

may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

The purpose of H.R. 1855, as amended, is to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide support for the design and the construction of the Madera Water Supply and Enhancement Project in California's Central Valley.

Similar legislation was introduced by Congressman RADANOVICH in the 109th Congress and passed by the House. With the concurrence of the minority, H.R. 1855 has been amended to simplify the legislation and to ensure there is no doubt that this project should be promptly funded and constructed without further studies of its feasibility.

We have no objection to this non-controversial bill.

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

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1855 and yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation, sponsored by our California colleague and former Water and Power Subcommittee Chair GEORGE RADANOVICH, authorizes the Bureau of Reclamation to participate in the design and construction of the Madera Water Supply and Enhancement Project.

Due to a rapidly growing population and lawsuits filed, once again we hear about those lawsuits filed by San Francisco-based environmental organizations, the San Joaquin Valley of California faces increasing demands on its limited water supply. If excess water in the San Joaquin River exists, this project would store those flows in a nearby aquifer underneath the 13,000-acre Madera Ranch. This stored water bank could prove critical to meeting demands in dry years.

This legislation also unilaterally declares the project feasible, which is something the bureaucracy would normally take years and much paperwork to decide. We commend the majority for agreeing to this rarely-used congressional declaration for a water storage project.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend my colleague across the aisle again, a Member of Congress with true grace and class. I appreciate her work on these bills, and I urge my colleagues to support this particular legislation.

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

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, it has been a pleasure to work with my friend, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT), in managing these non-controversial bills this afternoon, and I want to thank him very much. I hope we have the opportunity again.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3897, the Madera Water Sup-

ply Enhancement Act. This legislation authorizes the Bureau of Reclamation to participate in the design and construction of the Madera Water Supply Enhancement Project. This important water bank project will help improve water supply in California's San Joaquin Valley, which includes my congressional district.

The Project will be located on the over 13,000-acre Madera Ranch, where the soils are ideal for percolating water from the surface to the aquifer for storage. The land is also a valuable habitat for numerous species and contains large sections of the region's native grasslands.

Since I first introduced this legislation in early 2006 the water supply needs of the area have only increased. Court decisions and drought have led to an increasing demand on water supply in California. Groundwater pumping is exceeding groundwater recharge by approximately 100,000 acre-feet per year, causing severe groundwater level declines. This water bank, by storing excess water in wet years, will provide a much needed source of water in dry years and facilitate the restoration of groundwater levels over time.

The Madera Irrigation District has worked tirelessly to develop this exciting and innovative project that will increase water supply, provide groundwater resource protection, contribute to habitat conservation and have other positive impacts on the severe water supply and reliability problem in the area.

The looming water crisis in California demands more feasible water supply projects, such as this water bank. I am encouraged by the authorization of this project and look forward to many more projects to ensure the water supply and quality in California. Companion legislation has been introduced by Senator DIANNE FEINSTEIN. Hopefully, with the support of the Senate we will see this project come to fruition.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation to expand water supply opportunities in Madera and California's San Joaquin Valley.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1855, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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, October 22, 2007.

HON. NANCY PELOSI,
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, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on October 22, 2007, at 9:51 a.m.:

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3233.

With best wishes, I am,
Sincerely,

LORRAINE C. MILLER,
Clerk of the House.

SUPPORTING THE GOALS OF NATIONAL BULLYING PREVENTION AWARENESS WEEK

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 762) supporting the goals of National Bullying Prevention Awareness Week.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 762

Whereas bullying among school-aged children is aggressive behavior that is intentional, often involves an imbalance of power or strength, and is typically repeated over time;

Whereas by some estimates, millions of students are bullied each year;

Whereas bullying can take many forms, including hitting or punching; teasing or name-calling; intimidating through gestures or social exclusion, and sending insulting, threatening, or offensive messages or images via e-mail, text, telephone, or other electronic means;

Whereas there is no single cause of bullying among school-aged children; rather, individual, familial, peer, school, and community factors may place a child or youth at risk of bullying his or her peers;

Whereas a majority of parents, students, and educators report that bullying and harassment are issues of major concern;

Whereas school-aged children who are bullied are more likely than other children to be depressed, lonely, or anxious; have low self-esteem; be absent from school; have more physical complaints, such as headaches and stomach aches; and think about suicide;

Whereas bullying others may be an early sign of other serious antisocial or violent behavior or both;

Whereas school-aged children who frequently bully their peers are more likely than their peers to get into frequent fights, be injured in a fight, vandalize or steal property, drink alcohol, smoke, be truant from school, drop out of school, or carry a weapon;

Whereas harassment and bullying have been linked to 75 percent of school shooting incidents, including the fatal shootings at Columbine High School in Colorado, Santana High School in California, and the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (Virginia Tech);

Whereas the stresses of being bullied or harassed can interfere with student's engagement and learning in school and may have a negative impact on student learning;

Whereas research indicates that bullying at school can be significantly reduced through comprehensive, school-wide programs designed to change norms for behavior; and

Whereas National Bullying Prevention Awareness Week is October 21 through October 27; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes that bullying of school-aged children is a national concern;

(2) recognizes that bullying is unhealthy for our families and communities;

(3) commends the efforts of national and community organizations, schools, parents,

recreation programs, and religious institutions for their efforts to promote greater public awareness about bullying and prevention activities; and

(4) supports the goals of National Bullying Prevention Awareness Week.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MCCARTHY) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. KUHL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may insert material relevant to H. Res. 762 into the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of National Bullying Prevention Awareness Week.

Bullying among children is aggressive behavior that is intentional and often repeated over time. It is estimated that 3.2 million students are bullied each year. These children that are victims of bullying often have a hard time defending themselves. They are the target of hitting, teasing, name-calling, intimidation and social exclusion. With the arrival of the digital age, bullying is taking place over e-mail in online communities such as MySpace and Facebook.

There is no single cause of bullying among school children. Several factors can make a child the target of aggressive bullying. What we do know is that students with disabilities and special needs are more often targeted by bullies. Overweight and obese children are also far more likely to be the victims of bullying. This weight-based teasing often causes body image issues with the children, sometimes leading to depression and even suicide. Bullying can often be a sign of serious antisocial behavior, and many children who bully are often dealing with issues in their home life.

We have all seen the horrors that can occur when bullying does go unchecked. The students at Columbine High School were the subjects of constant bullying. We are all aware of what happened when they reached their breaking point.

Congress cannot sit and wait for another tragedy to occur before we act. That is why I have introduced, with my colleague, today's resolution. The resolution recognizes this week as National Bullying Prevention Awareness Week, and commends the many programs and organizations that do great work in preventing the cycle of bullying.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

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

Mr. KUHL of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 762, supporting the goals of National Bullying Prevention Awareness Week.

According to the Health Resources and Services Administration of the United States Department of Health and Human Services, bullying is aggressive behavior that is intentional, repeated over time, and involves an imbalance of power or strength.

In practical terms, bullying happens when one child purposely hurts, scares or intimidates another. Bullying can seriously affect the mental and physical health as well as the academic work of children who are targeted.

Bullying can take place face to face, online or through other types of technology, such as text messaging over cell phones. The person being bullied has a difficult time defending himself or herself and feels victimized or abused. Usually bullying happens repeatedly, and studies show that between 15 and 25 percent of U.S. students are bullied with some frequency.

Bullying is prevalent, and children are concerned about it. In a 2003 Harris poll of 8- to 17-year-old girls commissioned by the Girl Scouts of America, bullying topped girls' lists of concerns regarding their safety. When asked what they worried most about, the common response was being socially ostracized, being made fun of, or being teased. To protect kids who are bullied, parents and adults must understand what bullying is, how harmful it can be, and the best ways to stop bullying behaviors.

According to the American Psychological Association, the most effective prevention strategies are comprehensive in nature, involving the entire school as a community working to change the climate of the school and norms of behavior. It's crucial that parents, educators and administrators, health care professionals and researchers work together to reduce bullying. Campaigns are taking place in the U.S. and abroad to teach children that they play an important role in the prevention of bullying and to raise awareness of the problem among adults. Children should feel comfortable in their communities and in their schools. They should not have to fear harassment, abuse or exclusion. We must continue to support efforts to combat bullying.

I thank the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MCCARTHY) for introducing this resolution. I ask for my colleagues' support.

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

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague from New York (Mr. KUHL) for his work in working on this bipartisan agreement.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to Congresswoman LINDA SÁNCHEZ from

California, who has been working on this issue for many, many years.

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Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of this resolution, supporting the goals of National Bullying Prevention Week. It is time that we recognize that bullying is a serious problem and support our local communities in their attempts to address it.

Contrary to what is sadly still popular belief, bullying is neither a minor nuisance nor something to be laughed off. It is not a rite of passage, but instead an aggressive interference with a child's right to go to school, to learn, and to play in safety. Although any child may be bullied, some children face much greater risks than others. Children whom others perceive to be gay or lesbian are especially at risk, as are children who are obese.

Just what kind of dangers do these children face? Here are just two stories of students bullied on the basis of their sexual orientation.

One California student was recently subjected to verbal harassment and name-calling by students and teachers, spit on in school hallways, subjected to sexually suggestive touching, and even referred to an independent study program, as if the bullying and harassment were the victim's fault.

A Kentucky student received death threats, repeated unwanted sexual contact, offensive and hostile verbal abuse, and sexual intimidation and humiliation, including sexually explicit graffiti on the school parking lot depicting two male figures engaged in a sexual act with the student's name above the picture.

It is regrettable that not all my colleagues agree that all adults should be treated equally regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity. But surely we can agree that all children deserve to be protected from abuse.

As many as three-quarters of school shooting incidents have been linked to bullying and harassment. We know that the shooters in the Columbine High School and Virginia Tech tragedies were bullying victims.

Yet, even in the face of this evidence, many communities have still failed to take action against bullying. It is time for us to stop making excuses for aggressive behavior. Instead of letting our most vulnerable young people fend for themselves, we, as adults, must help schools address this problem. We must get the word out that bullying is never okay.

Kids can't succeed in school if they're being bullied and harassed.

I'm pleased to be able to honor today a wide variety of groups that are working to help parents, schools, and communities combat bullying and harassment.

I also honor those that teach children how to nonviolently defend themselves against bullying, whether in person or via electronic means such as e-

mail, telephone, or text message. For example, nonprofit groups like i-SAFE, TeenAngels, and TweenAngels have developed curricula that help children and youth stay safe online. And the National PTA and the American Psychological Association have provided instrumental support for efforts to assist local schools in their attempts to create a safer, bullying-free environment.

I am so pleased that Congress is working in a bipartisan way to advance this resolution, which recognizes that bullying and harassment are violent and damaging behaviors that we can and must address.

Additionally, I am pleased that Chairman GEORGE MILLER and Ranking Member BUCK MCKEON of the Education and Labor Committee have already gone a step farther. In their No Child Left Behind reauthorization discussion draft, they have included language that will ensure that schools can use their Safe and Drug Free Schools funding to reduce bullying and harassment.

I ask my colleagues to join me, not only in supporting this resolution, but also in supporting other legislation that would protect our children and youth from bullying and harassment. No student should be denied full access to education as a result of the fear and intimidation that stems from instances of bullying and harassment. All our children deserve to be safe.

I want to commend again the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MCCARTHY) for her work on this resolution. Thank you.

Mr. KUHL of New York. Madam Speaker, I might inquire as to whether or not the gentlewoman from New York has any additional speakers.

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Madam Speaker, we have no more speakers.

Mr. KUHL of New York. Madam Speaker, I would thank the gentlewoman for bringing this resolution to the floor once again, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Madam Speaker, we have heard some points about bullying in our schools across America. Recently, the Girl Scouts of America had actually done a survey. In my home district, they asked their Girl Scouts and their Brownies on addressing bullying and asked if any of them had participated in it. They were actually shocked at how many of their girls, Girl Scouts, actually participated in bullying.

I think that when we look at bullying today, it is an issue that teachers, parents, students themselves need to be educated on. With that, I am hoping that this resolution will go forward so people are aware. Bullying cannot be tolerated. It does hurt our young people. It certainly hurts their self-image. It is something that we need to face.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California). The

question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MCCARTHY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 762.

The question was taken.

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

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

CONGRATULATING THE WICHITA STATE UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S BOWLING TEAM FOR WINNING THE 2007 UNITED STATES BOWLING CONGRESS INTERCOLLEGIATE BOWLING NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 472) congratulating and commending the Wichita State University women's bowling team for winning the 2007 United States Bowling Congress Intercollegiate Bowling National Championship.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 472

Whereas on April 21, 2007, the Wichita State University (WSU) women's bowling team won the 2007 United States Bowling Congress (USBC) Intercollegiate Bowling National Championship Tournament in Wichita, Kansas;

Whereas WSU, on the final day of the tournament, defeated Central Florida University 4 games to 1 in the semi-finals and McKendree College (Illinois) 2 games to 0 in the finals to win the national championship;

Whereas the WSU women's bowling team has won eight Intercollegiate Bowling National Championships (1975, 1977, 1978, 1986, 1990, 1994, 2005, and 2007) and has advanced to the national tournament a record 31 times;

Whereas Head Coach Gordon Vadakin has coached the WSU bowling team since 1978, leading them to the Intercollegiate Bowling National Championship Tournament 29 times and has coached the team to six national titles;

Whereas Women's Coach Mark Lewis and Assistant Women's Coach Kristal Scott directly coached the 2007 WSU women's bowling team to the national championship in Wichita, Kansas;

Whereas both Head Coach Gordon Vadakin and Women's Coach Mark Lewis are members of the USBC Hall of Fame;

Whereas the 2007 national championship team is comprised of the following members: Daniela Alvarado, Ashley Cox, Elysia Current, Sandra Gongora, Melissa Hurst, Samantha Linder, Emily Maier, Rocio Restrepo, Ricki Williams, and Felicia Wong; and

Whereas WSU Juniors Elysia Current and Emily Maier were named as First Team All-Americans, and Maier was named as a member of the All-Tournament Team of the 2007

Intercollegiate Bowling National Championship Tournament: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) congratulates and commends the Wichita State University (WSU) women's bowling team for winning the 2007 United States Bowling Congress (USBC) Intercollegiate Bowling National Championship Tournament;

(2) recognizes the significant achievements of the players, coaches, students, alumni, and support staff whose dedication and hard work helped the WSU women's bowling team win the national championship; and

(3) respectfully requests the Clerk of the House of Representatives to transmit enrolled copies of this resolution to the following individuals for appropriate display—

(A) Donald L. Beggs, President of Wichita State University;

(B) Gordon Vadakin, Head Coach;

(C) Mark Lewis, Women's Coach; and

(D) Kristal Scott, Assistant Women's Coach.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MCCARTHY) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. KUHL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Madam Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may insert material relevant to H. Res. 472 into the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Madam Speaker, I want to congratulate the Wichita State University women's bowling team for winning the 2007 United States Bowling Congressional Intercollegiate Bowling National Championship. On April 21, 2007, the Wichita State University women's bowling team won the 2007 USBC Bowling National Championship Tournament by defeating Central Florida University in Wichita, Kansas.

I also want to congratulate head coach Gordon Vadakin, women's coach Mark Lewis, assistant women's coach Kristal Scott, athletic director Jim Schaus, Wichita State University president Donald L. Beggs and the student athletes on an excellent season.

After bowling eight events, the women's team played 362 games and knocked down 68,227 pins for an average score of 188.5 points. This was the eighth Intercollegiate Bowling National Championship for the Wichita State University women's bowling team and a record 31st appearance at the national tournament. The Shockers also had two juniors, Elysia Current and Emily Maier, named as First Team All-Americans, with Emily Maier being named to the All-Tournament team.