.0, or an equivalent level as calculated by the National Science Foundation, except that if the student's institution appeals this criterion on the basis of undue hardship on the student, the National Science Foundation may waive this paragraph;

(4) has a total family income of less than \$75,000 per year, with such amount to be adjusted annually by the National Science Foundation for inflation;

(5) has not been convicted of a felony; and

(6) is a citizen or permanent resident alien of the United States.

(c) **SELECTION CRITERIA.**—Scholarship recipients shall be selected on the basis of merit and such other criteria as the National Science Foundation shall establish.

(d) **AWARDS.**—The National Science Foundation shall announce awards before April 1 for each upcoming academic year, and may make up to 2,500 awards per year. Awards may be made for a maximum of 2 academic years for each student, and scholarship amounts shall be paid to the institution.

(e) **ADVISORY BOARD.**—The Director of the National Science Foundation shall establish an advisory board, which shall make recommendations to the Director for selection criteria for scholarship recipients, and provide guidance and oversight for the program.

TITLE III—NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

SEC. 301. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 2007".

SEC. 302. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) **BOARD.**—The term "Board" means the National Science Board established under section 2 of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1861).

(2) **DIRECTOR.**—The term "Director" means the Director of the Foundation.

(3) **ELEMENTARY SCHOOL.**—The term "elementary school" has the meaning given that term by section 9101(18) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801(18)).

(4) **FOUNDATION.**—The term "Foundation" means the National Science Foundation.

(5) **INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.**—The term "institution of higher education" has the meaning given such term in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)).

(6) SECONDARY SCHOOL.—The term “secondary school” has the meaning given that term by section 9101(38) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801(38)).

SEC. 303. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) FISCAL YEAR 2008.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Foundation \$6,500,000,000 for fiscal year 2008.

(2) SPECIFIC ALLOCATIONS.—Of the amount authorized under paragraph (1)—

(A) \$5,080,000,000 shall be made available for research and related activities, of which \$115,000,000 shall be made available for the Major Research Instrumentation program;

(B) \$873,000,000 shall be made available for education and human resources, of which—

(i) \$94,000,000 shall be for Mathematics and Science Education Partnerships established under section 9 of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 1862n), of which \$32,000,000 shall be made available for the purposes of section 122(a) of this Act and \$46,000,000 shall be made available for the purposes of section 123 of this Act;

(ii) \$70,000,000 shall be for the Robert Noyce Scholarship Program established under section 10 of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 1862n-1);

(iii) \$44,000,000 shall be for the Science, Mathematics, Engineering, and Technology Talent Expansion Program established under section 8(7) of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-368); and

(iv) \$51,620,000 shall be for the Advanced Technological Education program established by section 3(a) of the Scientific and Advanced-Technology Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-476);

(C) \$245,000,000 shall be made available for major research equipment and facilities construction;

(D) \$285,600,000 shall be made available for agency operations and award management;

(E) \$4,050,000 shall be made available for the Office of the National Science Board; and

(F) \$12,350,000 shall be made available for the Office of Inspector General.

(b) FISCAL YEAR 2009.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Foundation \$6,980,000,000 for fiscal year 2009.

(2) SPECIFIC ALLOCATIONS.—Of the amount authorized under paragraph (1)—

(A) \$5,457,400,000 shall be made available for research and related activities, of which \$123,100,000 shall be made available for the Major Research Instrumentation program;

(B) \$934,000,000 shall be made available for education and human resources, of which—

(i) \$100,600,000 shall be for Mathematics and Science Education Partnerships established under section 9 of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 1862n), of which \$35,200,000 shall be made available for the purposes of section 122(a) of this Act and \$50,600,000 shall be made available for the purposes of section 123 of this Act;

(ii) \$101,000,000 shall be for the Robert Noyce Scholarship Program established under section 10 of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 1862n-1);

(iii) \$55,000,000 shall be for the Science, Mathematics, Engineering, and Technology Talent Expansion Program established under section 8(7) of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-368); and

(iv) \$55,200,000 shall be for the Advanced Technological Education program as established by section 3(a) of the Scientific and Advanced-Technology Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-476);

(C) \$262,000,000 shall be made available for major research equipment and facilities construction;

(D) \$309,760,000 shall be made available for agency operations and award management;

(E) \$4,120,000 shall be made available for the Office of the National Science Board; and

(F) \$12,720,000 shall be made available for the Office of Inspector General.

(c) FISCAL YEAR 2010.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Foundation \$7,493,000,000 for fiscal year 2010.

(2) SPECIFIC ALLOCATIONS.—Of the amount authorized under paragraph (1)—

(A) \$5,863,200,000 shall be made available for research and related activities, of which \$131,700,000 shall be made available for the Major Research Instrumentation program;

(B) \$1,003,000,000 shall be made available for education and human resources, of which—

(i) \$107,600,000 shall be for Mathematics and Science Education Partnerships established under section 9 of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 1862n), of which \$38,700,000 shall be made available for the purposes of section 122(a) of this Act and \$55,700,000 shall be made available for the purposes of section 123 of this Act;

(ii) \$133,000,000 shall be for the Robert Noyce Scholarship Program established under section 10 of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 1862n-1);

(iii) \$60,000,000 shall be for the Science, Mathematics, Engineering, and Technology Talent Expansion Program established under section 8(7) of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-368); and

(iv) \$59,100,000 shall be for the Advanced Technological Education program as established by section 3(a) of the Scientific and Advanced-Technology Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-476);

(C) \$280,000,000 shall be made available for major research equipment and facilities construction;

(D) \$329,450,000 shall be made available for agency operations and award management;

(E) \$4,250,000 shall be made available for the Office of the National Science Board; and

(F) \$13,100,000 shall be made available for the Office of Inspector General.

(d) MAJOR RESEARCH INSTRUMENTATION.—

(1) AWARD AMOUNT.—The minimum amount of an award under the Major Research Instrumentation program shall be \$100,000. The maximum amount of an award under the program shall be \$4,000,000, except if the total amount appropriated for the program for a fiscal year exceeds \$125,000,000, in which case the maximum amount of an award shall be \$6,000,000.

(2) USE OF FUNDS.—In addition to the acquisition of instrumentation and equipment, funds made available by awards under the Major Research Instrumentation program may be used to support the operations and maintenance of such instrumentation and equipment.

(3) COST SHARING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—An institution of higher education receiving an award shall provide at least 30 percent of the cost from private or non-Federal sources.

(B) EXCEPTIONS.—Institutions of higher education that are not Ph.D.-granting institutions are exempt from the cost sharing requirement in subparagraph (A), and the Director may reduce or waive the cost sharing requirement for—

(i) institutions—

(I) which are not ranked among the top 100 institutions receiving Federal research and development funding, as documented by the

statistical data published by the Foundation; and

(II) for which the proposed project will make a substantial improvement in the institution's capabilities to conduct leading edge research, to provide research experiences for undergraduate students using leading edge facilities, and to broaden the participation in science and engineering research by individuals identified in section 33 or 34 of the Science and Engineering Equal Opportunities Act (42 U.S.C. 1885a or 1885b); and

(ii) consortia of institutions of higher education that include at least one institution that is not a Ph.D.-granting institution.

(e) UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION PROGRAMS.—The Director shall continue to carry out programs in support of undergraduate education, including those authorized in section 17 of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 1862n-6). Funding for these programs shall increase in proportion to the increase in the total amount appropriated to the Foundation in any year for which appropriations are authorized by this title.

(f) LIMIT ON PROPOSALS.—

(1) POLICY.—For programs that require as part of the selection process for awards the submission of preproposals and that also limit the number of preproposals that may be submitted by an institution, the Director shall allow the subsequent submission of a full proposal based on each preproposal that is determined to have merit following the Foundation's merit review process.

(2) REVIEW AND ASSESSMENT OF POLICIES.—The Board shall review and assess the effects on institutions of higher education of the policies of the Foundation regarding the imposition of limitations on the number of proposals that may be submitted by a single institution for programs supported by the Foundation. The Board shall determine whether current policies are well justified and appropriate for the types of programs that limit the number of proposal submissions. Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Board shall summarize its findings and any recommendations regarding changes to the current policy on the restriction of proposal submissions in a report to the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate.

(g) RESEARCH EXPERIENCES FOR UNDERGRADUATES.—The Director shall increase funding for the Research Experiences for Undergraduates program in proportion to the increase in the total amount appropriated to the Foundation for research and related activities in any year for which appropriations are authorized by this title.

(h) GLOBAL WARMING EDUCATION.—

(1) INFORMAL EDUCATION.—As part of Informal Science Education activities, the Director shall support activities to create informal educational materials, exhibits, and multimedia presentations relevant to global warming, climate science, and greenhouse gas reduction strategies.

(2) K-12 INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS.—As part of Discovery Research K-12 activities, the Director shall support the development of K-12 educational materials relevant to global warming, climate science, and greenhouse gas reduction strategies.

SEC. 304. CENTERS FOR RESEARCH ON LEARNING AND EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT.

(a) FUNDING FOR CENTERS.—The Director shall continue to carry out the program of

Centers for Research on Learning and Education Improvement as established in section 11 of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 1862n-2).

(b) **ELIGIBILITY FOR CENTERS.**—Section 11 of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 1862n-2) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by inserting “or eligible nonprofit organizations” after “institutions of higher education”;

(2) in subsection (b)(1) by inserting “or an eligible nonprofit organization” after “institution of higher education”; and

(3) in subsection (b)(1) by striking “of such institutions” and inserting “thereof”.

SEC. 305. INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Board shall evaluate the role of the Foundation in supporting interdisciplinary research, including through the Major Research Instrumentation program, the effectiveness of the Foundation’s efforts in providing information to the scientific community about opportunities for funding of interdisciplinary research proposals, and the process through which interdisciplinary proposals are selected for support. The Board shall also evaluate the effectiveness of the Foundation’s efforts to engage undergraduate students in research experiences in interdisciplinary settings, including through the Research in Undergraduate Institutions program and the Research Experiences for Undergraduates program.

(b) **REPORT.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Board shall provide the results of its evaluation under subsection (a), including a recommendation for the proportion of the Foundation’s research and related activities funding that should be allocated for interdisciplinary research, to the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate.

SEC. 306. PILOT PROGRAM OF GRANTS FOR NEW INVESTIGATORS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Director shall carry out a pilot program to award one-year grants to individuals to assist them in improving research proposals that were previously submitted to the Foundation but not selected for funding.

(b) **USE OF FUNDS.**—Grants awarded under this section shall be used to enable an individual to resubmit an updated research proposal for review by the Foundation through the agency’s competitive merit review process. Uses of funds made available under this section may include the generation of new data and the performance of additional analysis.

(c) **ELIGIBILITY.**—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, an individual shall—

(1) not have previously received funding as the principal investigator of a research grant from the Foundation; and

(2) have submitted a proposal to the Foundation, which may include a proposal submitted to the Research in Undergraduate Institutions program, that was rated very good or excellent under the Foundation’s competitive merit review process.

(d) **SELECTION PROCESS.**—The Director shall make awards under this section based on the advice of the program officers of the Foundation.

(e) **PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION.**—The Director may carry out this section through the Small Grants for Exploratory Research program.

(f) **NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD REVIEW.**—The Board shall conduct a review and assessment

of the pilot program under this section, including the number of new investigators funded, the distribution of awards by type of institution of higher education, and the success rate upon resubmission of proposals by new investigators funded through this pilot program. Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Board shall summarize its findings and any recommendations regarding changes to or the continuation of the pilot program in a report to the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate.

SEC. 307. BROADER IMPACTS MERIT REVIEW CRITERION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In evaluating research proposals under the Foundation’s broader impacts criterion, the Director shall give special consideration to proposals that involve partnerships between academic researchers and industrial scientists and engineers that address research areas that have been identified as having high importance for future national economic competitiveness, such as nanotechnology.

(b) **PARTNERSHIPS WITH INDUSTRY.**—The Director shall encourage research proposals from institutions of higher education that involve partnerships with businesses and organizations representing businesses in fields that have been identified as having high importance for future national economic competitiveness and that include input on the research agenda from and cost-sharing by the industry partners.

(c) **REPORT ON BROADER IMPACTS CRITERION.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall transmit to Congress a report on the impact of the broader impacts grant criterion used by the Foundation. The report shall—

(1) identify the criteria that each division and directorate of the Foundation uses to evaluate the broader impacts aspects of research proposals;

(2) provide a breakdown of the types of activities by division that awardees have proposed to carry out to meet the broader impacts criterion;

(3) provide any evaluations performed by the Foundation to assess the degree to which the broader impacts aspects of research proposals were carried out and how effective they have been at meeting the goals described in the research proposals;

(4) describe what national goals, such as improving undergraduate science, mathematics, and engineering education, improving K–12 science and mathematics education, promoting university-industry collaboration and technology transfer, and broadening participation of underrepresented groups, the broader impacts criterion is best suited to promote; and

(5) describe what steps the Foundation is taking and should take to use the broader impacts criterion to improve undergraduate science, mathematics, and engineering education.

SEC. 308. POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOWS.

(a) **MENTORING.**—The Director shall require that all grant applications that include funding to support postdoctoral researchers include a description of the mentoring activities that will be provided for such individuals, and shall ensure that this part of the application is evaluated under the Foundation’s broader impacts merit review criterion. Mentoring activities may include career counseling, training in preparing grant applications, guidance on ways to improve teaching skills, and training in research ethics.

(b) **REPORTS.**—The Director shall require that annual reports and the final report for research grants that include funding to support postdoctoral researchers include a description of the mentoring activities provided to such researchers.

SEC. 309. RESPONSIBLE CONDUCT OF RESEARCH.

The Director shall require that each institution that applies for financial assistance from the Foundation for science and engineering research or education describe in its grant proposal a plan to provide appropriate training and oversight in the responsible and ethical conduct of research to undergraduate students, graduate students, and postdoctoral researchers participating in the proposed research project.

SEC. 310. REPORTING OF RESEARCH RESULTS.

The Director shall ensure that all final project reports and citations of published research documents resulting from research funded, in whole or in part, by the Foundation, are made available to the public in a timely manner and in electronic form through the Foundation’s Web site.

SEC. 311. SHARING RESEARCH RESULTS.

An investigator supported under a Foundation award, whom the Director determines has failed to comply with the provisions of section 734 of the Foundation Grant Policy Manual, shall be ineligible for a future award under any Foundation supported program or activity. The Director may restore the eligibility of such an investigator on the basis of the investigator’s subsequent compliance with the provisions of section 734 of the Foundation Grant Policy Manual and with such other terms and conditions as the Director may impose.

SEC. 312. FUNDING FOR SUCCESSFUL STEM EDUCATION PROGRAMS.

(a) **EVALUATION OF PROGRAMS.**—The Director shall, on an annual basis, evaluate all of the Foundation’s grants that are scheduled to expire within one year and—

(1) that have the primary purpose of meeting the objectives of the Science and Engineering Equal Opportunity Act (42 U.S.C. 1885 et seq.); or

(2) that have the primary purpose of providing teacher professional development.

(b) **CONTINUATION OF FUNDING.**—For grants that are identified under subsection (a) and that are deemed by the Director to be successful in meeting the objectives of the initial grant solicitation, the Director may extend the duration of those grants for up to 3 additional years beyond their scheduled expiration without the requirement for a re-competition. The Director may extend such grants for an additional 3 years following a second review within 1 year before the extended completion date, in accordance with subsection (a), and the determination by the Director that the objectives of the grant are being achieved.

(c) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall submit a report to the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate that—

(1) lists the grants which have been extended in duration by the authority provided under this section; and

(2) provides any recommendations the Director may have regarding the extension of the authority provided under this section to programs other than those specified in subsection (a).

SEC. 313. COST SHARING.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Board shall evaluate the impact of its policy to eliminate cost sharing for research grants and cooperative

agreements for existing programs that were developed around industry partnerships and historically required industry cost sharing, such as the Engineering Research Centers and Industry/University Cooperative Research Centers. The Board shall also consider the impact that the cost sharing policy has on initiating new programs for which industry interest and participation are sought.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Board shall report to the Committee on Science and Technology and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, on the results of the evaluation under subsection (a).

SEC. 314. DONATIONS.

Section 11(f) of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1870(f)) is amended by inserting at the end before the semicolon “, except that funds may be donated for specific prize competitions”.

SEC. 315. ADDITIONAL REPORTS.

(a) REPORT ON FUNDING FOR MAJOR FACILITIES.—

(1) PRECONSTRUCTION FUNDING.—The Board shall evaluate the appropriateness of the requirement that funding for detailed design work and other preconstruction activities for major research equipment and facilities come exclusively from the sponsoring research division rather than being available, at least in part, from the Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction account.

(2) MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION COSTS.—The Board shall evaluate the appropriateness of the Foundation's policies for allocation of costs for, and oversight of, maintenance and operation of major research equipment and facilities.

(3) REPORT.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Board shall report on the results of the evaluations under paragraphs (1) and (2) and on any recommendations for modifying the current policies related to allocation of funding for major research equipment and facilities to the Committee on Science and Technology and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(b) INCLUSION OF POLAR FACILITIES UPGRADES IN MAJOR RESEARCH EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION PLAN.—Section 201(a)(2)(D) of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 1998 (42 U.S.C. 18621(a)(2)(D)) is amended by inserting “and for major upgrades of facilities in support of Antarctic research programs” after “facilities construction account”.

(c) REPORT ON EDUCATION PROGRAMS WITHIN THE RESEARCH DIRECTORATES.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall transmit to the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate a report cataloging all elementary and secondary school, informal, and undergraduate educational programs and activities supported through appropriations for Research and Related Activities. The report shall display the programs and activities by directorate, along with estimated funding levels for the fiscal years 2006, 2007, and 2008, and shall provide a description of the goals of each program and activity. The report shall also describe how

the programs and activities relate to or are coordinated with the programs supported by the Education and Human Resources Directorate.

(d) REPORT ON RESEARCH IN UNDERGRADUATE INSTITUTIONS PROGRAM.—The Director shall transmit to Congress along with the fiscal year 2011 budget request a report listing the funding success rates and distribution of awards for the Research in Undergraduate Institutions program, by type of institution based on the highest academic degree conferred by the institution, for fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010.

(e) ANNUAL PLAN FOR ALLOCATION OF EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES FUNDING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of legislation providing for the annual appropriation of funds for the Foundation, the Director shall submit to the Committee on Science and Technology and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, a plan for the allocation of education and human resources funds authorized by this title for the corresponding fiscal year, including any funds from within the research and related activities account used to support activities that have the primary purpose of improving education or broadening participation.

(2) SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS.—The plan shall include a description of how the allocation of funding—

(A) will affect the average size and duration of education and human resources grants supported by the Foundation;

(B) will affect trends in research support for the effective instruction of mathematics, science, engineering, and technology;

(C) will affect the K-20 pipeline for the study of mathematics, science, engineering, and technology; and

(D) will encourage the interest of individuals identified in section 33 or 34 of the Science and Engineering Equal Opportunities Act (42 U.S.C. 1885a or 1885b) in mathematics, science, engineering, and technology, and help prepare such individuals to pursue postsecondary studies in these fields.

SEC. 316. ADMINISTRATIVE AMENDMENTS.

(a) TRIANNUAL AUDIT OF THE OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD.—Section 15(a) of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 4862n-5) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by striking “an annual audit” and inserting “an audit every three years”;

(2) in paragraph (4), by striking “each year” and inserting “every third year”;

(3) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following new paragraph:

“(5) MATERIALS RELATING TO CLOSED PORTIONS OF MEETINGS.—To facilitate the audit required under paragraph (3) of this subsection, the Office of the National Science Board shall maintain the General Counsel's certificate, the presiding officer's statement, and a transcript or recording of any closed meeting, for at least 3 years after such meeting.”.

(b) LIMITED TERM PERSONNEL FOR THE NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD.—Subsection (g) of section 4 of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1863(g)) is amended to read as follows:

“(g) The Board may, with the concurrence of a majority of its members, permit the appointment of a staff consisting of not more than 5 professional staff members, technical and professional personnel on leave of absence from academic, industrial, or research

institutions for a limited term and such operations and support staff members as may be necessary. Such staff shall be appointed by the Chairman and assigned at the direction of the Board. The professional members and limited term technical and professional personnel of such staff may be appointed without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and the provisions of chapter 51 of such title relating to classification, and shall be compensated at a rate not exceeding the maximum rate payable under section 5376 of such title, as may be necessary to provide for the performance of such duties as may be prescribed by the Board in connection with the exercise of its powers and functions under this Act. Section 14(a)(3) shall apply to each limited term appointment of technical and professional personnel under this subsection. Each appointment under this subsection shall be subject to the same security requirements as those required for personnel of the Foundation appointed under section 14(a).”.

(c) INCREASE IN NUMBER OF WATERMAN AWARDS TO THREE.—Section 6(c) of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 1975 (42 U.S.C. 1881a) is amended to read as follows:

“(c) Up to three awards may be made under this section in any one fiscal year.”.

SEC. 317. NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD REPORTS.

Paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 4(j) of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1863(j)(1) and (2)) are amended by striking “, for submission to” and “for submission to”, respectively, and inserting “and”.

SEC. 318. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE REPORT ON DIVERSITY IN STEM FIELDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Foundation shall enter into an arrangement with the National Academy of Sciences for a report, to be transmitted to the Congress not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, about barriers to increasing the number of underrepresented minorities in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics fields and to identify strategies for bringing more underrepresented minorities into the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics workforce.

(b) SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS.—The Director shall ensure that the study described in subsection (a) addresses—

(1) social and institutional factors that shape the decisions of minority students to commit to education and careers in the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics fields;

(2) specific barriers preventing greater minority student participation in the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics fields;

(3) primary focus points for policy intervention to increase the recruitment and retention of underrepresented minorities in America's future workforce;

(4) programs already underway to increase diversity in the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics fields, and their level of effectiveness;

(5) factors that make such programs effective, and how to expand and improve upon existing programs;

(6) the role of minority-serving institutions in the diversification of America's workforce in these fields and how that role can be supported and strengthened; and

(7) how the public and private sectors can better assist minority students in their efforts to join America's workforce in these fields.

SEC. 319. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING THE MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION.

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) although the mathematics and science education partnership program at the National Science Foundation and the mathematics and science partnership program at the Department of Education practically share the same name, the 2 programs are intended to be complementary, not duplicative;

(2) the National Science Foundation partnership programs are innovative, model reform initiatives that move promising ideas in education from research into practice to improve teacher quality, develop challenging curricula, and increase student achievement in mathematics and science, and Congress intends that the National Science Foundation peer-reviewed partnership programs found to be effective should be put into wider practice by dissemination through the Department of Education partnership programs; and

(3) the Director of the National Science Foundation and the Secretary of Education should have ongoing collaboration to ensure that the 2 components of this priority effort for mathematics and science education continue to work in concert for the benefit of States and local practitioners nationwide.

SEC. 320. HISPANIC-SERVING INSTITUTIONS UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director is authorized to establish a new program to award grants on a competitive, merit-reviewed basis to Hispanic-serving institutions to enhance the quality of undergraduate science, mathematics, engineering, and technology education at such institutions and to increase the retention and graduation rates of students pursuing associate's or baccalaureate degrees in science, mathematics, engineering, or technology.

(b) PROGRAM COMPONENTS.—Grants awarded under this section shall support—

(1) activities to improve courses and curriculum in science, mathematics, engineering, and technology;

(2) faculty development;

(3) stipends for undergraduate students participating in research; and

(4) other activities consistent with subsection (a), as determined by the Director.

(c) INSTRUMENTATION.—Funding for instrumentation is an allowed use of grants awarded under this section.

SEC. 321. COMMUNICATIONS TRAINING FOR SCIENTISTS.

(a) GRANT SUPPLEMENTS FOR COMMUNICATIONS TRAINING.—The Director shall provide grant supplements, on a competitive, merit-reviewed basis, to institutions receiving awards under the Integrative Graduate Education and Research Traineeship program. The grant supplements shall be used to train graduate students in the communication of the substance and importance of their research to nonscientist audiences, including policymakers.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall transmit a report to the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives, and to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate, describing how the activities required under subsection (a) have been implemented. The report shall include data on the number of graduate students trained and the number and size of grant supplements awarded, and a description of the types of activities funded through the grant supplements.

TITLE IV—NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

SEC. 401. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Technology Innovation and Manufacturing Stimulation Act of 2007”.

Subtitle A—Authorization of Appropriations

SEC. 411. SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES.

(a) LABORATORY ACTIVITIES.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Commerce for the scientific and technical research and services laboratory activities of the National Institute of Standards and Technology—

- (1) \$470,879,000 for fiscal year 2008;
- (2) \$497,750,000 for fiscal year 2009; and
- (3) \$537,569,000 for fiscal year 2010.

(b) MALCOLM BALDRIGE NATIONAL QUALITY AWARD PROGRAM.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Commerce for the Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award program under section 17 of the Stevenson-Wylder Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3711a)—

- (1) \$7,860,000 for fiscal year 2008;
- (2) \$8,096,000 for fiscal year 2009; and
- (3) \$8,339,000 for fiscal year 2010.

(c) CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Commerce for construction and maintenance of facilities of the National Institute of Standards and Technology—

- (1) \$93,865,000 for fiscal year 2008;
- (2) \$86,371,000 for fiscal year 2009; and
- (3) \$49,719,000 for fiscal year 2010.

SEC. 412. INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICES.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Commerce for Industrial Technology Services activities of the National Institute of Standards and Technology—

(1) \$222,968,000 for fiscal year 2008, of which—

(A) \$110,000,000 shall be for the Technology Innovation Program under section 28 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278n), of which at least \$45,000,000 shall be for new awards; and

(B) \$112,968,000 shall be for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership program under sections 25 and 26 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278k and 278l), of which not more than \$1,000,000 shall be for the competitive grant program under section 25(f) of such Act;

(2) \$263,505,000 for fiscal year 2009, of which—

(A) \$141,500,000 shall be for the Technology Innovation Program under section 28 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278n), of which at least \$45,000,000 shall be for new awards; and

(B) \$122,005,000 shall be for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership Program under sections 25 and 26 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278k and 278l), of which not more than \$4,000,000 shall be for the competitive grant program under section 25(f) of such Act; and

(3) \$282,266,000 for fiscal year 2010, of which—

(A) \$150,500,000 shall be for the Technology Innovation Program under section 28 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278n), of which at least \$45,000,000 shall be for new awards; and

(B) \$131,766,000 shall be for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership Program under sections 25 and 26 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278k and 278l), of which not more than \$4,000,000 shall be for the competitive grant program under section 25(f) of such Act.

Subtitle B—Innovation and Technology Policy Reforms

SEC. 421. INSTITUTE-WIDE PLANNING REPORT.

Section 23 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278i) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsections:

“(c) Concurrent with the submission to Congress of the President’s annual budget request in the first year after the date of enactment of the Technology Innovation and Manufacturing Stimulation Act of 2007, the Director shall transmit to the Congress a 3-year programmatic planning document for the Institute, including programs under the Scientific and Technical Research and Services, Industrial Technology Services, and Construction of Research Facilities functions.

“(d) Concurrent with the submission to the Congress of the President’s annual budget request in each year after the date of enactment of the Technology Innovation and Manufacturing Stimulation Act of 2007, the Director shall transmit to the Congress an update to the 3-year programmatic planning document transmitted under subsection (c), revised to cover the first 3 fiscal years after the date of that update.”.

SEC. 422. REPORT BY VISITING COMMITTEE.

Section 10(h)(1) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278(h)(1)) is amended—

(1) by striking “on or before January 31 in each year” and inserting “within 30 days after the submission to Congress of the President’s annual budget request in each year”; and

(2) by adding to the end the following: “Such report also shall comment on the programmatic planning document and updates thereto transmitted to the Congress by the Director under section 23(c) and (d).”.

SEC. 423. MANUFACTURING EXTENSION PARTNERSHIP.

(a) MEP ADVISORY BOARD.—Section 25 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278k) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(e) MEP ADVISORY BOARD.—(1) There is established within the Institute a Manufacturing Extension Partnership Advisory Board (in this Act referred to as the ‘MEP Advisory Board’). The MEP Advisory Board shall consist of 10 members broadly representative of stakeholders, to be appointed by the Director. At least 2 members shall be employed by or on an advisory board for the Centers, and at least 5 other members shall be from United States small businesses in the manufacturing sector. No member shall be an employee of the Federal Government.

“(2)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B) or (C), the term of office of each member of the MEP Advisory Board shall be 3 years.

“(B) The original members of the MEP Advisory Board shall be appointed to 3 classes. One class of 3 members shall have an initial term of 1 year, one class of 3 members shall have an initial term of 2 years, and one class of 4 members shall have an initial term of 3 years.

“(C) Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term.

“(D) Any person who has completed two consecutive full terms of service on the MEP Advisory Board shall thereafter be ineligible for appointment during the one-year period following the expiration of the second such term.

“(3) The MEP Advisory Board shall meet no less than 2 times annually, and provide to the Director—

“(A) advice on Manufacturing Extension Partnership programs, plans, and policies;

“(B) assessments of the soundness of Manufacturing Extension Partnership plans and strategies; and

“(C) assessments of current performance against Manufacturing Extension Partnership program plans.

“(4) In discharging its duties under this subsection, the MEP Advisory Board shall function solely in an advisory capacity, in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act.

“(5) The MEP Advisory Board shall transmit an annual report to the Secretary for transmittal to the Congress within 30 days after the submission to the Congress of the President's annual budget request in each year. Such report shall address the status of the Manufacturing Extension Partnership program and comment on the relevant sections of the programmatic planning document and updates thereto transmitted to the Congress by the Director under section 23(c) and (d).”

(b) ACCEPTANCE OF FUNDS.—Section 25(d) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278k(d)) is amended to read as follows:

“(d) ACCEPTANCE OF FUNDS.—In addition to such sums as may be appropriated to the Secretary and Director to operate the Centers program, the Secretary and Director also may accept funds from other Federal departments and agencies and under section 2(c)(7) from the private sector for the purpose of strengthening United States manufacturing. Such funds, if allocated to a Center or Centers, shall not be considered in the calculation of the Federal share of capital and annual operating and maintenance costs under subsection (c).”

(c) MANUFACTURING EXTENSION CENTER COMPETITIVE GRANT PROGRAM.—Section 25 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278k), as amended by subsection (a) of this section, is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(f) COMPETITIVE GRANT PROGRAM.—

“(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Director shall establish, within the Manufacturing Extension Partnership program under this section and section 26 of this Act, a program of competitive awards among participants described in paragraph (2) for the purposes described in paragraph (3).

“(2) PARTICIPANTS.—Participants receiving awards under this subsection shall be the Centers, or a consortium of such Centers.

“(3) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the program under this subsection is to develop projects to solve new or emerging manufacturing problems as determined by the Director, in consultation with the Director of the Manufacturing Extension Partnership program, the Manufacturing Extension Partnership Advisory Board, and small and medium-sized manufacturers. One or more themes for the competition may be identified, which may vary from year to year, depending on the needs of manufacturers and the success of previous competitions. These themes shall be related to projects associated with manufacturing extension activities, including supply chain integration and quality management, and including the transfer of technology based on the technological needs of manufacturers and available technologies from institutions of higher education, laboratories, and other technology producing entities, or extend beyond these traditional areas.

“(4) APPLICATIONS.—Applications for awards under this subsection shall be submitted in such manner, at such time, and containing such information as the Director shall require, in consultation with the Manu-

facturing Extension Partnership Advisory Board.

“(5) SELECTION.—Awards under this subsection shall be peer reviewed and competitively awarded. The Director shall select proposals to receive awards—

“(A) that utilize innovative or collaborative approaches to solving the problem described in the competition;

“(B) that will improve the competitiveness of industries in the region in which the Center or Centers are located; and

“(C) that will contribute to the long-term economic stability of that region.

“(6) PROGRAM CONTRIBUTION.—Recipients of awards under this subsection shall not be required to provide a matching contribution.”

SEC. 424. TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION PROGRAM.

Section 28 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278n) is amended to read as follows:

“TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION PROGRAM

“SEC. 28. (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Institute a Technology Innovation Program for the purpose of assisting United States businesses and institutions of higher education or other organizations, such as national laboratories and nonprofit research institutes, to accelerate the research and development and application of challenging, high-risk, high-reward technologies in areas of critical national need that promise widespread economic benefits for the Nation.

“(b) GRANTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall make grants under this section for research and development on high-risk, high-reward emerging and enabling technologies (including any technological application that uses biological systems, living organisms, or derivatives thereof, to make or modify products or processes for specific use) that address critical national needs and have a wide breadth of potential application, and form an important technical basis for future innovations. Such grants shall be made to—

“(A) eligible companies that are small- or medium-sized businesses that are substantially involved in the research and development, including having a leadership role in programmatically steering the project and defining the research agenda; or

“(B) joint ventures.

“(2) SINGLE COMPANY GRANTS.—No grant made under paragraph (1)(A) shall exceed \$3,000,000 over 3 years. The Federal share of a project funded by such a grant shall not be more than 50 percent of total project costs. An award under paragraph (1)(A) may be extended beyond 3 years only if the Director transmits to the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a full and complete explanation of such award, including reasons for exceeding 3 years. Federal funds granted under paragraph (1)(A) may be used only for direct costs and not for indirect costs, profits, or management fees of a contractor.

“(3) JOINT VENTURE GRANTS.—No grant made under paragraph (1)(B) shall exceed \$9,000,000 over 5 years. The Federal share of a project funded by such a grant shall not be more than 50 percent of total project costs.

“(c) AWARD CRITERIA.—The Director shall award grants under this section only to an eligible company—

“(1) whose proposal has scientific and technological merit;

“(2) whose application establishes that the proposed technology has strong potential to generate substantial benefits to the Nation that extend significantly beyond the direct return to the applicant;

“(3) whose application establishes that the research has strong potential for advancing

the state-of-the-art and contributing significantly to the United States scientific and technical knowledge base;

“(4) whose application establishes that the research is aimed at overcoming a scientific or technological barrier;

“(5) who has provided a technical plan that clearly identifies the core innovation, the technical approach, major technical hurdles, and the attendant risks, and that clearly establishes the feasibility of the technology through adequately detailed plans linked to major technical barriers;

“(6) whose application establishes that the team proposed to carry out the work has a high level of scientific and technical expertise to conduct research and development, has a high level of commitment to the project, and has access to appropriate research facilities;

“(7) whose proposal explains why Technology Innovation Program support is necessary;

“(8) whose application includes a plan for advancing the technology into commercial use; and

“(9) whose application assesses the project's organizational structure and management plan.

(d) EXTERNAL REVIEW OF PROPOSALS.—In order to analyze the need for or the value of any proposal made by a joint venture or company requesting the Director's assistance under this section, or to monitor the progress of any project which receives funds under this section, the Director shall consult with industry or other expert sources that do not have a proprietary or financial interest in the proposal or project.

(e) INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS OWNERSHIP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Title to any intellectual property developed by a joint venture from assistance provided under this section may vest in any participant in the joint venture, as agreed by the members of the joint venture, notwithstanding section 202(a) and (b) of title 35, United States Code. The United States may reserve a nonexclusive, non-transferable, irrevocable paid-up license, to have practiced for or on behalf of the United States in connection with any such intellectual property, but shall not in the exercise of such license publicly disclose proprietary information related to the license. Title to any such intellectual property shall not be transferred or passed, except to a participant in the joint venture, until the expiration of the first patent obtained in connection with such intellectual property.

(2) LICENSING.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit the licensing to any company of intellectual property rights arising from assistance provided under this section.

(3) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘intellectual property’ means an invention patentable under title 35, United States Code, or any patent on such an invention, or any work for which copyright protection is available under title 17, United States Code.

(f) PROGRAM OPERATION.—Not later than 9 months after the date of enactment of the Technology Innovation and Manufacturing Stimulation Act of 2007, the Director shall issue regulations—

(1) establishing criteria for the selection of recipients of assistance under this section;

(2) establishing procedures regarding financial reporting and auditing to ensure that contracts and awards are used for the purposes specified in this section, are in accordance with sound accounting practices, and are not funding existing or planned research programs that would be conducted in the same time period in the absence of financial assistance under this section; and

“(3) providing for appropriate dissemination of Technology Innovation Program research results.

“(g) CONTINUATION OF ATP GRANTS.—The Director shall, through the Technology Innovation Program, continue to provide support originally awarded under the Advanced Technology Program, in accordance with the terms of the original award.

“(h) COORDINATION WITH OTHER STATE AND FEDERAL TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMS.—In carrying out this section, the Director shall, as appropriate, coordinate with other senior State and Federal officials to ensure cooperation and coordination in State and Federal technology programs and to avoid unnecessary duplication of efforts.

“(i) ACCEPTANCE OF FUNDS FROM OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.—In addition to amounts appropriated to carry out this section, the Secretary and the Director may accept funds from other Federal agencies to support awards under the Technology Innovation Program. Any award under this section which is supported with funds from other Federal agencies shall be selected and carried out according to the provisions of this section.

“(j) TIP ADVISORY BOARD.—

“(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established within the Institute a Technology Innovation Program Advisory Board. The TIP Advisory Board shall consist of 10 members appointed by the Director, at least 7 of which shall be from United States industry, chosen to reflect the wide diversity of technical disciplines and industrial sectors represented in Technology Innovation Program projects. No member shall be an employee of the Federal Government.

“(2) TERMS OF OFFICE.—(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B) or (C), the term of office of each member of the TIP Advisory Board shall be 3 years.

“(B) The original members of the TIP Advisory Board shall be appointed to 3 classes. One class of 3 members shall have an initial term of 1 year, one class of 3 members shall have an initial term of 2 years, and one class of 4 members shall have an initial term of 3 years.

“(C) Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term.

“(D) Any person who has completed two consecutive full terms of service on the TIP Advisory Board shall thereafter be ineligible for appointment during the one-year period following the expiration of the second such term.

“(3) PURPOSE.—The TIP Advisory Board shall meet no less than 2 times annually, and provide to the Director—

“(A) advice on programs, plans, and policies of the Technology Innovation Program;

“(B) reviews of the Technology Innovation Program's efforts to assess its economic impact;

“(C) reports on the general health of the program and its effectiveness in achieving its legislatively mandated mission;

“(D) guidance on areas of technology that are appropriate for Technology Innovation Program funding; and

“(E) recommendations as to whether, in order to better assess whether specific innovations to be pursued are being adequately supported by the private sector, the Director could benefit from advice and information from additional industry and other expert sources without a proprietary or financial interest in proposals being evaluated.

“(4) ADVISORY CAPACITY.—In discharging its duties under this subsection, the TIP Advisory Board shall function solely in an advisory capacity, in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act.

“(5) ANNUAL REPORT.—The TIP Advisory Board shall transmit an annual report to the Secretary for transmittal to the Congress within 30 days after the submission to Congress of the President's annual budget request in each year. Such report shall address the status of the Technology Innovation Program and comment on the relevant sections of the programmatic planning document and updates thereto transmitted to the Congress by the Director under section 23(c) and (d).

“(k) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

“(1) the term ‘eligible company’ means a company that is incorporated in the United States and does a majority of its business in the United States, and that either—

“(A) is majority owned by citizens of the United States; or

“(B) is owned by a parent company incorporated in another country and the Director finds that—

“(i) the company's participation in the Technology Innovation Program would be in the economic interest of the United States, as evidenced by—

“(I) investments in the United States in research and manufacturing (including the manufacture of major components or sub-assemblies in the United States);

“(II) significant contributions to employment in the United States; and

“(III) agreement with respect to any technology arising from assistance provided under this section to promote the manufacture within the United States of products resulting from that technology (taking into account the goals of promoting the competitiveness of United States industry); and

“(ii) the company is incorporated in a country which—

“(I) affords to United States-owned companies opportunities, comparable to those afforded to any other company, to participate in any joint venture similar to those receiving funding under this section;

“(II) affords to United States-owned companies local investment opportunities comparable to those afforded any other company; and

“(III) affords adequate and effective protection for the intellectual property rights of United States-owned companies;

“(2) the term ‘high-risk, high-reward research’ means research that—

“(A) has the potential for yielding results with far-ranging or wide-ranging implications;

“(B) addresses critical national needs related to technology and measurement standards; and

“(C) is too novel or spans too diverse a range of disciplines to fare well in the traditional peer review process.

“(3) the term ‘institution of higher education’ has the meaning given that term in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001);

“(4) the term ‘joint venture’ means a joint venture that—

“(A) includes either—

“(i) at least 2 separately owned for-profit companies that are both substantially involved in the project and both of which are contributing to the cost-sharing required under this section, with the lead entity of the joint venture being one of those companies that is a small or medium-sized business; or

“(ii) at least one small or medium-sized business and one institution of higher education or other organization, such as a national laboratory or nonprofit research institute, that are both substantially involved in the project and both of which are contributing to the cost-sharing required under this

section, with the lead entity of the joint venture being either that small or medium-sized business or that institution of higher education; and

“(B) may include additional for-profit companies, institutions of higher education, and other organizations, such as national laboratories and nonprofit research institutes, that may or may not contribute non-Federal funds to the project; and

“(5) the term ‘TIP Advisory Board’ means the advisory board established under subsection (j).”

SEC. 425. RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS.

Section 18 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278g-1) is amended by striking “up to 1 per centum of the” and inserting “up to 1.5 per cent of the”.

SEC. 426. COLLABORATIVE MANUFACTURING RESEARCH PILOT GRANTS.

The National Institute of Standards and Technology Act is amended—

(1) by redesignating the first section 32 (15 U.S.C. 271 note) as section 34 and moving it to the end of the Act; and

(2) by inserting before the section moved by paragraph (1) the following new section:

“SEC. 33. COLLABORATIVE MANUFACTURING RESEARCH PILOT GRANTS.

“(a) AUTHORITY.—

“(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Director shall establish a pilot program of awards to partnerships among participants described in paragraph (2) for the purposes described in paragraph (3). Awards shall be made on a peer-reviewed, competitive basis.

“(2) PARTICIPANTS.—Such partnerships shall include at least—

“(A) 1 manufacturing industry partner; and

“(B) 1 nonindustry partner.

“(3) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the program under this section is to foster cost-shared collaborations among firms, educational institutions, research institutions, State agencies, and nonprofit organizations to encourage the development of innovative, multidisciplinary manufacturing technologies. Partnerships receiving awards under this section shall conduct applied research to develop new manufacturing processes, techniques, or materials that would contribute to improved performance, productivity, and competitiveness of United States manufacturing, and build lasting alliances among collaborators.

“(b) PROGRAM CONTRIBUTION.—Awards under this section shall provide for not more than one-third of the costs of a partnership. Not more than an additional one-third of such costs may be obtained directly or indirectly from other Federal sources.

“(c) APPLICATIONS.—Applications for awards under this section shall be submitted in such manner, at such time, and containing such information as the Director shall require. Such applications shall describe at a minimum—

“(1) how each partner will participate in developing and carrying out the research agenda of the partnership;

“(2) the research that the grant would fund; and

“(3) how the research to be funded with the award would contribute to improved performance, productivity, and competitiveness of the United States manufacturing industry.

“(d) SELECTION CRITERIA.—In selecting applications for awards under this section, the Director shall consider at a minimum—

“(1) the degree to which projects will have a broad impact on manufacturing;

“(2) the novelty and scientific and technical merit of the proposed projects; and

“(3) the demonstrated capabilities of the applicants to successfully carry out the proposed research.

“(e) DISTRIBUTION.—In selecting applications under this section the Director shall ensure, to the extent practicable, a distribution of overall awards among a variety of manufacturing industry sectors and a range of firm sizes.

“(f) DURATION.—In carrying out this section, the Director shall run a single pilot competition to solicit and make awards. Each award shall be for a 3-year period.”.

SEC. 427. MANUFACTURING FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.

Section 18 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278g-1) is amended—

(1) by inserting “(a) IN GENERAL.—” before “The Director is authorized”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(b) MANUFACTURING FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.—

“(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—To promote the development of a robust research community working at the leading edge of manufacturing sciences, the Director shall establish a program to award—

“(A) postdoctoral research fellowships at the Institute for research activities related to manufacturing sciences; and

“(B) senior research fellowships to established researchers in industry or at institutions of higher education who wish to pursue studies related to the manufacturing sciences at the Institute.

“(2) APPLICATIONS.—To be eligible for an award under this subsection, an individual shall submit an application to the Director at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Director may require.

“(3) STIPEND LEVELS.—Under this subsection, the Director shall provide stipends for postdoctoral research fellowships at a level consistent with the National Institute of Standards and Technology Postdoctoral Research Fellowship Program, and senior research fellowships at levels consistent with support for a faculty member in a sabbatical position.”.

SEC. 428. MEETINGS OF VISITING COMMITTEE ON ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.

Section 10(d) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278(d)) is amended by striking “quarterly” and inserting “twice each year”.

SEC. 429. MANUFACTURING RESEARCH DATABASE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The National Institute of Standards and Technology shall provide for the establishment of a manufacturing research database to enable private sector individuals and Federal officials to access a broad range of information on manufacturing research carried out with funding support from the Federal Government.

(b) CONTENTS.—The database established under subsection (a) shall contain—

(1) all publicly available information maintained by a Federal agency relating to manufacturing research projects funded in whole or in part by the Federal Government; and

(2) information about all Federal programs that may be of interest to manufacturers.

(c) ACCESSIBILITY.—Information contained in the database shall be accessible in a manner to enable users of the database to easily retrieve information of specific interest to them.

(d) FEES.—The National Institute of Standards and Technology may authorize charging a nominal fee for using the database to access information described in subsection (b)(1) as necessary to recover the costs of maintaining the database.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the National Institute of Standards and Technology \$2,000,000 for carrying out this section.

Subtitle C—Miscellaneous

SEC. 441. POST-DOCTORAL FELLOWS.

Section 19 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278g-2) is amended by striking “nor more than 60 new fellows” and inserting “nor more than 120 new fellows”.

SEC. 442. FINANCIAL AGREEMENTS CLARIFICATION.

Section 2(b)(4) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 272(b)(4)) is amended by inserting “and grants and cooperative agreements,” after “arrangements.”.

SEC. 443. WORKING CAPITAL FUND TRANSFERS.

Section 12 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278b) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(g) AMOUNT AND SOURCE OF TRANSFERS.—Not more than one-quarter of one percent of the amounts appropriated to the Institute for any fiscal year may be transferred to the fund, in addition to any other transfer authority. In addition, funds provided to the Institute from other Federal agencies for the purpose of production of Standard Reference Materials may be transferred to the fund.”.

SEC. 444. RETENTION OF DEPRECIATION SURCHARGE.

Section 14 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278d) is amended—

(1) by inserting “(a) IN GENERAL.—” before “Within”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) RETENTION OF FEES.—The Director is authorized to retain all building use and depreciation surcharge fees collected pursuant to OMB Circular A-25. Such fees shall be collected and credited to the Construction of Research Facilities Appropriation Account for use in maintenance and repair of the Institute’s existing facilities.”.

SEC. 445. NON-ENERGY INVENTIONS PROGRAM.

Section 27 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278m) is repealed.

SEC. 446. REDEFINITION OF THE METRIC SYSTEM.

Section 3570 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (derived from section 2 of the Act of July 28, 1866, entitled “An Act to authorize the Use of the Metric System of Weights and Measures” (15 U.S.C. 205; 14 Stat. 339)) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 3570. METRIC SYSTEM DEFINED.

“The metric system of measurement shall be defined as the International System of Units as established in 1960, and subsequently maintained, by the General Conference of Weights and Measures, and as interpreted or modified for the United States by the Secretary of Commerce.”.

SEC. 447. REPEAL OF REDUNDANT AND OBSOLETE AUTHORITY.

The Act of July 21, 1950, entitled “An Act to redefine the units and establish the standards of electrical and photometric measurements” (15 U.S.C. 223 and 224) is repealed.

SEC. 448. CLARIFICATION OF STANDARD TIME AND TIME ZONES.

(a) Section 1 of the Act of March 19, 1918, (commonly known as the “Calder Act”) (15 U.S.C. 261) is amended—

(1) by striking the second sentence and the extra period after it and inserting “Except as provided in section 3(a) of the Uniform Time Act of 1966 (15 U.S.C. 260a), the standard time of the first zone shall be Coordinated Uni-

versal Time retarded by 4 hours; that of the second zone retarded by 5 hours; that of the third zone retarded by 6 hours; that of the fourth zone retarded by 7 hours; that of the fifth zone retarded by 8 hours; that of the sixth zone retarded by 9 hours; that of the seventh zone retarded by 10 hours; that of the eighth zone retarded by 11 hours; and that of the ninth zone shall be Coordinated Universal Time advanced by 10 hours.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following: “In this section, the term ‘Coordinated Universal Time’ means the time scale maintained through the General Conference of Weights and Measures and interpreted or modified for the United States by the Secretary of Commerce in coordination with the Secretary of the Navy.”.

(b) Section 3 of the Act of March 19, 1918, (commonly known as the “Calder Act”) (15 U.S.C. 264) is amended by striking “third zone” and inserting “fourth zone”.

SEC. 449. PROCUREMENT OF TEMPORARY AND INTERMITTENT SERVICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology may procure the temporary or intermittent services of experts or consultants (or organizations thereof) in accordance with section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code to assist on urgent or short-term research projects.

(b) EXTENT OF AUTHORITY.—A procurement under this section may not exceed 1 year in duration, and the Director shall procure no more than 200 experts and consultants per year.

(c) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to be effective after September 30, 2010.

(d) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall report to the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate on whether additional safeguards would be needed with respect to the use of authorities granted under this section if such authorities were to be made permanent.

SEC. 450. MALCOLM BALDRIGE AWARDS.

Section 17(c)(3) of the Stevenson-Wylder Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3711a(c)(3)) is amended to read as follows:

“(3) In any year, not more than 18 awards may be made under this section to recipients who have not previously received an award under this section, and no award shall be made within any category described in paragraph (1) if there are no qualifying enterprises in that category.”.

TITLE V—HIGH-PERFORMANCE COMPUTING

SEC. 501. HIGH-PERFORMANCE COMPUTING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.

Title I of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5511 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in the title heading, by striking “AND THE NATIONAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION NETWORK” and inserting “RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT”;

(2) in section 101(a)—

(A) by striking subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1) and inserting the following: “(A) provide for long-term basic and applied research on high-performance computing;

“(B) provide for research and development on, and demonstration of, technologies to advance the capacity and capabilities of high-performance computing and networking systems;

“(C) provide for sustained access by the research community in the United States to high-performance computing systems that are among the most advanced in the world in

terms of performance in solving scientific and engineering problems, including provision for technical support for users of such systems;

“(D) provide for efforts to increase software availability, productivity, capability, security, portability, and reliability;

“(E) provide for high-performance networks, including experimental testbed networks, to enable research and development on, and demonstration of, advanced applications enabled by such networks;

“(F) provide for computational science and engineering research on mathematical modeling and algorithms for applications in all fields of science and engineering;

“(G) provide for the technical support of, and research and development on, high-performance computing systems and software required to address Grand Challenges;

“(H) provide for educating and training additional undergraduate and graduate students in software engineering, computer science, computer and network security, applied mathematics, library and information science, and computational science; and

“(I) provide for improving the security of computing and networking systems, including Federal systems, including research required to establish security standards and practices for these systems.”;

(B) by striking paragraph (2) and redesignating paragraphs (3) and (4) as paragraphs (2) and (3), respectively;

(C) in paragraph (2), as so redesignated by subparagraph (B) of this paragraph—

(i) by striking subparagraph (B);

(ii) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and (C) as subparagraphs (D) and (F), respectively;

(iii) by inserting before subparagraph (D), as so redesignated by clause (ii) of this subparagraph, the following new subparagraphs:

“(A) establish the goals and priorities for Federal high-performance computing research, development, networking, and other activities;

“(B) establish Program Component Areas that implement the goals established under subparagraph (A), and identify the Grand Challenges that the Program should address;

“(C) provide for interagency coordination of Federal high-performance computing research, development, networking, and other activities undertaken pursuant to the Program;”;

(iv) by inserting after subparagraph (D), as so redesignated by clause (ii) of this subparagraph, the following new subparagraph:

“(E) develop and maintain a research, development, and deployment roadmap for the provision of high-performance computing systems under paragraph (1)(C); and”;

(D) in paragraph (3), as so redesignated by subparagraph (B) of this paragraph—

(i) by striking “paragraph (3)(A)” and inserting “paragraph (2)(D)”;

(ii) by amending subparagraph (A) to read as follows:

“(A) provide a detailed description of the Program Component Areas, including a description of any changes in the definition of or activities under the Program Component Areas from the preceding report, and the reasons for such changes, and a description of Grand Challenges supported under the Program;”;

(iii) in subparagraph (C), by striking “specific activities” and all that follows through “the Network” and inserting “each Program Component Area”;

(iv) in subparagraph (D), by inserting “and for each Program Component Area” after “participating in the Program”;

(v) in subparagraph (D), by striking “applies;” and inserting “applies; and”;

(vi) by striking subparagraph (E) and redesignating subparagraph (F) as subparagraph (E); and

(vii) in subparagraph (E), as so redesignated by clause (vi) of this subparagraph, by inserting “and the extent to which the Program incorporates the recommendations of the advisory committee established under subsection (b)” after “for the Program”;

(3) by striking subsection (b) of section 101 and inserting the following:

“(b) ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—(1) The President shall establish an advisory committee on high-performance computing consisting of non-Federal members, including representatives of the research, education, and library communities, network providers, and industry, who are specially qualified to provide the Director with advice and information on high-performance computing. The recommendations of the advisory committee shall be considered in reviewing and revising the Program. The advisory committee shall provide the Director with an independent assessment of—

“(A) progress made in implementing the Program;

“(B) the need to revise the Program;

“(C) the balance between the components of the Program, including funding levels for the Program Component Areas;

“(D) whether the research and development undertaken pursuant to the Program is helping to maintain United States leadership in high-performance computing and networking technology; and

“(E) other issues identified by the Director.”

“(2) In addition to the duties outlined in paragraph (1), the advisory committee shall conduct periodic evaluations of the funding, management, coordination, implementation, and activities of the Program, and shall report not less frequently than once every two fiscal years to the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate on its findings and recommendations. The first report shall be due within one year after the date of enactment of this paragraph.

“(3) Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act shall not apply to the advisory committee established by this subsection.”; and

(4) in section 101(c)(1)(A), by striking “Program or” and inserting “Program Component Areas or”.

SEC. 502. DEFINITIONS.

Section 4 of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5503) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by inserting “and multidisciplinary teams of researchers” after “high-performance computing resources”;

(2) in paragraph (3)—

(A) by striking “scientific workstations,”;

(B) by striking “(including vector supercomputers and large scale parallel systems)”;

(C) by striking “and applications” and inserting “applications”; and

(D) by inserting “, and the management of large data sets” after “systems software”;

(3) in paragraph (4), by striking “packet switched”;

(4) by striking “and” at the end of paragraph (5);

(5) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (6) and inserting “; and”; and

(6) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(7) ‘Program Component Areas’ means the major subject areas under which are grouped related individual projects and activities carried out under the Program.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Or-

gon (Mr. WU) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WU. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 2272, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2272 is the culmination of a year-and-a-half-long bipartisan effort by members of the Science and Technology Committee to pass a package of competitiveness bills in response to recommendations in the 2005 National Academy of Sciences report, *Rising Above the Gathering Storm*. H.R. 2272, the 21st Century Competitiveness Act of 2007, is simply a package of five bills, each of which already has passed the House of Representatives by an overwhelming majority over the last 2 months.

We created a single bill as a basis for initiating discussions with the other Chamber on a comprehensive competitiveness bill that we could send to the President for his signature this year.

The five bills rolled into H.R. 2272 are H.R. 362, the 10,000 Teachers, 10 Million Minds Science and Math Scholarship Act; H.R. 363, the Sowing the Seeds through Science and Engineering Research Act; H.R. 1867, the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 2007; H.R. 1868, the Technology Innovation and Manufacturing Stimulation Act of 2007; and H.R. 1068, to amend the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991.

I want to thank Chairman GORDON and Ranking Member HALL of the Science and Technology Committee for their bipartisan leadership on this bill and, in particular, on the 10,000 Teachers, 10 Million Minds Science and Math Scholarship Act.

I also want to thank the ranking member of the Technology and Innovation Subcommittee, Mr. GINGREY, and the Chair and ranking member of the Research and Science Education Subcommittee, Mr. BAIRD and Mr. EHLERS, for all of their hard work on the NIST and NSF bills.

I also want to thank all of the members of the Science and Technology Committee on both sides of the aisle for their contributions to these bills and for helping to move every one of them expeditiously and unanimously through the committee.

I especially want to thank the staff of the Science and Technology Committee on the majority side, Jim Wilson, Dahlia Sokolov, Colin McCormick, Mike Quear and our chief of staff, Chuck Atkins; on the minority side, Amy Carroll and Mele Williams. And

my friend from the other side may have additional names to add to that list.

Let me spend just a moment reminding my colleagues why we introduced this bill and why we urge support today.

In 2005, the National Academies assembled a blue-ribbon committee of national leaders in academia, business and government to address concerns about national prosperity in the global economy of the 21st century. The Academies' report was titled *Rising Above the Gathering Storm: Energizing and Employing America for a Brighter Economic Future*.

That report cataloged a number of worrisome indicators about the U.S. position in an increasingly competitive world and provided recommendations to enable the Nation to maintain its competitiveness. The core recommendations are as follows: Recruit and train highly qualified science and math teachers; sustain and strengthen the Nation's traditional commitment to long-term, basic research; make the United States the most attractive setting in which to study and perform research so that we can develop, recruit and retain the best and brightest minds; ensure that the U.S. is the premier place in the world in which to innovate.

The bill before us today goes a long way in addressing all of those recommendations.

H.R. 2272 puts and keeps the National Science Foundation and the NIST research labs on a 10-year path to doubling their projects.

The bill helps to train thousands of new teachers and provide current teachers with content and pedagogical expertise in their area of teaching.

The bill expands programs to enhance the undergraduate education of our future science and engineering workforce.

The bill expands early career grant programs for outstanding young investigators at both the NSF and the Department of Energy.

The bill strengthens interagency planning and coordination for research infrastructure and information technology.

Mr. Speaker, in this increasingly competitive world, where jobs are rapidly being outsourced and we are importing more high-tech products than we are exporting, now is the time to act. Now is the time to strengthen our support for the creativity, innovation and talented workforce that makes the United States unique and gives us our edge.

The day our universities are no longer the most sought after in the world, the day we see a brain drain because our best and brightest young scientists and entrepreneurs can't get the funding to do their research and technology development here at home, the day that our innovation is outsourced, that is the day that truly concerns me.

H.R. 2272 is a key piece of the innovation agenda to make sure that that day

never comes. It has the support of many businesses, professional associations and higher education groups and has already been passed in its five pieces by an overwhelming majority of Members of the House on both sides of the aisle.

Mr. Speaker, I once again want to thank Chairman GORDON and Ranking Member HALL and all the members of the Science and Technology Committee for their hard work on this bill, and I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2272.

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

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of H.R. 2272, the 21st Century Competitiveness Act.

As my dear friend and colleague, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WU) just stated, this legislation pretty much packages five bills that have already passed the House with, frankly, an overwhelming majority of the votes. In order to force a conference with the other body, we're now again trying to put these together.

As was stated here just a few weeks ago by Ranking Member HALL and, frankly, right now by my dear friend Mr. WU, H.R. 362 and H.R. 363 include many of the provisions from last year's competitiveness legislation, as well as additional recommendations from the National Academy of Sciences *Rising Above the Gathering Storm* report, again as Mr. WU just mentioned.

This report and the President's American Competitiveness Initiative, known as ACI, have emphasized the importance of strengthening science, technology, engineering and mathematics education in the United States to ensure that the Nation's workforce can compete globally in high-tech, high-value industries.

It's imperative, Mr. Speaker, that we do all we can to stay ahead of the curve and ensure that the next generation of high-tech industries and products are developed here in the United States, as Mr. WU just said. These provisions are steps in the right direction.

Also, as part of the ACI, President Bush targeted investment in physical science research to be doubled over the next 10 years at the National Science Foundation, the National Institute of Standards and Technology, and the Office of Science at the Department of Energy.

I want to thank Mr. EHLERS and Mr. GINGREY for their extensive input in developing these bills and my Democratic colleagues for incorporating our priorities into this bipartisan legislation.

I would be remiss, Mr. Speaker, if I didn't especially thank the staff. As you know, Mr. Speaker, they do an incredible amount of work. They do so usually behind the scenes, don't get a lot of the credit. There's a couple here that have done an incredible job. Margaret Caravelli is here to my left and

Leslee Gilbert, who is also here, have done an incredible job, and we never thank them enough. So, therefore, I want to do that today here on the floor.

I'm glad that H.R. 2272 includes Mrs. BIGGERT's High Performance Computing Act. This part of the bill will improve our investment in high-performance computing research.

H.R. 2272 authorizes an investment in our future, an investment for continued technological advancement, and an investment to keep the United States as the leader, frankly, in the global marketplace.

I urge all my colleagues to support H.R. 2272. I thank all those who have worked on it. It's always a privilege to work with my dear friend, Mr. WU.

□ 1700

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

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

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. GINGREY).

Mr. GINGREY. Mr. Speaker, I rise this afternoon to support H.R. 2272, the 21st Century Competitiveness Act, and I want to thank the gentleman from Florida for yielding. I want to thank my chairman on the Technology and Innovation Subcommittee, Mr. DAVID WU of Oregon.

This legislation we are voting on today is a combination of bills which the House has already overwhelmingly passed, reauthorization bills for both the National Science Foundation and the National Institute of Standards and Technology, as well as bills to promote science, technology, engineering and math, what we refer to as STEM education in our country.

Last year, with the American Competitiveness Initiative, President Bush laid out a vision to maintain America's edge in the global marketplace. These goals were spurred by a report issued by the National Academies, and it was entitled, as the gentleman from Florida said, "*Rising Above the Gathering Storm*."

This report looked at ways in which the Federal Government could enhance our country's science and technology enterprise so that we can continue to compete and prosper globally.

The Commission made a variety of recommendations. Some of them include reforming K-12 education, as well as expanding and strengthening the basic research and science and engineering conducted in America. This comprehensive innovation bill addresses these concerns, and it helps to fulfill this vision. That's why I am proud, proud, to be an original cosponsor of H.R. 2272.

One provision in this legislation reauthorizes the National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST, an agency in the Department of Commerce, as one of the three agencies

highlighted by the President's American Competitiveness Initiative, and it falls under the jurisdiction of the Technology and Innovation Subcommittee of which, as I said at the outset, I am a proud member.

The NIST employees play a critical role in NIST research, which enables cutting-edge technologies to make the leap from a basic research situation into successful commercial products. This is accomplished at NIST by conducting research that supports United States technology infrastructure by developing the tools to measure, to evaluate, and standardize processes and products in almost all industrial sectors, bullet-proof vests all the way to nanotechnology.

From rewarding younger students for continuing their work in the fields of science and engineering, to increasing the amount of grants available to teachers and students who pursue continuing education in the STEM, science, technology, engineering, math fields, to providing financial aid to students who make a commitment that after college they will teach, working to ensure that we have a strong United States manufacturing base, H.R. 2272 takes many important and critical first steps toward keeping America competitive.

Mr. Speaker, I again want to underline my wholehearted support for the 21st Century Competitiveness Act, and I urge all my colleagues, as I know they will, to do the same.

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I just want to urge the adoption of this good legislation. I thank Mr. WU for his leadership.

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

Mr. WU. I would also like to thank my colleague, Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART, for his leadership on the committee and for his good works on these bills.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to reiterate to my colleagues that these are five pieces of legislation which have already passed the House of Representatives by massive margins. I urge all of my colleagues to support this unified version of the bill.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to support H.R. 2272, the 21st Century Competitiveness Act of 2007.

America has long been a center for science and engineering discovery. Just looking back over the 20th century, American ingenuity has been truly incredible. From Ford's Model T in 1908 and on to the personal computer in 1981, American innovations have transformed our Nation and the world, again and again, creating whole new industries and occupations. Going forward, new innovations will continue to be critical, both in maintaining a solid industrial and economic base and increasing our standard of living.

Federal agencies, such as the National Science Foundation, NSF, and the National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST, play a key role by funding cutting-edge research and training the next generation of scientists and engineers. Without Federal investment in Science, Technology, Engineering,

and Math, STEM, research and education, very little of this achievement would have been possible—and we must continue this strong Federal support to reinforce our global competitiveness and our prosperity.

H.R. 2272, of which I am a cosponsor, will help strengthen and improve research and education efforts at NSF and NIST, helping to ensure that the United States continues to be a science and technology leader. Specifically, the legislation will reauthorize both NIST and NSF, as well as update the High Performance Computing Act of 1991.

For NSF, H.R. 2272 will continue the effort to double its funding over a 10 year time period by authorizing almost \$21 billion for fiscal years 2008–2010. The bill will also encourage the participation of more scientists who have not received NSF funding in the past through 1-year seed grants. By targeting these grants toward these new recipients, the legislation will help support early career researchers and encourage higher-risk research.

The legislation also includes a needed funding increase for overall laboratory research at NIST. As part of the American Competitiveness initiative, NIST will use these funds to expand upon its world-class research, ensuring that the United States will continue to be globally competitive in many industries. I am also pleased to see that the legislation reauthorizes and gradually increases funding for key technology transfer programs like the Manufacturing Extension Partnership, MEP, program and the Technology Innovation Program, TIP.

NIST is particularly important to me because one of its key laboratories is located in Boulder, Colorado, in my district. The Boulder labs employ more than 350 people and serve as a science and engineering center for significant research across the Nation.

A critical component of this legislation is that it includes funding for construction at these laboratories. NIST's Boulder facilities have contributed to great scientific advances, but they are now over 50 years old and have not been well maintained. Many environmental factors such as the humidity and vibrations from traffic can affect the quality of research performed at NIST. In fiscal year 2007, NIST-Boulder will begin an extension of Building 1 to make room for a Precision Metrology lab. This new facility will allow for incredibly precise control of temperature, relative humidity, air filtration and vibration to advance research on critical technologies, such as atomic clocks telecommunications, and nanomaterials. To complete this extension, NIST will need further funding in fiscal years 2008 and 2009. H.R. 2272 authorizes this critical funding.

As co-chair of the STEM Education caucus, I am also pleased that H.R. 2272 contains support and funding for NSF's STEM education programs. These programs include the Math and Science Partnerships program and the Noyce Scholarships program, as well as several STEM education grants that focus on teacher professional development. These will help increase the number of well-qualified science and math teachers across the country, both through creating more teachers from current college students and by providing better training for the teachers already in our schools.

I would like to thank Science and Technology Committee Chairman GORDON, as well as Ranking Member HALL and the other origi-

nal cosponsors, for introducing this critical bipartisan legislation and working to bring it to the floor today.

I think we all recognize that investing in basic research and STEM education is critical for a strong economy and national security, and H.R. 2272 will help us improve the critical support for STEM education and research. I encourage all of my colleagues to vote for this important legislation.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2272, the 21st Century Competitiveness Act of 2007. Innovation has been a priority of the new Democratic majority in the 110th Congress; we have worked to ensure that the United States continues to be the global leader in technological innovation and progress. I strongly support this legislation, which encourages our Nation to invest in research and development, and I urge my colleagues to do so as well.

According to a 2005 report by The National Academies, the United States is in danger of losing the competitive edge it currently enjoys in the global economy. Despite our proud tradition of innovation, this report warns that immediate action is necessary to ensure that the United States continues to be a leader in technological progress into the 21st century. This Congress is fully committed to answering that challenge.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2272 contains many important provisions to strengthen America's prospects for global competitiveness. It improves and strengthens a number of scholarship programs at all levels of study, encouraging students and young people to pursue further education in science, technology, engineering, mathematics, and computing. Additionally, the bill establishes programs to provide support for researchers in science and engineering fields.

H.R. 2272 also reaffirms our commitment to scientific excellence by reauthorizing the National Science Foundation, NSF, for 3 years. The NSF ensures a continued national supply of scientific and engineering personnel, while promoting basic research and education across a wide array of scientific and technological disciplines. By authorizing continued funding for this institution, H.R. 2272 is an important step towards ensuring continued American scientific progress.

In the interest of both economic prosperity and military capability, the United States must continue producing a workforce knowledgeable to maintain technological competitiveness. If we are to do this, this Congress must continue funding and strengthening needed investments in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education and research. Supporting this bill is an important step, and I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.

Mr. WU. 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 Oregon (Mr. WU) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2272.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 4 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. SCOTT of Virginia) at 6 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.

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.R. 698, by the yeas and nays;
- H.R. 1425, by the yeas and nays.

The vote on H.R. 1722 will be taken tomorrow.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. The remaining electronic vote will be conducted as a 5-minute vote.

INDUSTRIAL BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACT OF 2007

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 698, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 698, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 371, nays 16, answered "present" 1, not voting 44, as follows:

[Roll No. 384]

YEAS—371

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Alexander
Allen
Altmire
Andrews
Arcuri
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Baldwin
Barrett (SC)
Barrow
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggart
Billbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)

Bishop (NY)
Blackburn
Blunt
Boehner
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boustany
Boyd (FL)
Boyda (KS)
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite,
Ginny
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp (MI)
Cantor
Capito

Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carter
Castle
Castor
Chabot
Chandler
Clarke
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Cohen
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Cramer
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cubin

Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (AL)
Davis (IL)
Davis, David
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Lincoln
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
DeFazio
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dent
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Dingell
Donnelly
Doolittle
Doyle
Drake
Dreier
Duncan
Edwards
Ehlers
Ellison
Ellsworth
Emanuel
Emerson
Engel
English (PA)
Eshoo
Etheridge
Everett
Fallin
Farr
Fattah
Ferguson
Filner
Forbes
Fossella
Foxy
Frank (MA)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Giffords
Gilchrest
Gillibrand
Gillmor
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Granger
Graves
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Hall (NY)
Hall (TX)
Hare
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Hinchey
Hirono
Hobson
Hodes
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hoyer
Inglis (SC)
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Jefferson
Jindal
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jordan
Kagen
Kanjorski

Kaptur
Keller
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
King (IA)
Kingston
Klein (FL)
Kline (MN)
Knollenberg
Kucinich
Kuhl (NY)
Lamborn
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourrette
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loeb sack
Lowey
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Lynch
Mahoney (FL)
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
Markey
Marshall
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul (TX)
McCollum (MN)
McCotter
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McNerney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy, Patrick
Murphy, Tim
Musgrave
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Neugebauer
Nunes
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Paul
Payne
Pearce
Perlmutter
Peterson (MN)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pomeroy
Porter

Woolsey
Wu

Wynn
Yarmuth

Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NAYS—16

Baker
Bishop (UT)
Campbell (CA)
Cannon
Feeney
Flake

Franks (AZ)
Hastert
Issa
Mack
Matheson
Poe

Rohrabacher
Royce
Shadegg
Westmoreland

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Gingrey

NOT VOTING—44

Akin
Baird
Blumenauer
Brady (TX)
Brown, Corrine
Buchanan
Buyer
Carson
Clay
Costello
Davis (KY)
DeGette
Diaz-Balart, L.
Salli
Fortenberry

Gerlach
Gutierrez
Hinojosa
Hulshof
Hunter
Johnson (GA)
Jones (OH)
Kind
King (NY)
Kirk
LaHood
Lofgren, Zoe
Marchant
McMorris
Rodgers

Murtha
Pence
Peterson (PA)
Rush
Sanchez, Loretta
Shays
Shimkus
Simpson
Stupak
Sullivan
Tanner
Towns
Upton
Wamp
Wexler

□ 1856

Messrs. FRANKS of Arizona, MACK, ISSA and HASTERT changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. GOODLATTE and Mr. CANTOR changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO OFFER RESOLUTION RAISING A QUESTION OF THE PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 2(a), paragraph 1 of rule IX, I hereby notify the House of my intention to offer a resolution as a question of the privileges of the House.

The form of my resolution is as follows:

H. RES. —

Whereas the Code of Official Conduct provides that a Member "may not condition the inclusion of language to provide funding for a Congressional earmark . . . on any vote cast by another member";

Whereas Chairman Reyes filed the Report to accompany the bill H.R. 2082, the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008;

Whereas the report states that, with respect to the requirements of clause 9 of House Rule XXI, "The following table provides the list of such provisions included in the bill or report," and includes a table of 26 items identifying "Requesting Member," "Subject," and "Dollar Amount (in Thousands)";

Whereas the referenced table includes an item denoted as: Requesting Member, Mr. Murtha; Subject, NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT—National Drug Intelligence Center; Dollar Amount, \$23 million;

Whereas the Gentleman from Michigan, Mr. Rogers, offered and voted for a motion to recommit the bill to change the provisions of the aforementioned Murtha earmark during its consideration in the House;

Whereas as a result of Mr. Rogers' motion and vote on the Murtha earmark, the Gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Murtha subsequently threatened to withdraw support for earmarks providing funding for projects located in the Gentleman from Michigan's district;

Whereas on May 17, 2007, in the House Chamber, the Gentleman from Pennsylvania stated, in a loud voice words to the effect, to the Gentleman from Michigan as a result of offering and voting for the motion to recommend, "I hope you don't have any earmarks in the defense appropriation bill because they are gone and you will not get any earmarks now and forever.";

Whereas the Gentleman from Michigan responded, in words to the effect, "this is not the way we do things here and is that supposed to make me afraid of you?";

Whereas the Gentleman from Pennsylvania raised his voice, pointed his finger and stated, in words to the effect, "that's the way I do it.";

Whereas the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Murtha) is the ninth most senior member of Congress, whose seniority ranks him over 426 of his 433 colleagues in the House;

Whereas the gentleman from Pennsylvania chairs the Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense;

Whereas the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Murtha), the second-ranking and second longest serving Democrat on the Appropriations Committee, has been described in numerous media accounts as a master of the legislative process and an expert on earmarks; and

Whereas the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Murtha) has stated that he is a former member of the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, whose members are among the most knowledgeable in the House concerning the ethical obligations of Members of Congress: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Member from Pennsylvania, Mr. Murtha has been guilty of a violation of the Code of Official Conduct and merits the reprimand of the House for the same.

□ 1900

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under rule IX, a resolution offered from the floor by a Member other than the majority leader or the minority leader as a question of the privileges of the House has immediate precedence only at a time designated by the Chair within 2 legislative days after the resolution is properly noticed.

Pending that designation, the form of the resolution noticed by the gentleman from Michigan will appear in the RECORD at this point.

The Chair will not at this point determine whether the resolution constitutes a question of privilege. That determination will be made at the time designated for consideration of the resolution.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, 5-minute voting will resume. There was no objection.

STAFF SERGEANT MARVIN "REX" YOUNG POST OFFICE BUILDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the mo-

tion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1425, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1425.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 385, nays 0, not voting 47, as follows:

[Roll No. 385]

YEAS—385

Abercrombie	Cuellar	Hobson
Ackerman	Culberson	Hodes
Aderholt	Cummings	Hoekstra
Alexander	Davis (AL)	Holden
Allen	Davis (CA)	Holt
Altmire	Davis (IL)	Honda
Andrews	Davis, David	Hooley
Arcuri	Davis, Jo Ann	Hoyer
Baca	Davis, Lincoln	Inglis (SC)
Bachmann	Davis, Tom	Insee
Bachus	Deal (GA)	Israel
Baker	DeFazio	Issa
Baldwin	Delahunt	Jackson (IL)
Barrett (SC)	DeLauro	Jackson-Lee
Barrow	Dent	(TX)
Bartlett (MD)	Diaz-Balart, M.	Jefferson
Barton (TX)	Dicks	Jindal
Bean	Dingell	Johnson (GA)
Becerra	Donnelly	Johnson (IL)
Berkley	Doolittle	Johnson, E. B.
Berman	Doyle	Johnson, Sam
Berry	Drake	Jones (NC)
Biggert	Dreier	Jordan
Bilbray	Duncan	Kagen
Bilirakis	Edwards	Kanjorski
Bishop (GA)	Ehlers	Kaptur
Bishop (NY)	Ellison	Keller
Bishop (UT)	Ellsworth	Kennedy
Blackburn	Emanuel	Kildee
Blunt	Emerson	Kilpatrick
Boehner	Engel	King (IA)
Bonner	English (PA)	Kingston
Bono	Eshoo	Klein (IL)
Boozman	Etheridge	Kline (MN)
Boren	Everett	Knollenberg
Boswell	Fallin	Kucinich
Boucher	Farr	Kuhl (NY)
Boustany	Fattah	Lamborn
Boyd (FL)	Feeney	Lampson
Boyd (KS)	Ferguson	Langevin
Brady (PA)	Filner	Lantos
Braley (IA)	Flake	Larsen (WA)
Brown (SC)	Forbes	Larson (CT)
Brown-Waite,	Fossella	Latham
Ginny	Fox	LaTourette
Burgess	Frank (MA)	Lee
Burton (IN)	Franks (AZ)	Levin
Butterfield	Frelinghuysen	Lewis (CA)
Calvert	Gallegly	Lewis (GA)
Camp (MI)	Garrett (NJ)	Lewis (KY)
Campbell (CA)	Giffords	Linder
Cannon	Gillibrand	Lipinski
Cantor	Gillmor	LoBiondo
Capito	Gingrey	Loeb
Capps	Gohmert	Lowey
Capuano	Gonzalez	Lucas
Cardoza	Goode	Lungren, Daniel
Carnahan	Goodlatte	E.
Carney	Gordon	Lynch
Carter	Granger	Mack
Castle	Graves	Mahoney (FL)
Castor	Green, Al	Maloney (NY)
Chabot	Green, Gene	Manzullo
Chandler	Hall (NY)	Markey
Clarke	Hall (TX)	Marshall
Cleaver	Hare	Matheson
Clyburn	Harman	Matsui
Coble	Hastert	McCarthy (CA)
Cohen	Hastings (FL)	McCarthy (NY)
Cole (OK)	Hastings (WA)	McCaul (TX)
Conaway	Hayes	McCollum (MN)
Conyers	Heller	McCotter
Cooper	Hensarling	McCrery
Costa	Herger	McDermott
Courtney	Herse	McGovern
Cramer	Herseth Sandlin	McHenry
Crenshaw	Higgins	McHugh
Crowley	Hill	McIntyre
Cubin	Hinche	McKeon
	Hirono	

McNerney	Putnam	Snyder
McNulty	Radanovich	Solis
Meehan	Rahall	Souder
Meek (FL)	Ramstad	Space
Meeks (NY)	Rangel	Spatt
Melancon	Regula	Stark
Mica	Rehberg	Stearns
Michaud	Reichert	Sutton
Miller (FL)	Renzi	Tancredo
Miller (MI)	Reyes	Tauscher
Miller (NC)	Reynolds	Taylor
Miller, Gary	Rodriguez	Terry
Miller, George	Rogers (AL)	Thompson (CA)
Mitchell	Rogers (KY)	Thompson (MS)
Mollohan	Rogers (MI)	Thornberry
Moore (KS)	Rohrabacher	Tiahrt
Moore (WI)	Ros-Lehtinen	Tiberi
Moran (KS)	Roskam	Tierney
Moran (VA)	Ross	Turner
Murphy (CT)	Rothman	Udall (CO)
Murphy, Patrick	Roybal-Allard	Udall (NM)
Murphy, Tim	Ruppersberger	Van Hollen
Musgrave	Ryan (OH)	Velázquez
Myrick	Ryan (WI)	Visclosky
Nadler	Salazar	Walberg
Napolitano	Sali	Walden (OR)
Neal (MA)	Sánchez, Linda	Walsh (NY)
Neugebauer	T.	Walz (MN)
Nunes	Sarbanes	Wasserman
Oberstar	Saxton	Schultz
Obey	Schakowsky	Waters
Olver	Schiff	Watson
Ortiz	Schmidt	Watt
Pallone	Schwartz	Waxman
Pascarella	Scott (GA)	Weiner
Pastor	Scott (VA)	Welch (VT)
Paul	Sensenbrenner	Weldon (FL)
Payne	Serrano	Weller
Pearce	Sessions	Westmoreland
Perlmutter	Sestak	Whitfield
Peterson (MN)	Shadegg	Wicker
Petri	Shea-Porter	Wilson (NM)
Pickering	Sherman	Wilson (OH)
Pitts	Shuler	Wilson (SC)
Platts	Sires	Wolf
Poe	Skelton	Woolsey
Pomeroy	Slaughter	Wu
Porter	Smith (NE)	Wynn
Price (GA)	Smith (NJ)	Yarmuth
Price (NC)	Smith (TX)	Young (AK)
Pryce (OH)	Smith (WA)	Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—47

Akin	Gilchrest	Pence
Baird	Grijalva	Peterson (FL)
Blumenauer	Gutierrez	Royce
Brady (TX)	Hinojosa	Rush
Brown, Corrine	Hulshof	Sanchez, Loretta
Buchanan	Hunter	Shays
Buyer	Jones (OH)	Shimkus
Carson	Kind	Shuster
Clay	King (NY)	Simpson
Costello	Kirk	Stupak
Davis (KY)	LaHood	Sullivan
DeGette	Lofgren, Zoe	Tanner
Diaz-Balart, L.	Marchant	Towns
Doggett	McMorris	Upton
Fortenberry	Rodgers	Wamp
Gerlach	Murtha	Wexler

□ 1908

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, May 21, 2007, I was absent from the House for medical reasons. Had I been present I would have voted: On rollcall No. 384—"yea"; on rollcall No. 385—"yea."

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 384 and 385.

HONORING PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JONES

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as many of us have been doing over the past couple of years and months, I paid tribute to a fallen soldier in my district this past weekend. Private First Class Jones was young and vibrant and loved by his family. Those who loved him had to bury him, for he is another of those now fallen from the violence in Iraq. We pay tribute to him for his great service and his love of country.

It is time now for America to love her own even more. It is time for our soldiers to come home. As we prepare for the honoring of those fallen in many wars, it becomes more than a disservice to those brave men and women for the President not to join this Congress in the resolution of this misdirected mission, in order to ensure that our troops come home with accolades and recognition because their mission has been successful.

The political mission is a failure, and it's time now for us to vote on a supplemental that has benchmarks and, as well, timelines to redeploy our troops, whether to Kuwait or otherwise. Our troops must come home. I pay tribute to the fallen. I pay tribute to Private First Class Jones.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HILL). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 18, 2007, 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 California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. WOOLSEY addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

□ 1915

THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER OF TOM WALES

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

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, in recent months, the American people have been riveted by the disclosure surrounding the firing of eight U.S. Attorneys, including John McKay of my hometown of Seattle.

The other day, the number two person at the Justice Department testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee. Even in jaded Washington, D.C., the revelations were so shocking

that the Washington Post published an editorial, which I submit for printing in the RECORD. Let me read part of it.

"James B. Comey, the straight-as-an-arrow former number two official of the Justice Department, yesterday offered the Senate Judiciary Committee an account of Bush administration lawlessness so shocking it would have been unbelievable coming from a less reputable source."

The American people understand that political appointees are a fact of life when a new President takes office, but the American people demand that competence and integrity overrule political party affiliation.

The Justice Department has thousands of dedicated public servants who know what it means to be respected and uphold the law. And then there is Gonzalez.

The revelations began over the firing of eight U.S. Attorneys. Now there is a new revelation about Gonzalez trying to force the previous Attorney General to agree to anything the White House wanted. What else don't we know?

For the last 6 years, congressional oversight was nonexistent. What cases were priorities and what cases were not? And why not? What did and did not happen following the murder of an Assistant U.S. Attorney in Seattle?

My friend, Tom Wales, had been the Assistant U.S. Attorney in Seattle under the previous administration. He was a well-respected law enforcement officer known for his pursuit of white color criminals. He was also a vocal and strong advocate for gun control. Tom was shot and killed in his home while working at his computer one late night in October. If Tom was killed, as some suspect, because of those he brought to justice, then he died in the line of duty. No one has ever been charged, although there are news accounts that indicate authorities have a prime suspect.

Now there is a new suspicion. Did the White House want its appointee in Seattle, John McKay, fired in part because he was vigorously pursuing the Tom Wales case?

Someone sent me a blog recently asking the same fundamental question: Why would Justice not throw every available resource into finding Tom's killer? Why would they not want the investigation by their own U.S. Attorney in Seattle to proceed with every possible resource?

Some bloggers say it is all because of Tom's advocacy for gun control, but the answer may be tragically simpler. Maybe Gonzalez wanted the Republican U.S. Attorney appointee in Seattle to spend all his time on something else; to find or, if necessary, invent voter fraud in a close Washington governor's race, narrowly won by the Democrat. Could they have been that arrogant, that uncaring about the death of a good man, an Assistant U.S. Attorney? Most people would have dismissed that notion until recently. Now the revelations about the Attorney General and

the attitude he took toward cases, perhaps including the murder of a Federal officer in Seattle, cannot be adequately described by words like shocking.

At this point, I believe there are two necessary mandatory actions that must be taken. The Attorney General must go, now. His allegiance to partisan political interests above his oath to uphold the laws of the United States is outrageous.

Secondly, even if it requires the appointment of an outside independent prosecutor, the Justice Department should immediately, vigorously and conclusively investigate the murder of Tom Wales and not stop until the killer is charged and brought to justice. We owe that to Tom Wales, his family, and every law enforcement officer who risks his or her life every day in service to the American people.

[From the Washington Post, May 16, 2007]

MR. COMEY'S TALE: A STANDOFF AT A HOSPITAL BEDSIDE SPEAKS VOLUMES ABOUT ATTORNEY GENERAL GONZALES

James B. Comey, the straight-as-an-arrow former No. 2 official at the Justice Department, yesterday offered the Senate Judiciary Committee an account of Bush administration lawlessness so shocking it would have been unbelievable coming from a less reputable source. The episode involved a 2004 nighttime visit to the hospital room of then-Attorney General John D. Ashcroft by Alberto Gonzales, then the White House counsel, and Andrew H. Card Jr., then the White House chief of staff. Only the broadest outlines of this visit were previously known: that Mr. Comey, who was acting as attorney general during Mr. Ashcroft's illness, had refused to recertify the legality of the administration's warrantless wiretapping program; that Mr. Gonzales and Mr. Card had tried to do an end-run around Mr. Comey; that Mr. Ashcroft had rebuffed them.

Mr. Comey's vivid depiction, worthy of a Hollywood script, showed the lengths to which the administration and the man who is now attorney general were willing to go to pursue the surveillance program. First, they tried to coerce a man in intensive care—a man so sick he had transferred the reins of power to Mr. Comey—to grant them legal approval. Having failed, they were willing to defy the conclusions of the nation's chief law enforcement officer and pursue the surveillance without Justice's authorization. Only in the face of the prospect of mass resignations—Mr. Comey, FBI Director Robert S. Mueller III and most likely Mr. Ashcroft himself—did the president back down.

As Mr. Comey testified, "I couldn't stay, if the administration was going to engage in conduct that the Department of Justice had said had no legal basis." The crisis was averted only when, the morning after the program was reauthorized without Justice's approval, President Bush agreed to fix whatever problem Justice had with it (the details remain classified). "We had the president's direction to do . . . what the Justice Department believed was necessary to put this matter on a footing where we could certify to its legality," Mr. Comey said.

The dramatic details should not obscure the bottom line: the administration's alarming willingness, championed by, among others, Vice President Cheney and his counsel, David Addington, to ignore its own lawyers. Remember, this was a Justice Department that had embraced an expansive view of the president's inherent constitutional powers, allowing the administration to dispense with

following the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act. Justice's conclusions are supposed to be the final word in the executive branch about what is lawful or not, and the administration has emphasized since the warrantless wiretapping story broke that it was being done under the department's supervision.

Now, it emerges, they were willing to override Justice if need be. That Mr. Gonzales is now in charge of the department he tried to steamroll may be most disturbing of all.

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

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

FORMER U.S. BORDER PATROL AGENTS RAMOS AND COMPEAN

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

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, today is the 125th day since two U.S. Border Patrol agents entered Federal prison.

Agents Ramos and Compean were convicted in Federal court for wounding a Mexican drug smuggler who brought 743 pounds of marijuana across our border into Texas. These agents should have been commended for their actions, but instead the U.S. Attorney's Office prosecuted the agents and granted full immunity to the drug smuggler. The extraordinary details surrounding the prosecution of this case assure that justice has not been served.

In an interview this Friday, May 18, 2007, with Glenn Beck of CNN Headline News, U.S. Attorney Johnny Sutton again repeated a false claim about this case, stating that the agent shot "an unarmed guy in the back." That is his quote.

Mr. Speaker, I do not know how anyone, especially this Federal prosecutor, would choose to accept the word of a criminal over two law enforcement officers who have sworn to uphold the Constitution and to protect the American people. Yet this prosecutor believed the word of a drug smuggler who claimed he was unarmed. It is a sad day in this Nation when a criminal has more influence over a Federal prosecutor than two law enforcement officers. I am going to repeat that, Mr. Speaker. It is a sad day in this Nation when a criminal has more influence over a Federal prosecutor than two law enforcement officers.

Both agents testified that the drug smuggler turned and pointed an object at them while he was running away, and they fired in self-defense. An Army doctor who removed the bullet fragment from the drug smuggler confirmed that the bullet entered into his lower left buttocks, passed through his pelvic triangle, and lodged in his right thigh, not in the back, as Mr. Sutton has repeatedly claimed. At the trial,

the Army doctor testified that the drug smuggler's body was "bladed" away from the bullet that struck him, consistent with the motion of a left-handed person running away while pointing backward, causing the body to twist.

Mr. Speaker, there is only one logical object that the drug smuggler would have pointed at the agents in this circumstance: a firearm.

In addition to this physical evidence, an article published by the Inland Valley Daily Bulletin on October 26, 2006, quotes two of the drug smuggler's family members who said, and I quote, "He has been smuggling drugs since he was 14 and would not move drugs unless he had a gun on him." That is his own family that made a statement.

The facts have shown what countless citizens and Members of Congress already know: That the U.S. Attorneys office was on the wrong side of this issue and this case.

I am pleased and grateful that Chairman CONYERS and Chairman LEAHY have shown interest in holding hearings to investigate the injustice committed against these two Border Patrol agents. The conviction of these two agents is a travesty that cries out for oversight, and I hope that Members of Congress on both sides of the aisle will say thank you to Mr. CONYERS and also to Chairman LEAHY because they are willing to look for the truth and justice instead of injustice.

And I call on the President of the United States to, please, Mr. President, look at this case and pardon these two border agents that were only trying to protect the American people.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair.

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

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

THE WORLD BANK AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

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

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to address two issues involving international economics. The first is the World Bank.

The entire world has been fixated on whether Mr. Wolfowitz arranged \$195,000 for his paramour, which shows how little attention we pay to things at the World Bank that really matter. Because while we were focused on that, no one focused in the media on the fact that the World Bank is sending over

\$1.3 billion, roughly a quarter of it our tax dollars, to the government of Iran.

Now we are told that this is for wonderful projects in Iran having nothing to do with the government. We here in the House understand something about politics. One of the ways you get re-elected, one of the ways the Iranian government holds on to power is to bring home the bacon. I know it's not kosher, I know it is not halal, but that's what that government does, and the World Bank helps them do it.

Now, we saw how did the United States use its clout inside the World Bank? Not to stop these loans to Iran and not to stop their disbursements, over \$200 million being disbursed by Mr. Wolfowitz himself, but for only two goals. One was to try to prevent the World Bank from being involved in family planning; and the other was to protect Mr. Wolfowitz's career, notwithstanding his errors of judgment.

Where is this administration when it comes to prioritizing and representing the national security interests of this country? Iran is developing nuclear weapons, and all we can do with our clout in the World Bank is try to protect one individual of flawed judgment.

Second, I would like to address the idea of granting Fast Track to this administration. I am sure that when the President seeks an extension of Fast Track, he will offer those of us on the Democratic side all kinds of wonderful promises. But keep one thing in mind: Any trade deal that requires on this President for enforcement will be enforced only to the extent this President wants it enforced.

Look at the Iran Sanctions Act. This President refuses to acknowledge that any facts exist that require him to even decide what to do with regard to investments in Iran.

I assure you that if we sign a deal with the best possible labor standards but Presidential enforcement and something were to come to pass, perhaps a coup in Peru and all of a sudden every labor leader in the country is shot in cold blood, this President will not act to enforce those labor standards. He may express some concerns, but any agreement involving our trade which requires this President to acknowledge facts occurring on the ground is a nullity except to the extent that the President chooses to. Because we could have a circumstance where there is no enforcement of corporate interests without Presidential action, and he will act; and we could have a circumstance where there is no enforcement of labor standards without Presidential action, and you can be sure he will not.

So I look forward to changing the policies of this administration. Let us hope that at the World Bank we focus on preventing loans to Iran, rather than irrelevancies involving one particular paramour; and let us hope that this House takes responsibility, its responsibilities under article I of the Constitution to deal with international

trade issues in regular order and not to put American jobs on the Fast Track abroad.

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

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

HAITIAN FLAG DAY

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

Ms. CLARKE. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pride and pleasure today to rise to inform the House, on this Friday, May 18, Haitians throughout the diaspora celebrated Haitian Flag Day.

Since the creation of the Haitian flag on May 18, 1803, the day has been observed as Haitian Flag Day to Haitian Americans throughout the diaspora. This day has become a source of pride synonymous with unity and a symbol of freedom and individual liberty for Haitian people.

Later this week, I will introduce legislation to commemorate this historic and celebrative event. The 18th of May, Haitian Flag Day, is the most celebrated holiday in Haiti.

Just to put this day in context for most Americans, there are some historical facts that I would like to share with you.

When Napoleon Bonaparte envisioned a great French empire in the New World, he had hoped to use the Mississippi Valley as a food and trade center to supply the island of Hispaniola. First, he had to restore French control of Hispaniola, where Haitian slaves under Toussaint L'Ouverture had seized power. Napoleon soon realized that Hispaniola must be abandoned. Accordingly, in April of 1803, he offered to sell Louisiana to the United States.

President Thomas Jefferson had already sent James Monroe and Robert R. Livingston to Paris to negotiate the purchase of a tract of land in the lower Mississippi, or at least guarantee of free navigation of the river. Surprised and delighted by the French offer of the whole territory, they immediately negotiated the treaty.

At one stroke, the United States would double in its size, an enormous tract of land would be open to settlement, and the free navigation of the Mississippi would be assured.

Although the Constitution did not specifically empower the Federal Government to acquire new territory by treaty, Jefferson concluded that the practical benefits to the Nation far outweighed the possible violation of the Constitution. The Senate concurred with this decision and voted ratification October 20, 1803, this all precipitated by the revolution of freed slaves on the island of Haiti.

The Spanish, who had never given up a physical possession of Louisiana to the French, did so in a ceremony at New Orleans on November 30, 1803. And in a second ceremony December 20, 1803, the French turned Louisiana over to the United States.

I would like to also honor those brave Haitians who fought for American independence at the siege of Savannah, Georgia, in 1779: The Chasseurs-Volontaires de Saint-Domingue, a regiment of soldiers who formed one-tenth of the allied army before Savannah in the fall of 1779. This unit was comprised of over 500 free men of color from the island of Haiti and was the largest unit of men of African descent to fight in the American revolution.

The battle of Savannah, on October 9, 1779, reminds us that significant foreign resources of men, money and material contributed to the eventual success of the cause of American independence.

The presence of the Chasseurs-Volontaires de Saint Domingue was made up of free men who volunteered for this expedition is startling to most people and surprising to most historians.

Men of African heritage were to be found on most battlefields of the revolution in large numbers. A subsequent unit of Haitians was part of the French and Spanish campaign against Pensacola, where they faced some of the same regiments of British troops that their comrades faced in Savannah.

Haiti, much smaller in population than the United States, was attacked by armies as large as those sent against America by Britain. The Haitian victory over the legions of Napoleon was achieved with much less foreign assistance than the United States enjoyed.

It is these types of historical events put in the context of our Nation today that we celebrate with the Haitian Americans in diaspora, their accomplishments and achievements in the growth and development of our Nation.

Many key figures in the Haitian War of Independence gained military experience and political insights through their participation in Savannah, most notably Henri Christophe, a youth at the time, but, in his adult years, a general of Haitian armies and King of his nation for 14 years.

There is little appreciation in the United States for the events that led to the formation of the Haitian nation. Influenced by both the events of the American Revolution and the rhetoric of the French Revolution, the people of Haiti began a struggle for self-government and liberty.

The first nation in the Western Hemisphere to form a government led by people of African descent, it was also the first nation to renounce slavery.

The Haitian national flag is indisputably a symbol of general pride whose origin is tightly linked to a history of struggle for freedom.

As you all already know, the Haitian flag was first presented in 1802 when Haiti was fighting against the French for independence

and it was realized that both armies fought under the same flag.

After the modification of the flag in 1807, the phrase "L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE", meaning that through unity we find strength, was adopted.

The Haitian constitution of 1987 describes the new flag as: Two (2) equal-sized horizontal bands: a blue one on top and a red one underneath; The coat of arms of the Republic shall be placed in the center on a white square; The coat of arms of the Republic will be a Palm tree surmounted by the liberty cap and under the palms a trophy with the legend: In Union there is Strength;

This weekend, I joined with hundreds of my Haitian constituents as we celebrated Haitian Flag Day together. For as long as I can remember, Haitians have gathered in my district of Brooklyn, NY to recognize this historic day.

I ask my colleagues to please join me in recognizing the world's oldest black republic and the second-oldest republic in the Western Hemisphere celebrate the ideals of unity, strength and freedom embedded in the Haitian Flag by becoming a co-sponsor of the Haitian Flag Day resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HILL). 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.)

ARMENIA PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the people of Armenia on the May 12 Parliamentary elections. This is the first positive assessment of an election in the former Soviet Republic since it gained independence in 1991. This encouraging outcome will most certainly enhance and deepen U.S./Armenia relations, while also elevating Armenia's reputation regionally and internationally.

Over the past few months, U.S. administration officials in Washington and Yerevan have stressed the importance of these elections and explained that substantial improvement must be made. Based on public preliminary reports, Armenia has fulfilled the test set forth by the administration and received a free and fair stamp of approval.

The International Election Observation Mission issued a statement which read, in part, and I quote, "The election is assessed in line with OSCE and Council of Europe commitments, other international standards for democratic elections and national legislation."

I'm especially pleased that the U.S. Embassy in Armenia joined the chorus of praise with its own assessment which reads, and again I quote, "We

share the satisfaction of international observers that the election infrastructure, both legal and technical, has been greatly improved."

Mr. Speaker, I join in sharing the pride of our embassy and the contributions we have helped make in advancing the course of democracy and the rule of law in Armenia. These results are the best evidence to date that our assistance to this fledgling Republic is indeed serving its intended purpose. Our shared values and the strong bonds between the United States and Armenia will no doubt continue to expand. In doing so, we will continue to foster democracy in Armenia and work towards stability in the South Caucasus region.

Earlier this year, dozens of my colleagues joined me in sending a letter to the chairman of the House State, Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee calling for \$75 million in assistance for Armenia in fiscal year 2008. As the appropriation process continues, I'd like to remind my colleagues of this request and renew it again today. This assistance demonstrates our commitment to Armenia, which is a friend and a supporter of U.S. policies for peace and security in that part of the world.

Armenia's achievement also addresses concerns expressed by the Millennium Challenge Corporation with respect to these elections. Armenia has met the necessary threshold, and I'm confident that the people and the Government of Armenia will only continue to improve upon their accomplishments in achieving the standards and norms of a democratic society. And accordingly, I urge the MCC to fully fund its compact with Armenia in an expeditious manner.

These elections are an historic step towards a fully democratic Armenia, a goal to which the nation has demonstrated its commitment and leadership in the region through democratic reform. I congratulate the people of Armenia for this remarkable accomplishment.

I would also like to enter into the RECORD a letter I sent with Congressman KNOLLENBERG marking this achievement.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Washington, DC, May 18, 2007.

Hon. SERZH SARGSYAN,
Prime Minister, The Armenian Embassy, Washington, DC.

Hon. ROBERT KOCHARIAN,
President, The Armenian Embassy, Washington, DC.

DEAR PRIME MINISTER SARGSYAN AND PRESIDENT KOCHARIAN: We write to congratulate you both on the success of the May 12th Parliamentary elections in Armenia. The success of this free and fair election cycle reflects the great progress made by Armenia in recent years to move further away from its Soviet past and towards a flourishing democracy.

The importance of this round of elections was well-understood and carried out honorably by your government. We appreciate Armenia's willingness to work with the U.S. government to ensure the elections were indeed free and fair. Your hard work and dedi-

cation has led to the citizens of your country following the lead of their government officials in operating in a free and democratic way to elect a new Parliament.

We look forward to our continued work with you to advance the Armenian and Armenian-American agenda in the U.S. Congress.

Sincerely,

JOE KNOLLENBERG,
FRANK PALLONE, JR.,
Members of Congress.

NEW VERSION OF NAFTA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, Congress is now faced with a so-called new trade policy with regard to Peru, Panama, Colombia and South Korea. But this deal is not a new direction for trade; it's a variation of the same old theme.

We have seen how NAFTA has sucked a million good jobs out of our country and ruined millions of lives in Mexico and driven so many desperate illegal immigrants across our border. We have seen how so-called free trade with a closed and manipulative China has led to soaring deficits, increasing outsourcing of our jobs, and lax labor and environmental standards not just in Asia, but around the world in a race to the bottom. Tainted Chinese food is not just being sent here for our pets, but for our people.

The trade policy released last week does not make any major changes to this trade regimen. It does not aim at yielding a more balanced set of trade accounts for our country, or even opening the closed markets of the world. It doesn't fix agreements that aren't working to our advantage or even to be fair to both sides. There is nothing in this deal about the privatization of public works, for example, in water or in sanitation or health care that are inherent in what has been negotiated. If Democrats oppose privatizing Social Security here in the United States, why would we require privatizing the Peruvian social security system? Now, why would we do that?

This NAFTA replica presents a non-binding list of requests that has the illusion of enforceability, but sacrifices more of our middle class to global investors.

In fact, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce has said it supports this rehashed agenda because of, and I quote, assurances that the labor provisions cannot be read to comply with ILO conventions.

These repackaged NAFTA agreements do not reflect a desire for a new trade model that many Members of Congress and vast majorities of the American people expect. And I am truly saddened that those who have cobbled these deals together make light of the people of our country and other countries who have been so deeply hurt by these agreements, by denying them a seat at the tables of testi-

mony in this very Congress. In fact, their methods are most undemocratic.

Last March NBC and the Wall Street Journal conducted a poll asking the American people, do you think free trade agreements between the United States and foreign countries have helped the United States, have hurt the United States or have not made much of a difference? Forty-six percent of respondents answered U.S. trade agreements have hurt this country. Only 28 responded, half as many, said they have helped.

The American people want free trade among free people, and they want a trade policy that encourages U.S. economic growth and job creation here at home.

It is irresponsible to continue to reword the same agreements and expect that our constituents are naive enough to accept it as real change.

A new trade policy must respect the dignity of work, the rule of law, the equality of sexes, the nobility of the environment and the value of the person.

We cannot continue to stand for trade policies, binding or not, that degrade the value of the working class and cost money, jobs and lives as we see in the wake of NAFTA and in all of the trade agreements that mirrored it.

Our constituents realize that our current trade policy is more harmful than helpful. And before we encourage the remaking of NAFTA for Peru, Colombia, Panama, South Korea, we need to revisit U.S. trade policy and make comprehensive changes. We cannot extend fast track until we fix what is wrong with existing agreements that yield these job hemorrhages.

I applaud those of our distinguished colleagues who are here this evening who are working very hard to change this trade model to make it thorough, to make it fair, to make it a balanced situation for the people of our country, and to treat the people of the Third World with respect.

I look forward to participating in genuinely reshaping the future of international trade to reshape jobs being created here at home and the economic policies that are so vital to the future for our people in order that they can move into the middle class again, rather than falling out. We have a long way to go.

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

(Mr. BISHOP of Utah 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 Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

JEWISH AMERICAN HERITAGE
MONTH

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

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise in recognition of the second annual Jewish American Heritage Month, which takes place in communities across the country each May.

Jewish American Heritage Month promotes awareness of the contributions American Jews have made to the fabric of American life, from technology and literature to entertainment, politics and medicine.

As we are all well aware, the foundation of our country is built upon the strengths of our unique cultures and backgrounds. While our diversity is our strength, ignorance about many cultures is still prevalent.

Because Jews make up only 2 percent of our Nation's population, most Americans have had few interactions with Jews and Jewish culture. The limited understanding of Jewish traditions and the Jewish experience and the historical role Jews have played in our Nation's development contributes to stereotypes and prejudices about Jews and the Jewish community.

For example, according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, most recent hate crime statistics report that 69 percent of criminal incidents motivated by religious bias stemmed from anti-Jewish prejudice.

Like Black History Month and Women's History Month, Jewish American Heritage Month recognizes the abundance of contributions American Jews have made to the United States over the last 353 years.

It is my hope that by providing the framework for the discussion of Jewish contributions to our Nation, we will be able to reduce the ignorance that ultimately leads to anti-Semitism. One way Jewish American Heritage Month counters these prejudices is by providing educators the opportunity to include American Jews in discussions of history, as well as highlighting the leadership of members of the Jewish community in significant historical events.

For example, it might surprise many to learn that it was an American Jew, Irving Berlin, who wrote the lyrics to the song God Bless America. Even the very foundations of our country were impacted by Jews. Haym Salomon, a Jewish man, was one of the largest financiers of the American Revolutionary War.

And Rabbi Joachim Prinz was a passionate civil rights activist, appearing on the podium just moments before Dr. Martin Luther King delivered his "I Have a Dream" speech. And the list goes on, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, this is why communities across the country have come together to celebrate Jewish American Heritage Month. Two years ago the Jewish Community in south Florida

approached me with the idea to honor the contributions of American Jews with a designated month each year. As the concept gained momentum, 250 of my colleagues joined me as original co-sponsors of a resolution urging the President to issue a proclamation for this month. Senator Arlen Specter led the effort in the Senate, and together the House and Senate unanimously passed the resolution supporting the creation of Jewish American Heritage Month. President Bush proclaimed the month of May as Jewish American Heritage Month for the first time in 2006, and again issued a proclamation this year.

Mr. Speaker, I'm pleased to announce that a coalition of organizations has come together to develop curriculum and coordinate events. This coalition, called the Jewish American Heritage Month Coalition, is led by United Jewish Communities, the American Jewish Historical Society, the American Jewish Archives and the Jewish Women's Archives.

The events can all be found on the national calendar of the Jewish American Heritage Month Coalition's Web site at www.JewishHeritage.us.

Mr. Speaker, I want to pause for a moment and thank this coalition for their tireless efforts to promote the outstanding events across the country. Each day in May has been packed with programs celebrating the contributions of American Jewry to our country, with movies, plays, art exhibitions, speakers, musical performances, and innovative educational curricula.

The Jewish American Heritage Month Coalition and the Jewish Historical Society of Greater Washington kicked off the month with a reception attended by several Members of Congress and about 200 guests.

Right here in Washington, the Library of Congress and the National Archives and Records Administration have hosted films, lectures, and discussions about Jewish contributions to America.

In my home State of Florida, there was a celebration of Jewish music and a discussion of Jewish contributions to the civil rights movement.

A New Jersey middle school hosted an essay contest entitled "I'm Proud to be an American Jew Because . . ."

Philadelphia hosted "American Jewish History Through the Arts," a series of free programs that highlight the American Jewish experience.

And this past weekend, the New York Liberty, the women's pro basketball team, hosted the WNBA's first Jewish American Heritage Month basketball game.

Mr. Speaker, we have come a long way in recent years to promote appreciation for the multicultural fabric of the United States. It is our responsibility to continue this education. If we as a Nation are to prepare our children for the challenges that lie ahead, then teaching diversity is a fundamental part of that promise. Together, we can

help achieve this goal of understanding with the celebration of Jewish American Heritage Month.

I thank my colleagues for their support and call on all Americans to observe this special month by celebrating the many contributions of Jewish culture throughout our Nation's history.

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TRADE AND LABOR

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HILL). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 18, 2007, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HARE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, we are going to be doing several 1-hour Special Orders, and we have done them since January. I can't think of an issue that is more important and more pressing to us in this Chamber than trade and the saving of our jobs back in our districts.

We are going to be hearing tonight from a number of my colleagues on the Congressional Labor and Working Families Caucus, the House Trade Working Group, and Members of our side of the aisle that believe it is time that working people have somebody stand up and be their voices when their voices aren't heard.

So, Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to recognize a fellow Illinoisan from the Illinois delegation, a good friend of mine, someone who has taken it upon himself to stand up for working people. So at this time I would like to yield to my colleague, Representative Dan Lipinski.

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois for yielding to me and also for all the hard work that he has done in his short career in Congress but in many years before that for America's workers.

I rise today with serious concerns about the trade policy of our country. This is a concern shared by tens of millions of Americans who have concerns every day about keeping their jobs or they have lost their jobs and being unable to find another job where they could possibly earn as much money as we see the trade policy of this country destroying so many good American jobs.

This trade policy has contributed to a record high, soaring trade deficit. There is wage depression and loss of quality, high-paying jobs. With the Panama, Peru, Colombia, and South Korea trade agreements pending congressional approval, we must take action now to correct the mistakes of previous trade agreements and ensure

that any new trade agreements benefit all Americans, be enforceable, and be enforced.

It is clear that our previous trade agreements have not benefited everybody. For evidence of this, look no further than North American Free Trade agreement and the damaging record that it has provided us. Since NAFTA was signed into law, the U.S. has seen enormous amounts of production shift to Mexico and Canada, while real wages for U.S. workers have fallen.

My district, which includes parts of Chicago and its suburbs and the larger Great Lakes region, has been particularly hard hit by job losses. This has been the case especially in manufacturing. Between 1995 and 2005, the United States lost more than 3 million manufacturing jobs. More than one-third of this job loss occurred in the seven Great Lakes States, with Chicagoland losing over 100,000 manufacturing jobs.

Losses in manufacturing jobs are important. I know there are some people who say a job is a job. It doesn't matter. If you lose these jobs, you will get other jobs.

Well, first of all, manufacturing jobs are special. America must be able to make products, first for our national security, but these manufacturing jobs are high-paying jobs, and they are jobs that add so much value and create other jobs in this country. They offer high wages, good benefits, and they offer jobs to many Americans who do not have college degrees. When our manufacturing jobs leave to cheaper labor markets, weaker labor standards, lax environmental protections and to countries practicing unfair trade practices, workers are left behind.

In my district, I hear constantly from manufacturers who are talking about their struggles to compete largely today against China, China's manipulated currency, which is largely undervalued. All the work that these manufacturers are doing to try to keep jobs in the United States, unfortunately, we see so many of these jobs going and so many of these plants closing.

What happens to these workers? Many of them go looking for other jobs. They find jobs in the service sector. Ninety-eight percent of the net new jobs in 1990s were in the service sector. Unfortunately, compensation in the service industry is only 81 percent of the manufacturing sector's average; and then the influx of these displaced workers just drives down these wages even more.

Yet still we always hear from those in favor of these flawed trade deals that trade creates more jobs than it displaces. Unfortunately, the facts show this is not the case. In fact, in the first 10 years after NAFTA, the displacement in production from the United States to Mexico and Canada directly led to a net loss of 879,000 U.S. jobs. My State, Illinois, lost a net total of 47,000 jobs. Mr. HARE knows very

well, he has seen it in his district, how hard these losses have hit, as I have seen them in my district. This has decreased our average earnings, our quality of life and our ability to provide for our families.

The fact that our government negotiated trade agreements that yielded these kinds of results is, at best, embarrassing. We must ensure that these mistakes are not repeated in future trade deals.

This year congressional leaders on trade have been negotiating with the administration to improve the pending trade deals with Panama, Peru, Colombia, and South Korea. On May 10, an agreement was announced that would incorporate some environmental and labor protections into the pending trade agreements with Panama and Peru. While this is certainly a start, these negotiations must not be viewed as complete. There is still a lot of work to be done to ensure that we do not repeat the mistakes of NAFTA, CAFTA, and all our other failed trade deals. I hope in the coming weeks and months that Congress can address these past failures and make trade work for everyone.

And in this, also, we must, we must, include addressing currency manipulation, especially by China. Lack of enforcement of intellectual property, which is, again, another problem that hits Americans very hard, unfair subsidies that are given by some countries to some of their industries and dumping that is done, all of these greatly hurt the United States, and we must make sure that all this is included anytime that we are dealing with trade. The livelihood of so many Americans, millions and millions of Americans and their families, depend on it.

We are working together with my colleagues here to make sure that we create good trade deals for America and Americans. The purpose of American trade policy should be to create good jobs for Americans. The bottom line should not just be profits. The bottom line has to be the lives and the work of millions of Americans, and we must make sure that we stand up strong every day for them.

Mr. HARE. I thank the gentleman.

At this time, Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize a member of our freshmen class, someone who has worked very hard and campaigned on this issue of standing up for ordinary people, working men and women.

It is my honor to yield to Representative KEITH ELLISON.

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. HARE, thank you for leading us in this very important Special Order tonight. Trade is one of the critical issues facing our Nation.

Let me say that on the campaign trail, Mr. Speaker, I found myself talking about jobs, employment, and opportunity to people on a daily basis. Whether I went to the suburban areas or the heart of Minneapolis, I could talk to people about trade. And it wasn't just people who were in labor

unions. Also, Mr. Speaker, it was people who had small businesses.

One particular business that does a metal plating service was very concerned about trade and expressed to me how vital it was that they be able to continue to compete with other companies around the world that do metal plating but that they were in jeopardy and loss of business all the time due to trade policy.

So whether you are a small business person, farmer, worker, no matter who you may happen to be, trade policies are affecting our country, and we need to be very clear about it.

As I was on the campaign trail, I ran into people who were recent immigrants who were concerned about immigration policy; and, Mr. Speaker, here is what they told me. They said, look, prior to NAFTA, we were doing okay where we lived, but after NAFTA it got a lot harder to run a farm in certain southern parts of our country, and we just couldn't make a go of it anymore. So some folks started moving north.

Now the fact is we have to understand that whether we are talking about small business people, trade unionists, people who have been forced to immigrate, no matter what you are talking about, trade policy is critical. So when I was on the campaign trail, Mr. Speaker, one of the things I made very clear to people is that I was concerned about trade, that I wanted to do something about trade, and we need a model for trade that said that we were not going to export our jobs. We were not going to incentivize sending our jobs away. We were going to care about the human rights of people abroad. We were going to care about our small businesses here, and we were going to have a new trade policy that said that Americans who are trying to live the American Dream and experience prosperity could do it right here and would not be subject to an unfair trade policy of our Nation.

So, Mr. Speaker, I set about this journey working hard, working with my colleagues in the freshmen class, talking about trade and how we could get a better trade deal, Mr. Speaker. So I am very concerned about these issues.

On May 10, 2007, the Bush administration and congressional leadership talked about a new, with bipartisan cooperation, deal on trade; and I am not saying that the deal is bad or good. What I am saying is that we have got to be very clear, very careful about how we proceed forward.

I am happy about the announcement of labor standards and environmental standards. Of course, those things are good. But, Mr. Speaker, we can't rearrange the deck chairs on the Titanic. We need a whole new boat. We need a new model. We need a new way of going forward.

The "deal" covers changes to certain provisions of the Bush-negotiated free trade agreement with Peru, Panama, but also Colombia and South Korea.

The legal texts of the proposed agreement have not been made public, though summaries have been shared with Members of Congress.

We appreciate the chairman's willingness to work with the AFL-CIO on the labor chapter and are pleased to see a commitment to the International Labour Organization's standards on the May 10 agreement. However, we have got to be careful as we go forward, because, ultimately, it is going to be the Bush administration that is responsible for enforcing these labor standards; and we are a little skeptical. Let me be clear.

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We remain concerned, I remain concerned over the future of "fast track" authority, and the proposed Korea and Colombia Free Trade Agreements. Congress needs to reassert its authority over trade policy as we move forward.

We are concerned, and speaking for myself, I am concerned, that as we go forward, that we make sure that we have a new model on trade, a new commitment to the working people of America, a new commitment to the human rights and environmental rights around the world.

I fear there are remnants of the failed FTA-WTO trade model in the May 10 agreement which will only lead to further hemorrhaging of U.S. jobs and the erosion of American manufacturing and service industries.

Mr. Speaker, over 3 million U.S. manufacturing jobs, one in every six, have been lost under the FTA-WTO trade model. By the end of 2005, the U.S. had only 14,232,000 manufacturing jobs left, which is nearly down 17 million before NAFTA and the WTO went into effect in the early 1990s.

What makes these already horrible statistics worse is the fact that the U.S. job export crisis is expanding from manufacturing to high-tech and service-oriented jobs. Contrary to the belief of Big Business and the multinational corporations, the decline of U.S. manufacturing is not the result of Americans simply choosing different careers; in fact, job loss and wage stagnation are increasingly affecting workers from sectors where the U.S. is understood to have a competitive advantage, such as professional services and high technology.

Studies commissioned by the U.S. Government show that as many as 48,000 jobs in U.S. jobs, including many high-tech jobs, were off-shored in the first 3 months of 2004 alone. Economy.com estimates that nearly 1 million U.S. jobs have been lost to off-shoring since 2000, with one in six of those being in IT, financial services and other services. Goldman Sachs estimates that about half a million U.S. service jobs were off-shored between 2002 and 2005.

Projections of future job losses are frightening. A University of California-Berkeley study concluded that 14 million jobs with an annual average salary

of almost \$40,000 are vulnerable to being sent overseas. That is a lot of food, clothing and shelter, Mr. Speaker, and we cannot tolerate the loss of these important jobs. Additionally, we can expect up to 25 percent of additional IT jobs will be relocated by 2010. We can't let it happen. Furthermore, since NAFTA, the U.S. trade deficit has risen from about \$100 billion to about \$717 billion, or 6 percent of national income. Mr. Speaker, we can't allow that to continue to happen.

Remember that real wages for U.S. workers are flat or declining, and jobs now available in the U.S. economy suffer and offer less pay and fewer benefits than jobs that we've lost since 1994.

Our Nation is in trouble when it comes to trade policy, and we've got to have a change. And we don't have confidence, or I don't have confidence, in this administration to make sure that any standards are being enforced, and we've got to demand that they are.

So, Mr. Speaker, there is a lot to be said about this. I look forward to the continuation of this Special Order because trade policy is important to the American people. It was a common theme on the campaign trail during my election, and from what I've heard from my freshman colleagues, they are very concerned about it, too. Mr. Speaker, we need a new trade policy.

I want to yield back at this time, but I want to commend my fellow Members and colleagues, and especially freshman Members, on standing up for American working people, business people, immigrants, and all kinds of people when it comes to trade policy.

Mr. HARE. I thank my colleague for taking time out of a very busy schedule to address this issue. He is an outstanding member of the freshman class.

Mr. Speaker, you are going to hear tonight, by the way, a number of Members talking, because this literally goes from Maine to California, in terms of the Midwest. This isn't just a regional 1-hour we're having this evening.

I would like to introduce at this time a Member from California. He is chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Terrorism, Nonproliferation and Trade, and a very active member on the House Trade Working Group, my friend and colleague, Representative BRAD SHERMAN from California.

Mr. SHERMAN. I thank the gentleman from Illinois not only for recognizing me, but for his leadership in putting together this hour and so many other hours. I thank him also for mentioning that the subcommittee which I now chair has the trade jurisdiction because there is a great debate in this country as to whether to continue, basically, our trade policy or whether to go in a completely different direction.

On the side of continuation, and those who favor continuation, they want to dress it up a little bit, add a little perfume, try to make it smell a

little better, but those who basically want to continue the policy come in two forms. One is what I call "the chattering classes," the lawyers and MBAs, because frankly trade has been a boom to those in those particular groups. The whole world looks to the United States for lawyering, for management, for advanced management classes. And in fact, those at the upper end of business and law have done extremely well under our trade agreements, notwithstanding the effect they've had on America.

The second group are those who took Economics 101 and became so enamored of the theory, so proud that they understood the basic theories, that they chose never to question whether those theories actually applied to real life.

On the other side of this debate are those from the heartland who have seen the actual effects of trade on their districts, and those of us who are just a little skeptical of a policy that has cost America a trade deficit last year of \$800 billion.

What does that mean? That means that we bring in the Toyotas and the Volvos and the Mercedes, and what do we give in return? We give IOUs, promissory notes, investment assets, stocks and bonds. So every year we have to borrow \$800 billion, and that number will be higher; it was a little less than \$800 billion last year, it will be a little more than \$800 billion this year. Now, when those Toyotas and Mercedes come over, they are never going back to Germany and Japan. But those promissory notes, those stock certificates, those bonds, those U.S. Government bonds, the private sector bonds, not only do we have to sell another \$800 billion of them this year, but we have to fear that they are going to cash in the ones we gave them last year and the year before. The Mercedes are never going back to Germany, but the promissory notes we gave to Germany, they're coming back someday. And so those of us who are not on the front lines in terms of our districts have to worry about what our trade policy has meant.

So why is it that the theory breaks down? Isn't trade good for everyone? And isn't the way to encourage trade and fair access and open markets to negotiate a reduction in tariffs around the world? Sounds great, doesn't it? If you think the whole world operates the way America operates. You see, if you are sitting in Beijing, and you want access to the American market, then you realize that the only way we in Congress, the only way we in the Federal Government affect the behavior of consumers and businesses is to pass written laws and regulations. And so, if you're in Beijing and you want access to America's markets, you negotiate to change America's laws and regulations. And once you do, then your goods can come flooding into the United States because individual businesses and individual consumers will buy them.

And we, being basically ignorant of the world and in love with our theories,

somehow picture China as just a poor, but larger, version of the United States, a place where their markets will be open if they only will change their written laws and regulations. And so we sign deals, and laws and regulations are changed. And when laws and regulations are changed, the United States, the effect is dramatic. And when laws and regulations are changed in an awful lot of countries, there is no effect at all, because if a society is not a society that follows the rule of law, then when we negotiate for a change in laws, we negotiate for an empty sack. And that is what happens, for example, with China.

Imagine yourself a Chinese business person, and you get a call from a commissar, maybe a member of their Parliament, saying, Don't buy the American goods, buy the French goods, because the French are smart enough to demand fair trade; they are going to insist on balanced trade. If we want access to the French market, we've got to buy their stuff. So buy the French stuff. That will help our international position. Don't buy the American goods.

You get that instruction orally. There is nothing America can do about it. Even with all of our wiretapping, it's highly unlikely that we will ever hear the conversation.

And what happens? We don't sell the American goods. That is where the theory breaks down. A society that follows the rule of law, negotiating for a change in laws with a society that does not follow the rule of law. That is why it is foolish for us to enter into these trade deals.

So, those who want to keep our trade policies pretty much the way they are are a little angry because the facts aren't on their side. Last year's trade deficit was bigger than the year before and bigger than the year before that, and this year's will be still higher. So they resort to ad hominem attacks on people like the gentleman from Illinois and myself. They describe us as simpletons, too dumb to understand their highfalutin theories, as Luddites, as xenophobes, and as people protecting the parochial interests of the heartland and Midwest.

Well, I am certainly no proof of whether we are all simpletons or not; I can't offer you anything there. I'm sure we are going to hear from quite a number of quite eloquent and brilliant legislators who will give the lie to that argument. But I can give the lie to the argument that we are here protecting parochial interests of the American heartland, because, as the gentleman points out, I am from Los Angeles. Our port is doing real well. The goods come into the ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles in enormous quantities in those containers, and then the containers go back empty or filled with raw materials and scrap iron.

And also, in addition to representing the city of Los Angeles and its port, the port isn't actually in my district,

but my city runs it, I also represent half the city of Burbank. And if there are any industries that benefit from these trade agreements, there are those industries that don't really produce much of a physical product, but rely on getting paid for intellectual properties, our drug companies and our entertainment companies.

And so, if I was here out of parochial interest, I might point to this or that different industry in my district or my city. And if any district should support these trade deals, it ought to be mine, but no district in America should support these trade deals because they are undermining the value of the dollar, they are undermining the power of America, and, ultimately, they are unsustainable.

For how many years will the world loan us \$600-, 700-, \$800 billion a year? For how many years will the world send us the Toyotas and Mercedes and expect nothing but pieces of paper in return? The day of reckoning is coming. Perhaps the implosion of the U.S. dollar is coming. But things that cannot go on forever don't, and a trade deficit of \$800 billion and growing is simply unsustainable.

I have a lot more to say, but so many others do as well. I will yield back to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. HARE. I thank my friend from California. And let me just say that those who would question your intelligence and your wisdom on this issue of trade do so at their own peril.

Now, if I could, Mr. Speaker, introduce someone I have known for many years prior to coming to the House of Representatives, a person who has stood up for senior citizens, working people in her legislative district here in Congress, and someone who serves as my mentor and a great friend, someone who is never afraid to take on the tough battles, my friend I would like to introduce, JAN SCHAKOWSKY.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. I thank the gentleman whose leadership I appreciate so much on this very important issue. You have beautifully filled the footsteps, the shoes, of your predecessor, Congressman Lane Evans, who was also a champion for workers' rights, for the rights of ordinary people. And I appreciate that you are standing up for millions of American workers who have suffered from the trade policies that we have had.

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I think it is important to note that the new class of Members who joined this Congress, far from being unsophisticated, understand that the trade policies that have been negotiated have harmed their constituents not just in the Rust Belt of the Midwest but around this country and brought those issues to their constituents and, vice versa, listened to their constituents.

Look, we all understand that this is a global world, that globalization is a reality, but now we need to control it and this Congress now has to reassert

its authority over U.S. trade policy. We have an opportunity to do that now, to make sure that it works not only for the wealthiest multinational corporations but for workers and for our environment. So I appreciate very much the leadership that others have shown, particularly you, Mr. HARE, tonight with this special order.

On May 10, 2007, the Bush administration officials and congressional leaders announced a new trade deal. While the agreement does show real progress in terms of moving the Bush administration in the direction of enforcing labor and environmental standards, the details of the negotiated package and their real-life impact are not clear and are troubling.

So while I want to applaud the work of Chairman RANGEL and others to make major improvements to the labor and environmental provisions, I have to say, frankly, that I have no confidence that the Bush administration, the same administration that has relentlessly attacked the rights of workers right here at home, let alone in other countries, would enforce those standards.

We have yet to see the text of the proposed agreements, "the deal," but a detailed description has been made available by the Ways and Means Committee and the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, and I am concerned that an outdated trade model that has decimated U.S. manufacturing remains intact.

Over 3 million manufacturing jobs have been lost since NAFTA took effect. I think many of those who voted for NAFTA would agree that it has not worked out in favor of the United States and its workers, or Mexican workers either, for that matter. American wages since then have stagnated and our trade deficit has ballooned to a staggering \$717 billion. It is not a model we want to mimic. It is no wonder that no union or environmental group or small business has supported the deal, while all of big business has.

There are those who suggest that those of us who have serious questions about the deal on trade are just mad about being left out of a press conference or, similarly, are wasting time so we delay the process. But the truth is there are substantive critical issues that affect these millions of Americans that we are speaking for tonight.

The deal provides no assurances, for example, against a free trade agreement with Colombia, the country with the world's highest rate of labor union assassinations, or countries like Korea that continue to use every means to block American products, or the renewal of Fast Track trade authority.

Instead of delivering on the public's demand for a new trade policy, the deal facilitates more Bush trade deals that contain the worst provisions of NAFTA and CAFTA. Even if the deal is 100 percent implemented, resulting trade pacts would extend the NAFTA-CAFTA model.

The deal would ban U.S. efforts to prohibit offshoring jobs and to ban buy-American policies. How could Democrats, who have been fighting to expand and preserve such important U.S. policies, support a trade agreement that explicitly bans those very same policies?

The deal does absolutely nothing to address the free trade agreement threats to Federal and State prevailing wage guarantees. Nothing was done.

The deal allows the country of Peru to be sued if they dare to reverse its failed social security privatization plan. Seeing that Democrats actually beat back the Bush proposal for privatization of our Social Security plan, Peru's labor federation asked democratic trade leaders to fix this problem. Yet it is unaddressed in this deal.

The deal fails to remove the outrageous NAFTA Chapter 11 foreign investor privileges that create incentives for U.S. firms to move offshore and expose our most basic environmental, health, zoning and other laws to attack in foreign tribunals. We won't as a sovereign state even be able to protect those kinds of important laws.

The deal does nothing to address FTA- and NAFTA-style agricultural rules that will foreseeably result in widespread displacement of peasant farmers, increasing hunger, social unrest and desperate immigration. We talk about immigration and people crossing our border, and yet we have trade policies that impoverish farmers in Mexico, who quite naturally are going to do anything they can to protect their families and are willing to risk their lives in the desert to come to the United States. Trade is part and should be part of our immigration debate. This deal does absolutely nothing.

Mr. Speaker, what I want to say is that this is a moment of opportunity where a Democratic majority in Congress can get a grip on these trade policies to set a new direction that raises all workers around the world, that respects our environment at such a critical moment in history, that really does good, not just for the rights of multinational corporations who show no loyalty to any country but to our workers and hard-working people around the world.

We can do better, we should do better, and we have an obligation to our constituents to do better. That is all we are asking for. Let's go back to the drawing boards, not forever, not for an unlimited period of time, but let's go back to the drawing boards and create something that we all can be proud of in this country.

Thank you so much, Mr. HARE, for your leadership.

Mr. HARE. Thank you, Representative SCHAKOWSKY. Thank you for our leadership on the issue of trade.

Before I introduce our next speaker, I want to say one thing our colleague talked about regarding the President being able to enforce labor standards.

If you look just in this country, you don't have to go to Peru, you don't have to go to Panama or Korea, in the over 6 years he has been in office, we have only had one major standard by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration by this administration; and they were sued to have to get it. So I am not about to put my eggs in the basket of this administration to enforce any type of workers' rights in other countries.

At this time, Mr. Speaker, I am honored to introduce someone who has taken the leadership role in our class, someone who ran on this issue of standing up for working people, someone who I look up to and I spent a great deal of time talking with about this issue of trade, who is not afraid to speak up on behalf of working people.

It is wonderful to have colleagues like my friend, BETTY SUTTON, who understands. She comes from an area in Ohio where there has been a loss of jobs. She has been a labor law attorney. She knows what working people have had to go through.

I am honored to be in her class, I am honored to call her my friend, and I am honored to introduce her this evening, Representative BETTY SUTTON.

Ms. SUTTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

Congressman HARE, your leadership on this issue is unparalleled; and on behalf of not just myself but all those whom I represent in the Thirteenth District of Ohio, we thank you so much.

Thank you for organizing this Special Order hour. It is so important that we communicate the truth about what is going on and hopefully with the intent to influence it in a way that will make a difference in the lives of those we represent.

Last November, the American people and the people back in the Thirteenth District of Ohio cast their vote to put an end to the flawed trade model that has had a devastating impact on our families, our businesses, our workers, our farmers and our communities and the tax base of our communities.

Last week or a week or so ago, an announcement was made that the U.S. will require the inclusion of labor and environmental standards in the pending Peru and Panama free trade agreements. This is welcome news. But while it might appear encouraging that these deals seemingly provide for the possibility of stronger labor and environmental standards, any enforceability of those standards, unfortunately, is dependent upon the Bush administration; and, given its abominable record, you can be certain that enforcement will not happen.

Why do I say that? Well, for example, in 2000, Congress passed a free trade agreement with Jordan. That agreement had the support of many Members in this body who were committed to fair trade. Because it included those labor and environmental standards, they supported and voted for it. How-

ever, there has been no enforcement of those labor standards, even though documented violations have been extreme.

So there is really little reason to believe that the same result would not prove true with the pending FTAs, even if they contain similar standards. The language on a written paper is not enough. It has to be enforced.

My constituents and the people across this country voted for a much greater change in direction on trade than simply including labor and environmental standards which won't be enforced into our agreements. The American people cast their votes for a new majority in both the House and the Senate, hoping that we would help strengthen the shrinking middle-class, restore the American dream that has been offshored due to the harmful trade agreements and unfair trade practices that have persisted for more than a decade.

The American people are counting on this new Congress in this moment to finally address the devastation of our failed trade policies and the soaring trade deficit by developing a new trade model that will no longer leave American businesses and workers at a disadvantage. They are counting on us to enact a trade model that will not reward companies who move overseas or encourage them to outsource jobs or our future. They are counting on us to develop a trade model that will put an enforceable end to illegal subsidies and currency manipulation. They are counting on us to develop a trade model that will provide incentives to help our businesses and workers and our communities thrive. They are counting on us to develop a trade model that requires reciprocity of market access and ensures greater safety of products produced elsewhere and consumed here.

The American people are counting on the Democratic majority in this new Congress to provide a trade model that will truly allow for fair competition, because we know that, if given a fair playing field, we will excel in the global marketplace.

This is not about being pro-trade or anti-trade. This is about the rules of trade and making sure that they are fair and enforceable. The American people want nothing more, and they deserve nothing less.

I am committed to continuing the fight to deliver to the American people a truly new trade model that fixes this broken system that is fair and under which we will prosper.

With respect to the pending Panama and Peru FTAs, which represent only a minute portion of trade with the U.S., I have yet to see them in full. However, it should be understood that Congress must reclaim its constitutional authority and responsibility over trade and not continue down the path of ceding our responsibility to the administration. It is our job to assure a vibrant and fair trade policy. We must focus

our attention on that task before it is too late.

My home State of Ohio has lost over 200,000 manufacturing jobs since 2001. Sometimes I am dismissed because I come from a State that has been hit hard. People say, oh, well, she is just from a place where it has felt it, but we can just write that off, because it is not affecting that many people.

Well, in the first instance, it is not okay to write off the people of Ohio. A lot of families are suffering, though, beyond my district's borders, and they need a new trade model now. The inclusion of labor standards and environmental standards in trade agreements means little if they won't be enforced.

□ 2030

And it means little if we don't fix the broken system.

When I arrived here as a freshman member of this class I am so honored to be a part of, I listened to my freshmen colleagues, and I heard them talking about how these issues, this issue, this issue of trade was hurting the people they represented. They came from one side of the country to the other, from the top to the bottom, from Florida to New Hampshire, Iowa to Ohio to Pennsylvania. All across this country people are feeling the ill effects of our failed trade model. We must develop a new trade model that is enforceable and comprehensive, and we must do it immediately to keep the faith with the American people.

Mr. HARE. Thank you, Ms. SUTTON, and I hope you can stick around and we can have a little dialogue in a few minutes.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to introduce someone who is one of the strongest advocates for veterans in this country. He serves as the chairman of the Subcommittee on Health of the Veterans' Affairs Committee. He is a former mill worker who saw his company shut down. He is the cochair of the House Trade Working Group and probably the leading voice in this body to stand up for working men and women. I am honored to have him as my chairman and friend, and I yield to the gentleman from Maine (Mr. MICHAUD).

Mr. MICHAUD. Mr. HARE, I, too, would like to thank you very much for taking a leadership role in the freshmen class along with Ms. SUTTON from Ohio. The freshmen class has done an outstanding job talking about trade issues, and I appreciate your leadership.

When I campaigned for office for my seat 5 years ago, the cornerstone of my campaign was fixing our broken trade policy. I firmly believe in order to address our trade imbalance, we have to change the model. It appears that the deal that was cut a few weeks ago by the administration and the leadership does not change that model. It is the same old NAFTA model with a couple of improvements. Americans don't want the same old model with a few

Band-Aids. They want a fix. This election reaffirms that Americans are calling for an all-out new trade policy that puts our industry on a competitive playing field. Any deals between Capitol Hill and the Bush administration that fails to change this flawed model means that we are going to continue to see the U.S. trade deficit continue to rise, and it is going to destroy hundreds of thousands of our critical middle-class workers, our manufacturing base here in this country.

In Maine, we lost over 23 percent of our manufacturing base alone. The reason I know that, because they qualified for trade adjustment assistance. So trade has affected Maine very deeply.

This new deal, there are no unions, environmental groups, consumers, or small business groups support this deal, while all of the big businesses do. Some groups have remained neutral to find out what is actually in the deal. Those who have the most money to gain are praising the deal. Those who represent the working men and women of this country are not.

I am not the only Member of Congress who firmly believes that our trade model needs to be changed. There are countless others, especially those who are leading the freshmen class, believe we need a new model. They ran and fought for fair trade. They simply cannot go home and tell their constituents it is the same old model with a few improvements.

Adding new labor and environmental provisions is a step towards a new policy, but placing those provisions into a NAFTA-style pact is not going to solve the problem.

We also have concerns about those provisions and whether or not they are enforceable. There are those in this town who say it is a good deal because there are loopholes in the labor provisions. But since our membership has not seen the actual text of these agreements, how are we to know whether or not they are enforceable? From what we understand, the deal fails to address many of the damaging elements of the NAFTA model.

The deal does nothing to address the FTA's ban on anti-off-shoring or buy American policy. As you heard earlier, the deal does nothing to fix Peru's FTA terms that would allow Citibank or some other U.S. investors providing private retirement accounts to sue Peruvian taxpayers in Peru to reverse its failed social security privatization.

Does this deal fail to protect our intellectual property rights? No one knows.

But also when you look at trade, and trying to look at the globalization of what is going on around the world, there are other issues we have to address. The fact that there is a \$327 billion disadvantage on U.S. goods because of the value-added tax, that has to be looked at. We have to look at the current trade deals that have been negotiated and see how we can bring the \$800 billion worth of trade deficit back

in line, because if we don't, we are heading on a collision course.

We have the largest trade deficit in our history. We have the largest budgetary deficit in our history. The debt limit was increased over \$9 trillion with 45 percent owned by foreigners. We have to start addressing this issue. It is a serious issue, and I look forward to working with my colleagues from the freshmen class as well as my colleagues on the Republican side and the leadership to really put forward a trade model that will actually work for not only America, but for other countries as well.

I yield back.

Mr. HARE. I thank my colleague.

I worked in a clothing factory. I cut lining for men's suits. I have three plants left in my district. They are hanging on by a thread. I can't support trade agreements that are going to outsource jobs. I have done town hall meetings since I got elected. I ran on this issue of standing up for ordinary people.

I had a plant in my district, Maytag, with 1,600 workers. Two wage concessions those folks gave up. The company was given \$9 million in State funds, and they bolted to Senora, Mexico. Thank you very much, Maytag.

They left people like David Brevard, whose wife has cancer, with very little, if any, health care left. I cannot go back to my district and say to the Dave Brevards, I hope you understand that we have some things, if we let Bush handle some of, if we let the administration handle some of this, we are going to be just fine. Just hang on a little longer.

I can't do that. I have drawn a line in the sand on this issue of trade. It is how I ran, and it is why I am here. I am not going to vote for a fast track bill that is going to take jobs away from this country. I'm not doing it.

Some people would say, here is a protectionist. Yes, if the definition means I'm trying to protect American jobs, then I am. I want the record to state that I'm a card-carrying capitalist. I believe in trade. I just want this thing fair.

I would ask the people and the Speaker tonight, look at the Korean trade agreement where 700,000 automobiles were shipped in here from Korea, and the United States was allowed to ship 2,500 to Korea. That isn't fair trade.

I am not asking them to be equal, I am asking for the playing field to be level. As Congresswoman SUTTON said, give us a chance to produce, and we will produce it. But when we don't even have the opportunity to do that, it is never going to work.

I think we need to look at other things. I think we need to invest in something like the bill Ms. SCHAKOWSKY spoke about earlier and is going to be introducing. It is about getting companies to stay here, and they get tax credits for helping their employees with their health care and

their pensions. Instead, we give tax breaks when they outsource it. I would like to ask both of my colleagues, and maybe I just don't get it. I want you to know that I am not angry that I wasn't invited to the press conference, I am angry because I know what we can do. This is why we have this majority. If we are going to keep this majority, we have to stand up for ordinary people.

Before I turn this over, I want to end with a quote here. One of my political heroes is Hubert Humphrey, and he said in one of the last speeches he gave before he died to the Minnesota AFL-CIO, he said, "I would rather live 10 years like a tiger than 100 years like a chicken." These trade agreements are going to put us back more than 100 years. We are never going to be able to recoup these jobs we have lost. That is why I am here.

I am not going to go back to my district, and I am not going to be lobbied to change my mind unless I am convinced that these trade agreements are in the best interest of our American workers, and that there are provisions built in to help keep jobs.

While I applaud the efforts of the leadership to do some things, I want to make sure that the language is in here. I don't want to go back to Dave Brevard and say, if you can just hang on, we will work on the currency exchange. That is not going to help Mr. Brevard and the people in my district and in the State of Ohio.

Let me say to my colleague, it doesn't matter if you are just from Ohio or just from Illinois, we have lost manufacturing jobs all across this country. I have yet to see, yet to see, a fast track deal that has been in the best interests of the working people of this country. So as long as I am a Member, and I know that is going to be at least another 19 months, and hopefully a little longer, I am going to work very hard to make sure that American workers have somebody.

And I have wonderful people that I am honored to have here this evening, and I would like to enter into a discussion of how are we going to keep manufacturers here.

Does anybody see anything in this bill about how we keep our jobs?

Mr. MICHAUD. I think that remains to be seen. I have been in negotiations before when I worked at Great Northern Paper Company. We put together ideas, but the devil is in the details.

I think it is very clear that the American people want a new direction. They want us to look at the rules of trade. We have to give them that direction because we as Democrats, we are in the majority in both the House and the Senate. There is no excuses, no excuses. We have to give this country a new direction as it relates to trade. We have to look at the trade rules, and now is the time to do it. It is not let's pass a couple of them and see how it works out. We have to take a comprehensive view on what we want for a trade policy. The American people,

they want that. We are here. They voted the Republicans out. They fired the Republicans.

As we heard from our leadership, they haven't hired the Democrats. This is our time to show them that the Democrats can lead this country. We must lead this country, and what better way to show that we can by taking a global look at trade and trade policies and how it affects us here in the United States.

Mr. HARE. I yield to my colleague from Ohio.

Ms. SUTTON. Thank you, Congressman HARE.

Let me start out by saying I am so honored to be a Representative from Ohio. The people of my district and my great State are the salt of the Earth. All they want is a job where they can work and raise their families and give them an opportunity for a future that we all dream of.

That is the kind of opportunity that my parents had. My dad worked in the boilermaker factory his whole life. Here I am, his daughter, standing in Congress. Every day that I am here, I am going to make sure that I am looking out for the people who have the same dream that probably your parents and my parents shared, and that is just for a good day for themselves and their family and a bright future based on those opportunities.

Now, I, like you, Congressman HARE and Congressman MICHAUD, I believe trade can benefit American businesses and workers and be a tool to help developing countries looking to access our markets. But this that has been presented is not a new trade model that will get us there.

Our window for creating a new trade model is closing because it is becoming increasingly hard for our businesses to survive here, and that is not the American way, is it? That is not acceptable. I, with you, I know will continue to fight to change that.

Mr. MICHAUD. That is a good point. It is not only about the workers and unions; the business community is very upset. Those small businesses, the United States Industry Council, which is an organization which represents small manufacturers all across the country, are very concerned about these trade deals, and we have to make sure that we look at it globally. That is why I think it is important for those of us who have seen it firsthand, not read about it in the paper, but actually seen it firsthand, that we are part of this discussion because it is very important.

I have seen my fellow mill workers end up on the unemployment line. They ended up in food lines as well where food banks actually in Maine went dry because there are so many people applying or getting food at food banks because paper mill after paper mill had shut down because of trade.

□ 2045

Yes, we did get trade assistance, but that's not what they want. They want

their jobs, and that's why it's very important that we do look at the rules of trade, changing the trade model so it's fair. It is, as Ms. SUTTON mentioned, the American dream, and we have to bring that dream back once again.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, let me just say this, too. These are the very people who fought our wars, defended this country. They just want a decent pension. They'd like some health care, put their kids through school, play by the rules, pay their taxes. They're not the fat cats. These are the thin cats we're talking about

And for the life of me, I don't understand. As you said, we have both chambers, and I believe it's time that both of these chambers stand up because I'm afraid if we don't, we'll go back and our base, those folks who elected us here, are going to say what were you thinking.

I want to just close with this. I know we just have a few minutes remaining here. I want to thank you all for coming this evening, and this is going to be a tough battle. We don't make any bones about it, Mr. Speaker, but look, nothing comes easy for hardworking people, and we're going to work very hard on this. I don't care where you come from, I don't care what State, but I think we have a moral obligation.

I want to close. I did a commencement speech last night at a high school, and I ran into the grandfather of one of the kids that graduated. His father used to work with me in my factory that closed down because of trade, and he's out West now. And I got to thinking, what a shame we couldn't have the opportunity to see each other. He comes back periodically. He's a good, decent man.

I'll close by saying this. This isn't the end on this trade issue. Mr. Speaker, this is only the beginning. We're going to fight, and we're going to win this battle.

HONORING JORDAN CARLSON AND THOR-LO

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HILL). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 18, 2007, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend THOR-LO, Incorporated, of Statesville, North Carolina, for its commitment to fighting breast cancer. This company, which makes specialized socks for almost any activity, has pledged \$250,000 as a national sponsor for the Breast Cancer 3-Day campaign.

The campaign will raise funds through a dozen 3-day 60-mile walks in cities across the Nation and will support the Susan G. Komen for the Cure foundation. But the story doesn't stop there.

THOR-LO first became involved in this effort through the example and spirit of a young woman in Mocksville, North Carolina. Jordan Carlson is the

daughter of Jan Carlson, a woman who has twice fought off breast cancer. Jordan has the ambitious goal of participating in all 12 of the 60-mile walks. By walking more than 700 miles, Jordan plans to raise \$1 million to help fight breast cancer.

It was her request for walking socks that brought THOR-LO into the picture last year. THOR-LO has not only committed \$250,000 to the 3-day campaign, the company has also designed a sock especially for the thousands of 3-day walkers. They call it the HERO Everyday Walker and are donating one additional dollar for every new sock that they sell. The special HERO sock is almost entirely pink and sports a pink breast cancer ribbon to commemorate the cause for which 3-day walkers will be raising money.

THOR-LO employees designed the new sock after going on a trial walk with Jordan last year. The sock is specifically designed for the form of the female foot and is made to withstand the tough conditions of 3 days of almost nonstop walking.

The partnership of THOR-LO with Jordan Carlson is a triumph of the spirit of American compassion and generosity. Jordan's example has inspired THOR-LO to support a great philanthropic cause and to offer not only generous financial support, but to bring THOR-LO's sock making know-how to the thousands of walkers who will raise millions to find a cure for breast cancer.

It is my hope that Jordan's story and partnership with THOR-LO will serve to inspire her family, friends and classmates and everyone who hears about it to follow in her footsteps.

I commend her and all those at THOR-LO, especially the employees who worked to design and produce these special socks. How fortunate for us to live in a country where people care so much.

Jordan has discovered one of the secrets of a life well-lived: selfless devotion to a cause larger than herself. I believe that this young woman's passion to help find a cure will lead her to inspire countless Americans to grasp the great American ideals of generosity and hard work in the service of noble causes.

BROKEN PROMISES ON EARMARK REFORM AND ETHICS RULES

Now, Mr. Speaker, I am switching subjects, and I'm very sad for the occasion to have to do that. I much prefer to talk on this floor about the great things that American people are doing and hold them up as examples for others, but unfortunately, tonight, I need to talk about a very sad situation that has occurred in the House of Representatives.

Today, Representative MIKE ROGERS offered a privileged resolution to force the full House to vote on whether to reprimand senior Democrat JOHN MURTHA, Democrat from Pennsylvania, for threatening ROGERS on the House floor last week. The actions by Representa-

tive MURTHA constitute a violation of House rules which preclude Members from conditioning earmarks on another's vote.

Curiously, Speaker NANCY PELOSI chose to defend MURTHA yesterday even though, according to the Associated Press, Representative MURTHA did not deny that he violated House rules.

Congress Daily PM reports that Democratic leadership aides, "want to make this go away as soon as possible," but Representative MURTHA's violation is part of a growing pattern of abuses that show the House has moved away from earmark reform under Democrats, rather than toward it. Today Republican Leader JOHN BOEHNER sent a letter to Speaker PELOSI to renew his long-standing request for a bipartisan working group tasked with recommending fair, sensible and understandable House ethics rules. A little bit later in my comments, I'm going to read that letter and insert it into the RECORD.

As has been reported previously, this is the second incident where Representative MURTHA has threatened a GOP Member who dared challenge his questionable earmark, which has been deemed, "an expensive and duplicative use of scarce Federal drug enforcement resources," according to the May 8 edition of *The Hill*. Fox News has also previously reported on his threat to Representative TODD TIAHRT from Kansas, including the video of it on the House floor.

House Democrats have repeatedly promised the most open and ethical Congress in history. It's so ironic that during a week when Democrats will bring up their lobbying and ethics reform bill, which we hear has been watered down considerably, will they back Representative MURTHA and make a mockery of their own rules, or will they keep their pledge to the American people?

And let me remind everyone what some of those pledges were. I want to contrast some of the promises from the top two Democratic leaders with how they are running things today: violations of earmark disclosure rules, no debate, no amendments to strike, no transparency, no scrutiny, no sunlight. The American people are beginning to catch on to the Democrats' sham pledges and broken promises.

First, let me quote from the Majority Leader, Representative STENY HOYER, Democrat from Maryland. "We are going to adopt rules that make the system of legislation transparent so that we don't legislate in the dark of night, and the public and other Members can see what is being done."

Second quote. "We need to have [earmarks] subject to [more] debate. That's what debate and public awareness is all about. Democracy works if people know what's going on."

And this has appeared in www.tpmcafe.com, and I'm going again to make this available so that anyone who wants to go to check that quote

can go to it without accepting what I'm saying for it.

Then Speaker PELOSI, the number one Democrat in the House, "There has to be transparency," on earmarks. That's in www.usatoday.com.

Here's a question that was asked of her. "Yes. They're saying that you would need to put the earmark into a text of a bill instead of in a conference report so that they can—"

And Representative PELOSI answers, "Well, I think, first of all—anything that is in any bill, any provision, whether it's an earmark or not, should be—there should be transparency, so that—that's why we have said—and I hope you would agree—that before Members vote on the bill, there should be an appropriate time for people to be able to read it, that it be a matter of public record. And if there's an earmark that can stand the scrutiny, then that transparency will give the opportunity for it to be there."

"There are many earmarks that are very worthy—all of mine, as a matter of fact—" and remember, I'm quoting Speaker PELOSI, "but it is—because we're talking about helping people in the community—it's the special interest earmarks that are the ones that go in there in the dark of night, that they don't want anybody to see, and that nobody does see and that are voted upon."

"So transparency—yes, by all means, let's subject them all to the scrutiny that they deserve and let them compete for the dollar. But myself, I would not be unhappy." And this was in her weekly press conference, 3/17/06.

Now, the earmark that is under question is an earmark that was in the Intelligence bill last week. There were many, many efforts to bring that out, all of them thwarted by the Democratic leadership.

Now, here is Congressman BOEHNER's letter to Speaker PELOSI. I don't have the exact text. I'm going to read what it said. But the process "has become less transparent and less accountable than it was during the 109th Congress, directly violating pledges made last year by Democratic leaders." BOEHNER's letter comes as the House prepares to consider a privileged resolution offered by Representative MIKE ROGERS concerning an earmark-related House rules violation by Representative JOHN MURTHA, Democrat of Pennsylvania, who was the Speaker's preferred choice for House majority leader.

BOEHNER's letter lists a series of rules abuses by the Democratic majority he argues have made a mockery of House rules that are supposed to ensure that no taxpayer-funded earmark is passed without appropriate scrutiny and debate.

In addition to the MURTHA incidents, BOEHNER notes Democrats have refused to allow Members to challenge questionable earmarks on the House floor,

certified a huge spending bill as earmark free though it contained hundreds of millions of dollars in earmarks, and preserved special privileges for State and local government lobbyists seeking earmarks from Congress, including lobbyists for public universities.

BOEHNER says in the letter, "At the outset of this Congress, Republicans and Democrats jointly pledged to make the earmark process more transparent and more accountable to the American people. A rules package was adopted that was supposed to enforce this pledge as one of its central objectives by ensuring no earmark would be passed by the House without appropriate scrutiny and opportunity for debate. Recent actions by the majority have begun to make a mockery of this vow and of the rules themselves."

□ 2100

I go on quoting from the letter.

"These actions by the majority have become increasingly flagrant and bold with each passing month of the 110th Congress, fueling public cynicism about our institution and disheartening many who believe fundamental change is needed in the way in which Washington spends the taxpayers' money."

Boehner goes on to say, in the letter, "We have now reached the point at which the congressional earmark process has become less transparent and less accountable than it was during the 109th Congress, directly violating pledges made last year by Democratic leaders."

What this is about is an action by Representative MURTHA to secure tens of millions of dollars for a questionable project in his district by highly suspect methods that either flaunted the new rules without penalty, or, at best, nominally complied with them, proving in either case how utterly ineffective the new rules really are.

Again, in February, the majority was able to certify a massive spending bill as earmark-free, despite the fact that it contained hundreds of millions of dollars in earmarks. Under the rules, there is no way a Member can challenge an earmark that is included in a bill brought to the House floor as long as the bill contains a list of earmarks, even if the list is inaccurate and fails to include the earmark the Member seeks to challenge. This is a terrible way to get around the situation and continued to fund questionable projects, which Members of the majority want to fund, and they are very disingenuous in this process.

But perhaps most appalling, the majority has twisted House rules and procedure to prevent questionable earmarks, once identified, from being challenged in any way on the House floor by Members seeking nothing more than up-or-down votes on these suspect provisions. In fact, on at least two occasions, Republican Members objecting to illegitimate earmarks have

been directly threatened with retaliation by a senior Democratic Member in open defiance of the new rules.

I would like also to read a piece which Congressman MIKE ROGERS has written, and it's called "The Sopranos on Capitol Hill?"

"Bridges to nowhere, the \$100 hamper. A rainforest in Iowa. Billions of taxpayer dollars unaccounted for.

"It's no wonder the American people are disgusted with the way Congress spends their money. In the latest incident certain to cement the public's frustration, a powerful chairman threatened and attempted to intimidate me when I tried to stop wasteful duplicative spending from what the U.S. News and World Report has called a taxpayer 'boondoggle.' Even more troubling, this pork-barrel project takes precious intelligence resources from spies on the ground catching terrorists in places like Fallujah, Iraq, and sends it to bureaucrats in Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

"Two weeks ago I offered a proposal to the Fiscal Year 2008 Intelligence Authorization Act that would have taken funding away from an illegitimate, wasteful earmark that happened to be in the district of House Defense Appropriations chairman JOHN MURTHA, Democrat, Pennsylvania. Chairman MURTHA's earmark would authorize tens of millions for the National Drug Intelligence Center, NDIC, a government office that the House Government Reform Committee has deemed an 'expensive and duplicative use of scarce Federal drug resources,' according to an article in the May 8 edition of The Hill.

"Last week, on the House floor, Chairman MURTHA violated House rules in an expletive-laced tirade, pointing his finger and threatening my priorities 'now and forever.' Just last week, Chairman MURTHA 'exploded' and 'unleashed a loud, finger-jabbing, spittle-spraying piece of his mind' at a colleague on his committee, according to The Hill. Chairman MURTHA then . . . threatened to withdraw support from a defense project . . . vital to his colleague's district, according to the article. This week he attempted to intimidate me, and when I had the audacity to question the merits of the project, his reaction was more finger pointing and intimidation.

"Today I will introduce a resolution outlining this egregious action which is not only beneath the dignity of Congress, it constitutes a violation of House rules, which preclude Members from conditioning spending in other districts on another Member's vote. The House should reprimand Chairman MURTHA for his conduct.

"This incident in the people's House highlighted arrogance of power at its worst, and both political parties are guilty. This is why the American people throw up their hands and are fed up with Washington politicians. If we are ever going to restore the trust of the American people, Congress can and must do better.

"This reminds me how far some in Congress have gotten away from America's founding. When General George Washington led a rag-tag group of Americans to defeat the most powerful military in the world, many in this new land wanted him to be King. Many feared without a strong, all-powerful leader, our new Nation would be vulnerable to attack. A beautiful painting hangs in the Rotunda of the U.S. Capitol Building highlighting Washington's next action, which was perhaps unprecedented in all of history. George Washington voluntarily resigned his commission as head of the Revolutionary Army, giving up personal gain for the greater good of the new Nation. Too many in Washington, D.C., of both parties have instead taken from the greater good for their own gain.

"The House floor is not the place for an episode of 'The Sopranos,' and protecting the public's tax dollars is a basic duty of all Members of Congress. The good news is this could be an opportunity for Republicans and Democrats to change the way Congress does business and to change the way taxpayer money is spent. The country and our citizens' pocketbooks would be better off for it."

That ends the article by Congressman MIKE ROGERS, a Republican from Michigan, and a former FBI Special Agent.

As has been said and alluded to by the comments that I have read here tonight, this is simply the latest but most egregious situation where the Imajority party is doing exactly the opposite of what it promised to do.

It promised many times on this floor last year, many times in campaigns, the most ethical Congress ever. That simply has not been the case.

We have people up here every day saying things that are not true. They keep saying they are not raising taxes in the budget. We know they are. Even some of their Members have said it. Some of their Members voted with the Republicans against the budget, and at least one of them said, I simply cannot vote to let these tax cuts expire. That means the tax increases are there.

They have said they would be the most ethical in terms of earmarks. I really dislike that term, "earmarks," it's very negative, but it means money sent to a special project by a Member. I don't have any problem with money going to certain projects by certain Members. That's part of our constitutional responsibility. It should be out in the open every time.

If we, as Members of Congress, are ashamed of where we are sending the money, then there must be something wrong with it. If I were to ask for money to go to a special project, I would be very proud of that and would want the people of my district to know it.

However, it's obvious that Congressman MURTHA does not want the people of his district or this country to know where he is sending certain dollars,

partly because that project has been evaluated and deemed to be wasteful, as I gave you some quotes.

This was going to be the Congress that was going to do so much. Not any bill of any consequence has passed both Houses and been signed by the President. None of their bills that they promised, their Six in '06, small ideas. Even they don't do what they said they do.

I would like to use the example of the student loans. All for last year, the Democrats said over and over and over again, oh, we are going to bring down the cost of going to college. Students have to borrow too much money. We are going to lower the cost of interest rates.

Well, ladies and gentlemen, what they did was a giant shell game. It takes 5 years for them to lower the interest rate on one small program that students borrow money from, making up, probably, less than 20 percent or fewer than 20 percent of the loans out there. It takes 5 years to get that interest rate brought down to half. The interest rate stays half for 3 whole months, and then it goes straight back up to the full rate. But they would like the American people to believe that they really have done something that they said they were going to do, which is not true.

It's over and over again. They would not raise taxes, the budget raised taxes. They would cut spending. Everything that they have done is increase spending.

They said that they would always support our troops. They do not support our troops. They have played games here for the last month or so, trying to embarrass the President, they think, and try to get through, again, more of their pork-barrel projects by putting unnecessary spending onto a war supplemental, which, again, is a giant shell game, because it would allow them to take \$24 billion off-line spending, because if it's in the supplemental, they don't have to count it against their budget. That gives them \$24 billion more they can spend somewhere else, and they pass it off as emergency funding. It's not emergency funding at all.

So, they are not supporting our troops, and they are not doing anything that they promise to do last year. Again, this latest episode, with Congressman MURTHA, should send a clear signal to the American people that that is what is happening.

You know, there is an old saying, you can fool some of the people all of the time. You can fool all of the people some of the time. But you can't fool all of the people all of the time.

I think that the American people are waking up to the hypocrisy that has been going on here by the Democrats, and they are seeing not only aren't they fulfilling their promises, but they are doing even worse. They are trying to hide everything that they are doing and trying to make it look like they

are fulfilling their promises, but they are not.

I want to say, in terms of their insisting on a surrender date, I have said this before on the floor, I have never in my life been around leaders in our country that talk about failure and impossibility as much as these people do. America is a place where we believe in things getting done, where everything is possible. We could do it all. We will win this war. We have to win the war, because our freedom is at stake.

All they talk about is surrender date. Every bill that they have passed has had surrender dates in it. It has been 105 days since the President first requested additional troop funding. While we are trying to help get that funding, Republicans are, the Democrats want to choke off or ration funding for American troops in harm's way. More of their hypocrisy. They don't want to fund the troops.

Sometimes I think they want failure just to prove a point. Yet, they would tear down the freedom that we have to stay in power and to prove a point.

We need a clean troop-funding bill. We need to give our troops the resources they need to be successful, no strings, no timelines, no pork, and it needs to be done by Memorial Day so that we show the troops how we really feel about them, and not this sham that the Democrats have been portraying here in the Congress.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. BUYER (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today on account of medical reasons.

Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today on account of medical reasons.

Mr. GERLACH (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today on account of illness.

Mr. KIRK (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today on account of a family emergency.

Ms. DEGETTE (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today and the balance of the week on account of family obligations.

Mr. ENGEL (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today on account of family medical emergency.

Mrs. JONES of Ohio (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today on account of death in the family.

Mr. KIND (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today on account of family commitment.

Mr. STUPAK (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today.

Mr. TANNER (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today on account of family matter 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 Mr. MCDERMOTT) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. WYNN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BLUMENAUER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SHERMAN, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. CLARKE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MCDERMOTT, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, for 5 minutes, today.

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

Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, for 5 minutes, May 23.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 5 minutes each, today and May 22, 23, and 24.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah, for 5 minutes each, today and May 23 and 24.

Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, for 5 minutes, May 23.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 16 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, May 22, 2007, at 9 a.m., for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

1861. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Acetochlor; Pesticide Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2006-0203; FRL-8126-2] received May 11, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1862. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — *Aspergillus flavus* NRRL 21882 on Corn; Temporary Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2007-0160; FRL-8130-6] received May 11, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1863. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Chlorantraniliprole; Time-Limited Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2006-0800; FRL-8128-2] received May 11, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1864. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Pendimethalin; Pesticide Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2006-0995; FRL-8120-2] received May 11, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1865. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental

Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Pythium Oligandrum DV 74; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2005-0121; FRL-7713-1] received May 11, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1866. A letter from the Attorney, Office of Assistant General Counsel for Legislation and Regulatory Law, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Corrections and Updates to Technical Guidelines for Voluntary Greenhouse Gas Reporting (RIN: 1901-AB23) received April 10, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1867. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's report on state and regional policies that promote energy and efficiency programs carried out by electric and gas utilities, pursuant to Section 139(c) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1868. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Control of a Chemical Precursor Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Fentanyl As a List I Chemical [Docket No. DEA-2991] (RIN: 1117-AB12) received May 16, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1869. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; Electronic Stability Control Systems; Controls and Displays [Docket No. NHTSA-2007-27662] (RIN: 2127-AJ77) received April 13, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1870. 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; Delaware; Update to Materials Incorporated by Reference [DE102-1100; FRL-8291-7] received April 1, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1871. 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; West Virginia; Redesignation of the Weirton, WV Portion of the Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV 8-Hour Ozone Nonattainment Area to Attainment and Approval of the Area's Maintenance Plan [EPA-R03-OAR-2006-0692; FRL-8314-1] received May 11, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1872. 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; West Virginia; Redesignation of the West Virginia Portion of the Wheeling, WV-OH 8-Hour Ozone Nonattainment Area to Attainment and Approval of the Area's Maintenance Plan [EPA-R03-OAR-2006-0682; FRL-8314-6] received May 11, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1873. 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; Michigan; Redesignation of Flint, Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, Lansing-East Lansing, Muskegon, Benton Harbor, Benzie County, Cass County, Huron County,

and Mason County 8-hour Ozone Nonattainment Areas to Attainment for Ozone [EPA-R05-OAR-2006-0517, EPA-R05-OAR-2006-0563; FRL-8314-4] received May 11, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1874. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Revisions to Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories [EPA-HQ-OAR-2006-0085; FRL-8315-2] (RIN: 2060-AN84) received May 11, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1875. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Revisions to the Nevada State Implementation Plan; Definition, Emergency Episode, and Monitoring Regulations [EPA-R09-OAR-2007-0197; FRL-8300-5] received April 19, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1876. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Clean Air Act Full Approval of Revisions to the State of Hawaii Operating Permit Program [EPA-R09-OAR-2007-0090; FRL-8303-5] received April 19, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1877. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's "Major" final rule — Mandatory Reliability Standards for the Bulk-Power System [FERC Docket No. RM06-16-000] received April 10, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1878. A letter from the Director, Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule — Criteria and Procedures for Proposed Assessment of Civil Penalties (RIN: 1219-AB51) received April 10, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1879. A letter from the Acting Director Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Catcher Vessels Less Than 60 ft (18.3 m) LOA Using Jig or Hook-and-Line Gear in the Bogoslof Pacific Cod Exemption Area in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No. 070213033-7033-01; I.D. 022607B] received April 10, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1880. A letter from the Director Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act Provisions; Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Sea Scallop Fishery; Closure of the Elephant Trunk Scallop Access Area to General Category Scallop Vessels [Docket No. 060314069-6069-01; I.D. 031307A] received April 10, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1881. A letter from the Director Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder Fishery; Quota Transfer [Docket No. 061020273-7001-03; I.D. 031207A] re-

ceived April 10, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1882. A letter from the Acting Director Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Catcher Vessels Using Trawl Gear in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No. 070213033-7033-01; I.D. 030907A] received April 10, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1883. A letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting a copy of a report required by Section 202(a)(1)(C) of Pub. L. 107-273, the "21st Century Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act," related to certain settlements and injunctive relief; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1884. A letter from the National Treasurer, American Ex-Prisoners of War, transmitting a copy of the Financial Statements with the Independent Auditors' report, for the year ended August 31, 2006, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 1101 and 1103; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1885. A letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting two legislative proposals relating to the implementation of treaties concerning maritime terrorism and the maritime transportation of weapons of mass destruction; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1886. A letter from the Congressional Medal of Honor Society of the United States of America, transmitting the annual financial report of the Society for calendar year 2006, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 1101; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1887. A letter from the Staff Director, United States Sentencing Commission, transmitting a copy of the 2006 Annual Report and Sourcebook of Federal Sentencing Statistics, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 994(w)(3); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1888. A letter from the Chairman, United States Sentencing Commission, transmitting a report of amendments to the sentencing guidelines, policy statements, and official commentary, together with the reasons for these amendments, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 994(o); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1889. A letter from the United States Sentencing Commission, transmitting the Commission's report entitled, "Cocaine and Federal Sentencing Policy"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1890. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, Department of Defense, transmitting a copy of the Mississippi Coastal Interim Report, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson Counties; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1891. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, Department of Defense, transmitting a copy of the hurricane and storm damage reduction report for Montauk Point, New York; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1892. A letter from the Senior Attorney, Office of General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Time Zone Boundary in the State of Indiana [OST DOCKET NO. 2005-22114] (RIN: 2105-AD53) received March 30, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1893. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Twenty-Second Annual Report of Accomplishments Under the Airport Improvement

Program for Fiscal Year 2005, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 47131; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1894. A letter from the Deputy Director, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Transportation Statistics Annual Report 2006, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 111(f); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1895. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Oil Pollution Prevention; Non-Transportation Related Onshore and Offshore Facilities [EPA-HQ-OPA-2006-00949; [FRL-8315-1]] (RIN: 2050-AG36) received May 11, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1896. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Guidance Regarding Public Inspection of Unrelated Business Income Tax Returns [Notice 2007-45] received May 9, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1897. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Section 856.—Definition of Real Estate Investment Trust (Rev. Rul. 2007-33) received May 9, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1898. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Department's final rule — Tier II Issue — Industry Director Directive on the Proper Treatment of Upfront Fees, Milestone Payments, Royalties and Deferred Income Upon Entering into a Collaboration Agreement in Biotech and Pharmaceutical Industries [LMSB Control No.: LMSB-04-0407-037] received May 9, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1899. A letter from the Principal Deputy for Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's List of Institutions of Higher Education Ineligible for Federal Funds, pursuant to section 582 of the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2006; jointly to the Committees on Armed Services and Education and Labor.

1900. A letter from the Deputy Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting pursuant to Section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, notification for countries listed as approved for funding for the FY 2007 International Military Education and Training (IMET) program; jointly to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Appropriations.

1901. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's memorandum of justification regarding the determination to transfer FY 2006 Funds to the FY 2007 peacekeeping operations account for Security Sector Reform in Liberia, pursuant to Section 610 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961; jointly to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Appropriations.

1902. A letter from the Chief Executive Officer, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice, transmitting a copy of the FY 2006 Annual Report for the Federal Prison Industries, Inc (FPI), pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9106(b); jointly to the Committees on Oversight and Government Reform and the Judiciary.

1903. A letter from the Director, Office of Government Ethics, transmitting the Office's proposal entitled, "To amend the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 to reauthorize the Office of Government Ethics"; jointly to

the Committees on Oversight and Government Reform and the Judiciary.

1904. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification to Congress regarding the Incidental Capture of Sea Turtles in Commercial Shrimping Operations, pursuant to Public Law 101-162, section 609(b); jointly to the Committees on Natural Resources and Appropriations.

1905. A letter from the Acting Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting a report required by the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1807; jointly to the Committees on the Judiciary and Intelligence (Permanent Select).

1906. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's report entitled, "Finalizing Medicare Regulations under Section 902 of the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act (MMA) of 2003 for Calendar Year 2006"; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

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. CONYERS: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 1104. An act to increase the number of Iraqi and Afghani translators and interpreters who may be admitted to the United States as special immigrants; with an amendment (Rept. 110-158). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. CONYERS: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 1525. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code to discourage spyware, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 110-159). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. CONYERS: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 2264. A bill to amend the Sherman Act to make oil-producing and exporting cartels illegal; with an amendment (Rept. 110-160). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. CONYERS: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 2316. A bill to provide more rigorous requirements with respect to disclosure and enforcement of lobbying laws and regulations, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 110-161, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. CONYERS: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 2317. A bill to amend the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 to require registered lobbyists to file quarterly reports on contributions bundled for certain recipients, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 110-162). 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 Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD (for herself, Mr. POE, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. ALLEN, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. HONDA, Mr. WYNN, Mr. JEFFERSON, and Mr. McCOTTER):

H.R. 2395. A bill to promote the economic security and safety of victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or

stalking, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Financial Services, 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. HALL of Texas (for himself, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. LAMPSON, and Mr. BARTON of Texas):

H.R. 2396. A bill to increase the capacity of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. FALLIN:

H.R. 2397. A bill to reauthorize the women's entrepreneurial development programs of the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. BARROW (for himself, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. SPACE, and Mr. SCOTT of Georgia):

H.R. 2398. A bill to reauthorize and provide additional funding for essential agricultural research, extension, education, and related programs, to establish the National Institutes for Food and Agriculture as an independent agency reporting to and coordinating with the Secretary of Agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HILL (for himself, Mrs. BOYDA of Kansas, Mr. DONNELLY, and Mr. MAHONEY of Florida):

H.R. 2399. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act and title 18, United States Code, to combat the crime of alien smuggling and related activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, 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. BORDALLO (for herself, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. SAXTON, and Mr. PALLONE):

H.R. 2400. A bill to direct the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to establish an integrated Federal ocean and coastal mapping plan for the Great Lakes and coastal state waters, the territorial sea, the exclusive economic zone, and the Continental Shelf of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Science and Technology, 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. BACA (for himself, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. REYES, Mr. ORTIZ, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. SIRES, Mr. FORTUÑO, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. CUELLAR, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. SALAZAR, and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN):

H.R. 2401. A bill to provide for greater access and opportunities for socially disadvantaged farmers, to create incentives for research, conservation, and market viability, to provide a healthy and just work environment for agricultural workers, to provide Americans with healthier food choices, to address hunger and poverty in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, 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. CARDOZA:

H.R. 2402. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide increased imprisonment for certain offenses by public officials; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAVIS of Alabama:

H.R. 2403. A bill to amend the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act to provide for comprehensive community and economic development in the distressed Southern Black Belt and Mississippi Delta region while leveraging existing efforts, entities, and resources; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, and Financial Services, 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. DELAURO (for herself, Ms. BORDALLO, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Ms. NORTON, Mr. ROTHMAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. SUTTON, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, and Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas):

H.R. 2404. A bill to reduce health care costs and promote improved health by providing supplemental grants for additional preventive health services for women; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FARR (for himself, Mr. HONDA, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. LANTOS, and Ms. ESHOO):

H.R. 2405. A bill to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to provide for ceremonies on or near Independence Day for administering oaths of allegiance to legal immigrants whose applications for naturalization have been approved; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GORDON:

H.R. 2406. A bill to authorize the National Institute of Standards and Technology to increase its efforts in support of the integration of the healthcare information enterprise in the United States; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

By Mr. HASTINGS of Florida (for himself, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. MELANCON, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. JINDAL, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mr. KLEIN of Florida, Mr. WEXLER, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. MAHONEY of Florida, Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. KELLER, Mr. MACK, and Mr. BUCHANAN):

H.R. 2407. A bill to establish the National Hurricane Research Initiative to improve hurricane preparedness, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

By Mr. KAGEN (for himself, Mr. PETRI, Mr. OBEY, Mr. KIND, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, and Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin):

H.R. 2408. A bill to designate the Department of Veterans Affairs outpatient clinic in Green Bay, Wisconsin, as the "Milo C. Huempfer Department of Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. LOWEY:

H.R. 2409. A bill to establish a program to provide child care through public-private partnerships; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. LOWEY:

H.R. 2410. A bill to authorize additional appropriations to the National Institutes of

Health for research on the early detection of and the reduction of mortality rates attributed to breast cancer; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. LOWEY:

H.R. 2411. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand deductions allowed for education-related expenses and to allow an earned tuition credit against income tax for qualified tuition and related expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. LOWEY:

H.R. 2412. A bill to require equitable coverage of prescription contraceptive drugs and devices and contraceptive services under health plans; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, 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. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California:

H.R. 2413. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for an increase in border patrol agents and other immigration enforcement activities, for a temporary agricultural worker program, and for a program to adjust the status of certain qualified long-term residents; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Homeland Security, and Education and Labor, 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. NORTON:

H.R. 2414. A bill to amend the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 to adjust the Federal benefit payment required to be paid to certain retirees of the District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department and the District of Columbia Fire Service to take into account service longevity payments which under District of Columbia law are considered basic compensation for purposes of retirement, survivor benefits, and annuities; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. PAUL:

H.R. 2415. A bill to reduce the price of gasoline by allowing for offshore drilling, eliminating Federal obstacles to constructing refineries and providing incentives for investment in refineries, suspending Federal fuel taxes when gasoline prices reach a benchmark amount, and promoting free trade; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Natural Resources, and Financial Services, 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. TIAHRT (for himself, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. HAYES, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. FORBES, Mr. PENCE, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. MANZULLO, and Mr. WALBERG):

H.R. 2416. A bill to establish a commission to conduct a comprehensive review of Federal agencies and programs and to recommend the elimination or realignment of duplicative, wasteful, or outdated functions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on 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. VISCLOSKEY (for himself, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Ms. MATSUI, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. FORTUÑO, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. HONDA, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. McDERMOTT, Ms. KILPATRICK, Ms. CARSON, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. BERKLEY, Mrs. BOYDA of Kansas, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. MITCHELL, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. BRALEY of Iowa):

H.R. 2417. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, and title 10, United States Code, to provide for an opportunity for active duty personnel to withdraw an election not to participate in the program of educational assistance under the Montgomery GI Bill; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, 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. SCHIFF (for himself, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. ACKERMAN, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. STARK, Mr. FARR, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. FATTAH):

H. Res. 417. A resolution expressing no confidence in the performance of Attorney General Alberto Gonzales, and urging the President to request his resignation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ENGEL (for himself, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. SHERMAN, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. LEE, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. FORTUÑO, Mr. MACK, Mr. SIREN, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. DELAHUNT, Ms. WATSON, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. GALLEGLY, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. FALBOMAYEGA, Mr. POE, and Mr. MEEKS of New York):

H. Res. 418. A resolution recognizing and welcoming the delegation of Presidents, Prime Ministers, and Foreign Ministers from the Caribbean to Washington, D.C., and commending the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) for holding the Conference on the Caribbean; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MCCOTTER:

H. Res. 419. A resolution recognizing May 20-26, 2007, as National Dog Bite Prevention Week and calling upon all municipalities to work with the American Veterinary Medical Association, the United States Postal Service, and the American Academy of Pediatrics to adopt and implement effective dog bite injury prevention programs to protect Postal Service employees, including laws encouraging responsible dog ownership; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PENCE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. FORTUÑO, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. SALLI, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. AKIN, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. FEENEY, Mr. MCHENRY, and Mr. SHIMKUS):

H. Res. 420. A resolution condemning the recent murders of three Christian workers in

Turkey and expressing support for the efforts of the Government of Turkey to investigate and prosecute those individuals responsible for the murders under charges of terrorism; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KAGEN (for himself, Mr. SEN-SENRENNER, Mr. KIND, and Mr. GORDON):

H. Res. 421. A resolution honoring the trailblazing accomplishments of the "Mercury 13" women, whose efforts in the early 1960s demonstrated the capabilities of American women to undertake the human exploration of space; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

By Ms. LEE (for herself, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. LANTOS, Ms. ROSLEHTINEN, and Mr. AL GREEN of Texas):

H. Res. 422. A resolution calling on the Government of the People's Republic of China to use its unique influence and economic leverage to stop genocide and violence in Darfur, Sudan; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. MUSGRAVE:

H. Res. 423. A resolution commending the Poudre High School science bowl team on winning the 2007 United States Department of Energy Science Bowl; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY (for herself and Mr. ROSKAM):

H. Res. 424. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that there should be established a National Brain Cancer Awareness Month, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SERRANO (for himself, Mr. HINCHAY, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. BERMAN, and Ms. LEE):

H. Res. 425. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that Luis Posada Carriles, mastermind of the vicious attack on Cubana Airlines Flight 455 and perpetrator of numerous other acts of terrorism, should be certified as a terrorist and prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Ms. WATERS introduced a bill (H.R. 2418) for the relief of Rafael Camacho, Rosa B. Camacho, and Rosa Camacho; 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. 91: Mr. KELLER.

H.R. 111: Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. HINCHAY, Ms. GIFFORDS, Mr. CUMMINGS, and Mr. WELCH of Vermont.

H.R. 171: Mr. HINCHAY.

H.R. 176: Mr. COSTA, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.

H.R. 197: Mr. PLATTS.

H.R. 201: Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 234: Mrs. TAUSCHER.

H.R. 279: Mr. SALLI.

H.R. 364: Mr. LAMPSON.

H.R. 373: Mr. PITTS.

H.R. 374: Mr. PITTS.

H.R. 379: Mr. PITTS.

H.R. 436: Mr. MCCOTTER.

H.R. 463: Mr. ELLISON and Ms. CARSON.

H.R. 537: Ms. WATSON.

H.R. 558: Mr. BERRY.

H.R. 566: Mr. HINOJOSA.

H.R. 579: Mr. LIPINSKI.

H.R. 612: Mr. ELLISON.

H.R. 629: Ms. BORDALLO.

H.R. 699: Mr. DEAL of Georgia.

H.R. 711: Mr. TIAHRT.

H.R. 724: Mr. DEAL of Georgia.

H.R. 728: Mr. MITCHELL.

H.R. 780: Mr. BUYER and Mr. BURGESS.

H.R. 782: Mr. DEAL of Georgia and Mr. STUPAK.

H.R. 808: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.

H.R. 809: Mr. FILNER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mrs. DAVIS of California.

H.R. 840: Mr. YARMUTH.

H.R. 882: Mr. LYNCH, Mr. PATRICK MURPHY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. SHIMKUS.

H.R. 894: Mr. BLUMENAUER and Mr. LEVIN.

H.R. 920: Mr. BISHOP of New York, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, and Ms. KILPATRICK.

H.R. 926: Mr. NEUGEBAUER.

H.R. 947: Mr. SOUDER.

H.R. 948: Mr. COSTELLO and Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 954: Mr. HIGGINS, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. HALL of New York, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. NADLER, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. HINCHAY, Mr. KING of New York, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. ARCURI, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, and Mr. TOWNS.

H.R. 971: Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, and Mrs. MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 1023: Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. CALVERT, and Mr. CUMMINGS.

H.R. 1055: Mr. PATRICK MURPHY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1061: Mr. McNULTY and Mr. HODES.

H.R. 1063: Mr. DEAL of Georgia and Mr. ADERHOLT.

H.R. 1064: Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina.

H.R. 1069: Mr. CUMMINGS.

H.R. 1070: Mr. CUMMINGS.

H.R. 1073: Mr. SHAYS.

H.R. 1093: Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky and Mr. CRAMER.

H.R. 1095: Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina.

H.R. 1125: Mr. TERRY and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.

H.R. 1153: Mr. FEENEY.

H.R. 1157: Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. WELCH of Vermont, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. MITCHELL, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. UPTON, Mr. HONDA, Ms. WATSON, Mr. SPACE, Ms. BEAN, and Mr. BECERRA.

H.R. 1188: Ms. HOOLEY.

H.R. 1190: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. WYNN, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. MCNERNEY, and Mr. PATRICK MURPHY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1192: Mr. WYNN.

H.R. 1233: Mr. PRICE of Georgia.

H.R. 1237: Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. ROTHMAN, and Mr. SIRES.

H.R. 1248: Mr. FOSSELLA, Mr. McNULTY, and Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 1252: Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, Mr. SESTAK, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. ARCURI, Mr. HALL of New York, and Mr. EMANUEL.

H.R. 1267: Mr. REHBERG, Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Mr. GILCHREST, and Mr. MOLLOHAN.

H.R. 1268: Mr. PASTOR and Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota.

H.R. 1314: Mr. CARTER and Mr. DEAL of Georgia.

H.R. 1344: Mr. ORTIZ and Mr. HARE.

H.R. 1346: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.

H.R. 1350: Mr. ISRAEL.

H.R. 1399: Mr. POMEROY, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. BLUNT, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. MELANCON, Mr. LINCOLN DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. WILSON of Ohio, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, and Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin.

H.R. 1400: Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Ms. SUTTON, Mr. CARTER, Mr. KIND, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. PASCARELL, Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. LANGEVIN.

H.R. 1416: Mr. TIERNEY.

H.R. 1422: Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, and Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California.

H.R. 1431: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 1435: Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 1439: Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.

H.R. 1458: Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland and Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1470: Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. HARE, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, and Ms. SHEA-PORTER.

H.R. 1480: Mr. WEXLER.

H.R. 1506: Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.

H.R. 1510: Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. LEE, and Mr. WYNN.

H.R. 1524: Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, Ms. CARSON, and Ms. WOOLSEY.

H.R. 1537: Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. SARBANES, and Mr. UPTON.

H.R. 1540: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. ARCURI, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, and Mr. MANZULLO.

H.R. 1553: Mr. DOOLITTLE and Mr. ALLEN.

H.R. 1561: Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut.

H.R. 1582: Mr. WYNN and Mr. TIAHRT.

H.R. 1586: Mr. PAUL and Mr. BUYER.

H.R. 1600: Mr. ISRAEL and Mr. SHERMAN.

H.R. 1636: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 1645: Mr. ISRAEL.

H.R. 1650: Mr. BERRY.

H.R. 1651: Ms. HOOLEY, Mr. GILCHREST, and Mr. WALZ of Minnesota.

H.R. 1653: Mr. WYNN.

H.R. 1665: Mr. WILSON of Ohio, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. ALTMIRE, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN.

H.R. 1687: Mr. MILLER of North Carolina and Mr. LARSEN of Washington.

H.R. 1709: Ms. ROSLEHTINEN, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, and Mr. McNULTY.

H.R. 1713: Mrs. CAPPS.

H.R. 1719: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 1733: Mr. NEUGEBAUER.

H.R. 1735: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina and Mr. MCCOTTER.

H.R. 1746: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ and Mr. WAXMAN.

H.R. 1754: Mr. BARROW, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. MICHAUD.

H.R. 1759: Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. PUTNAM, Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. FILNER, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. ISSA, Mr. SHADEGG, and Mr. CAMPBELL of California.

H.R. 1768: Mr. GRIJALVA and Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 1776: Mr. HARE, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. BISHOP of New York, and Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California.

H.R. 1801: Mr. STARK.

H.R. 1806: Mr. WYNN.

H.R. 1823: Mr. MCCOTTER.

H.R. 1828: Mr. MOORE of Kansas and Mr. MEEKS of New York.

H.R. 1838: Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. BARROW, Mr. MCHUGH, and Mr. ALLEN.

- H.R. 1852: Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.
H.R. 1872: Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 1884: Mr. FILNER and Mr. CHANDLER.
H.R. 1919: Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. FILNER, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. KILPATRICK, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. BARROW, Ms. CARSON, and Mr. HILL.
H.R. 1924: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
H.R. 1927: Ms. GIFFORDS, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. BERRY, Mr. LOEBSACK, and Mr. TAYLOR.
H.R. 1929: Mr. ELLSWORTH.
H.R. 1932: Mr. KENNEDY and Mr. PAUL.
H.R. 1937: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. JINDAL, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Mr. MCCAUL of Texas, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. ROSS, Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. ALEXANDER, and Mr. CONAWAY.
H.R. 1943: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida and Mr. STARK.
H.R. 1952: Mr. GERLACH and Mr. MARSHALL.
H.R. 1956: Mrs. TAUSCHER, and Mr. CROWLEY.
H.R. 1964: Mr. WELCH of Vermont and Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California.
H.R. 1965: Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. WAMP, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. PLATTS, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H.R. 1985: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 2005: Mr. SPACE.
H.R. 2016: Mr. WAXMAN and Mr. MCDERMOTT.
H.R. 2017: Mr. PATRICK MURPHY of Pennsylvania and Mr. KUCINICH.
H.R. 2039: Mr. ENGEL.
H.R. 2052: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.
H.R. 2060: Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. HARE, Mr. PATRICK MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, and Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts.
H.R. 2063: Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. GORDON, and Mr. PATRICK MURPHY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 2091: Mr. RAHALL.
H.R. 2095: Ms. HIRONO, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. SIREN, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. PATRICK MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. REYES, Mr. SPACE, and Ms. MATSUI.
H.R. 2108: Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. PATRICK MURPHY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 2111: Mr. KLEIN of Florida.
H.R. 2125: Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. SPACE, and Mr. WAMP.
H.R. 2128: Mr. MCCOTTER.
H.R. 2133: Mr. PERLMUTTER.
H.R. 2134: Mr. DEAL of Georgia.
H.R. 2137: Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky and Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 2138: Mr. PAUL, Mr. BLUNT and Mr. WAXMAN.
H.R. 2164: Mr. WELCH of Vermont.
H.R. 2169: Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. CARSON, and Mr. HOLT.
H.R. 2189: Ms. BERKLEY and Mr. CHANDLER.
H.R. 2199: Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. PATRICK MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. WELCH of Vermont, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. HOLT, Mr. HODES, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. WALZ of Minnesota, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. MELANCON, Mr. BOREN, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. ALLEN, and Mr. SOUDER.
H.R. 2211: Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 2219: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Ms. KAPTUR, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. CONAWAY, and Mr. CARNAHAN.
H.R. 2221: Mrs. TAUSCHER.
H.R. 2232: Mr. DINGELL.
H.R. 2234: Mr. BOYD of Florida, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. PAUL, Ms. MATSUI, and Mr. CARNEY.
H.R. 2239: Mr. ELLISON.
H.R. 2253: Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, and Mr. JORDAN.
H.R. 2264: Ms. CLARKE, Mr. ARCURI, Mr. SPACE, Mr. SESTAK, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, and Mr. HALL of New York.
H.R. 2265: Mr. BERMAN and Mrs. CAPPS.
H.R. 2272: Ms. HOOLEY, Mr. HILL, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. CHANDLER, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. HONDA, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Ms. GIFFORDS, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. MCNERNEY, and Mrs. Boyda of Kansas.
H.R. 2287: Mr. GERLACH, Mr. LAMPSON, Mr. RENZI, Mr. WYNN, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. MCINTYRE, and Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 2290: Mr. MCNERNEY and Mr. MCCOTTER.
H.R. 2316: Mr. SPACE, Mrs. Boyda of Kansas, and Ms. CASTOR.
H.R. 2342: Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, and Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 2349: Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. MEEKS of New York.
H.R. 2351: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 2353: Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. WALSH of New York, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. JINDAL, and Mr. HINOJOSA.
H.R. 2356: Mr. BURTON of Indiana.
H.R. 2364: Mr. McNULTY.
H.R. 2371: Mr. PAYNE, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. COHEN, and Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota.
H.R. 2372: Ms. SUTTON and Mr. CAPUANO.
H.R. 2373: Mr. CLEAVER.
H.R. 2389: Mr. SESTAK.
H. Con. Res. 50: Mr. BILIRAKIS.
H. Con. Res. 70: Mr. FILNER, Mr. ETHERIDGE, and Mr. BACHUS.
H. Con. Res. 73: Mr. FRANKS of Arizona.
H. Con. Res. 120: Mr. TERRY, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. MCCOTTER, and Mr. MOORE of Kansas.
H. Con. Res. 131: Ms. WATSON.
H. Con. Res. 133: Mr. BOSWELL and Mr. TANNER.
H. Con. Res. 134: Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, and Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.
H. Con. Res. 137: Ms. BORDALLO.
H. Con. Res. 142: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.
H. Con. Res. 148: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, and Ms. WATSON.
H. Res. 68: Mr. HONDA.
H. Res. 106: Mr. ROSKAM and Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut.
H. Res. 148: Mr. McNULTY.
H. Res. 154: Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. CUMMINGS, and Ms. CARSON.
H. Res. 163: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H. Res. 171: Mr. RAHALL, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. BAKER, and Mr. DENT.
H. Res. 233: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey and Mr. ENGEL.
H. Res. 241: Mr. MEEK of Florida and Mr. MEEKS of New York.
H. Res. 247: Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mrs. MALONEY of New York.
H. Res. 258: Mr. ALLEN, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mrs. CAPPS, and Mr. BERMAN.
H. Res. 284: Mr. FEENEY, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, and Mr. MILLER of Florida.
H. Res. 287: Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California.
H. Res. 294: Mr. RANGEL, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Ms. KILPATRICK, and Ms. KAPTUR.
H. Res. 295: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. GALLEGLY, and Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.
H. Res. 345: Mr. MCCOTTER.
H. Res. 351: Mr. POE.
H. Res. 361: Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas and Mr. CAPUANO.
H. Res. 369: Mr. PORTER.
H. Res. 384: Mr. PICKERING, Ms. GRANGER, and Mr. Lamborn.
H. Res. 397: Mr. MACK, Mr. MCCAUL of Texas, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. LANTOS, Ms. WATSON, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, and Mr. FORTUÑO.
H. Res. 401: Mr. PALLONE and Ms. NORTON.
H. Res. 402: Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida.
H. Res. 412: Mr. POE, Mr. MACK, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. COBLE, Mr. WOLF, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. FORBES, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. PETRI, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. REHBERG, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. CRENSHAW, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. CAMPBELL of California, Mr. GINGREY, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Ms. WATSON, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mrs. EMERSON, and Mr. TANNER.
H. Res. 413: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.
H. Res. 415: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia and Ms. LEE.
H. Res. 416: Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania and Mrs. DRAKE.