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No. 144

House of Representatives

The House met at 11 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. TAUSCHER).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
September 11, 2008.

I hereby appoint the Honorable ELLEN O. TAUSCHER to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

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

On this, the seventh anniversary of the historic tragedy inflicted on this Nation known as 9/11, we, Your people, turn to You, the Lord of consolation, healing, and redemption. We remember both innocent citizens and heroic first responders. We continue to mourn their loss, and pray Your peace descend upon their families and their colleagues.

It is said that day changed the world. Lord, help us to embrace the reality of what has changed. Our perception of ourselves as a Nation? Our relationship to other Nations around the world? Confusion or clarity in our understanding of human nature? Have any of our notions of violence changed?

It seems, Lord, the urgent question of our time is whether we can make change our friend and not our enemy.

When and however You will, almighty God, help us to change what needs to be changed, and humbly admit what we cannot change. Cast Your light upon us so we may look deep down within and see what we are unwilling to change.

Because our world is spinning so fast, we still cannot grasp Your dynamic

stillness and peace or imagine everlasting and unconditional love. So, Lord, have mercy on us, pardon us, and uphold us now and forever. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House her approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. POE 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.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following commu-

nication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

SEPTEMBER 10, 2008.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, The Capitol, U.S. 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 September 10, 2008, at 8:23 p.m. and said to contain a message from the President whereby he transmits the proposed Agreement for Cooperation Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of India Concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy.

With best wishes, I am,
Sincerely,

LORRAINE C. MILLER,
Clerk of the House.

PROPOSED AGREEMENT FOR COOPERATION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CONCERNING PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 110-146)

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:

I am pleased to transmit to the Congress, pursuant to section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2153) (AEA), the text of a proposed Agreement for Cooperation Between the Government of the United

□ 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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States of America and the Government of India Concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy. I am also pleased to transmit my written determination concerning the Agreement, including my approval of the Agreement and my authorization to execute the Agreement, and an unclassified Nuclear Proliferation Assessment Statement (NPAS) concerning the Agreement. (In accordance with section 123 of the AEA, as amended by title XII of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-277), a classified annex to the NPAS, prepared by the Secretary of State in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, summarizing relevant classified information, will be submitted to the Congress separately.) The joint memorandum submitted to me by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Energy and a letter from the Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission stating the views of the Commission are also enclosed.

The proposed Agreement has been negotiated in accordance with the AEA and other applicable law. In my judgment, it meets all applicable statutory requirements except for section 123 a. (2) of the AEA, from which I have exempted it as described below.

The proposed Agreement provides a comprehensive framework for U.S. peaceful nuclear cooperation with India. It permits the transfer of information, non-nuclear material, nuclear material, equipment (including reactors) and components for nuclear research and nuclear power production. It does not permit transfers of any restricted data. Sensitive nuclear technology, heavy-water production technology and production facilities, sensitive nuclear facilities, and major critical components of such facilities may not be transferred under the Agreement unless the Agreement is amended. The Agreement permits the enrichment of uranium subject to it up to 20 percent in the isotope 235. It permits reprocessing and other alterations in form or content of nuclear material subject to it; however, in the case of such activities in India, these rights will not come into effect until India establishes a new national reprocessing facility dedicated to reprocessing under IAEA safeguards and both parties agree on arrangements and procedures under which the reprocessing or other alteration in form or content will take place.

In Article 5(6) the Agreement records certain political commitments concerning reliable supply of nuclear fuel given to India by the United States in March 2006. The text of the Agreement does not, however, transform these political commitments into legally binding commitments because the Agreement, like other U.S. agreements of its type, is intended as a framework agreement.

The Agreement will remain in force for a period of 40 years and will continue in force thereafter for additional

periods of 10 years each unless either party gives notice to terminate it 6 months before the end of a period. Moreover, either party has the right to terminate the Agreement prior to its expiration on 1 year's written notice to the other party. A party seeking early termination of the Agreement has the right immediately to cease cooperation under the Agreement, prior to termination, if it determines that a mutually acceptable resolution of outstanding issues cannot be achieved through consultations. In any case the Agreement, as noted, is a framework or enabling agreement that does not compel any specific nuclear cooperative activity. In the event of termination of the Agreement, key nonproliferation conditions and controls would continue with respect to material and equipment subject to the Agreement.

An extensive discussion of India's civil nuclear program, military nuclear program, and nuclear nonproliferation policies and practices is provided in the Nuclear Proliferation Assessment Statement (NPAS) and in a classified annex to the NPAS submitted to the Congress separately.

The AEA establishes the requirements for agreements for nuclear cooperation, some of which apply only to non-nuclear-weapon states (see AEA, section 123 a.). The AEA incorporates the definition of "nuclear-weapon state" from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), which defines it to mean a state that has manufactured and exploded a nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device prior to January 1, 1967. Therefore India is a non-nuclear-weapon state for NPT and AEA purposes, even though it possesses nuclear weapons. The Agreement satisfies all requirements set forth in section 123 a. of the AEA except the requirement of section 123 a. (2) that, as a condition of continued U.S. nuclear supply under the Agreement, IAEA safeguards be maintained in India with respect to all nuclear materials in all peaceful nuclear activities within its territory, under its jurisdiction, or carried out under its control anywhere (i.e., "full-scope" or "comprehensive" safeguards).

The Henry J. Hyde United States-India Peaceful Atomic Energy Cooperation Act of 2006 (the "Hyde Act") established authority to exempt the Agreement from the full-scope safeguards requirement of section 123 a. (2) of the AEA, as well as certain other provisions of the AEA relating to supply under such an agreement, provided that the President makes certain determinations and transmits them to the Congress together with a report detailing the basis for the determinations. I have made those determinations, and I am submitting them together with the required report as an enclosure to this transmittal.

Approval of the Agreement, followed by its signature and entry into force, will permit the United States and India

to move forward on the U.S.-India Civil Nuclear Cooperation Initiative, which Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and I announced on July 18, 2005, and reaffirmed on March 2, 2006. Civil nuclear cooperation between the United States and India pursuant to the Agreement will offer major strategic and economic benefits to both countries, including enhanced energy security, an ability to rely more extensively on an environmentally friendly energy source, greater economic opportunities, and more robust nonproliferation efforts.

The Agreement will reinforce the growing bilateral relationship between two vibrant democracies. The United States is committed to a strategic partnership with India, the Agreement promises to be a major milestone in achieving and sustaining that goal.

In reviewing the proposed Agreement I have considered the views and recommendations of interested agencies. I have determined that its performance will promote, and will not constitute an unreasonable risk to, the common defense and security. Accordingly, I have approved it and I urge that the Congress also approve it this year.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 10, 2008.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to 10 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

REPUBLICAN FAILURES ON THE ECONOMY—WE CANNOT AFFORD MORE OF THE SAME

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

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, as we acknowledge the anniversary of 9/11, we ask God to bless America. And when we go home to our congressional districts this weekend, we should all ask our constituents one question: Are you better off today than you were 8 years ago when President Bush came to Washington?

An overwhelming majority of Americans believe they are worse off today than back in 2000. And no wonder. Let's consider the record of overseeing our Nation's economy.

Over the last 8 years, the median household income has fallen by \$1,000; 3.4 million more Americans are unemployed; 5.7 million more Americans are living in poverty; and, foreclosure rates are at a record high, with 2.5 million homes projected to enter foreclosure this year.

Madam Speaker, the Republican policies led to this economic condition that Americans face today. And rather than being sympathetic, the Republican Presidential candidate is accusing Americans of being whiners. How

can we expect any help if this man is elected to the White House?

THE OLD GUARD—AND
SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

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

Mr. POE. Madam Speaker, on that bright sunny day in September 2001, when America was attacked, there were many heroic responses.

Next to the Pentagon is Arlington National Cemetery, where America buries its war dead. In sight of the Pentagon is the Tomb of the Unknown.

This tribute to our warriors has been guarded continuously, 24 hours a day since 1930, by the oldest active duty infantry unit in the Army, the 3rd U.S. Infantry, known as the Old Guard.

These soldiers that guarded the tomb on 9/11 already knew about the suicide attacks against America in New York. And when that third plane roared low and fast near Arlington Cemetery and crashed into the Pentagon killing 189 people, these remarkable soldiers did not seek cover or safety before or after the assault on the Pentagon. They continued to do their duty, and stayed on vigilant guard at their post, not forsaking their dedication to the Tomb of the Unknown or to America. In fact, after the news of the New York attack, the Old Guard brought in reinforcements to protect and guard the tomb.

Amazing soldiers, these people of the Old Guard that never leave their post. And that's just the way it is.

DIRECTION OF OUR COUNTRY

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

Mr. KAGEN. Madam Speaker, on this date, September 11, 2001, we were attacked. But that was not the end of the American story. The American story is still unfolding, as it has in my home area in Kimberly, Wisconsin, with the closing of the Kimberly Paper Mill.

One of the workers there is Randy Gossens. With his wife, Vicky, he has worked at that mill for 32 years, and he says, "With the closing of the Kimberly mill, we will not be able to help out with our daughter's education the way we did with our son. My wife and I are very proud of the fact that our son graduated from college and that we were able to help him financially with his chosen career. With the mill closing and our future income so unsure, we will not be able to do the same with our daughter."

What kind of Nation are we when we turn our back on our own American workers, when we have trade deals that are unfair and unbalanced? On this very special day, we need to look back and think back, but at the same time we have to take a positive step forward and change the direction of this country and the direction of our trade deals as well.

HONORING THOSE WHO PROTECT
US

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, today we remember the 3,000 Americans murdered 7 years ago. While we pause and reflect, we are reminded of the incredible heroism of that day, the selfless commitment of so many, helping their neighbor, coworkers, or a complete stranger. We have seen that character, courage, and commitment every day since in those who have stood to protect our Nation at home and abroad. We remember Todd Beamer. Six major plots have been stopped in New York City alone.

To our soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines, and all our military families, we owe you a debt of gratitude. To our first responders and intelligence officials, your service reminds us that there are many roles to play in protecting American families, and defeating terrorists overseas.

I am grateful to know that so many Americans are willing to stand on the front lines in defense of liberty. We must never forget their sacrifice and never fail to honor them.

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

COMMEMORATING SEPTEMBER 11,
2001

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

Mr. KLEIN of Florida. Madam Speaker, 7 years ago, our country was attacked by those who sought to terrorize our way of life through violence and through fear. The tragedy and loss caused by these hateful acts will haunt our generation, yet the resilience of the American people will inspire many more to come.

Today, America stands strong and our democracy undeterred. This republic remains one Nation, united by democratic ideals and tolerance.

New York, home to many South Floridians where I am from, remains in the hearts and minds of all Americans. Florida, like New York, is a mosaic of traditions and cultures. Such communities can only exist when respect and understanding champion over bigotry and hate.

America is founded upon the principles of freedom, we are sustained by the rule of law, and we are defended by brave men and women at home and abroad who serve our country and protect our democracy. In remembering September 11, 2001, we must never forget the sacrifices made by Americans that came before us, and always honor those that continue to do so today.

HUMANITARIAN CRISIS IN CUBA

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

Mr. FLAKE. Madam Speaker, as we commemorate the seventh anniversary of 9/11; we should know that there is a humanitarian disaster unfolding in the Caribbean, in particular, in the country of Cuba hit twice now, one by Gustav and then by Ike. The island is in dire straits, and the people there need our help. The problem is, currently the restrictions on travel and sending gift parcels are so extreme that Americans and family members of people in Cuba cannot help them.

I will be introducing legislation today to lift temporarily the restriction on gift parcels. Currently, gift parcels sent by family members to other family members in Cuba cannot even contain clothing, hygiene kits, or medical supplies, and that is simply wrong. We shouldn't have that restriction. It should be lifted, if not completely, at least temporarily.

Also, certain humanitarian licenses can be obtained now, but it takes a long time generally for that to happen. I would call on the Bush administration to expedite licensing of humanitarian groups, churches, and others who want to help the good people of Cuba.

□ 1115

REMEMBERING SEPTEMBER 11

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

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, quite a few speakers today have spoken about 9/11, and we'll have services at the Pentagon and the Capitol memorializing that day. It is the Pearl Harbor, the December 7, of our generation; and it's a day when partisan politics shouldn't take place and, hopefully, won't today in this Chamber or anywhere else.

We're all Americans. We're not red Americans or blue Americans, Democrats or Republicans, but Americans. And I think we need to think about the victims. We need to think about the first responders, the police people and the fire people who gave their lives and rushed into those buildings, the emergency personnel and the sheriffs' deputies who protect us every day. And we need to think about the first counterterrorists, the passengers on Flight 93, that took control of that flight that was otherwise destined for either this great historic United States Capitol or the White House and would have caused death or injuries to people such as you and me, Madam Speaker, who are in this House today and would have been here in 2001. We need to thank the counterterrorists on Flight 93. Never forget them, and never forget the victims of 9/11.

God bless America.

**MEDIA FAIRNESS INITIATIVE:
NETWORKS ENGAGE IN LABEL-
ING BIAS**

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

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Speaker, sometimes the worst examples of unfair news coverage are what reporters choose not to say. For example, while the media often label Governor Sarah Palin "conservative," they seldom call Senator BARACK OBAMA or Senator JOE BIDEN "liberal," despite the fact that the National Journal ranks Senator OBAMA as the most liberal member of the Senate, and Senator BIDEN as the third most liberal member of the Senate.

A comparison of television network news programs immediately after each vice presidential selection shows that newscasters continually referred to Governor Sarah Palin as "conservative," but did not one time, not a single time, label Senator JOE BIDEN as "liberal."

The American people should encourage the media to apply the same rules to both Presidential tickets. Only then can we restore Americans' faith in news reporting.

REPUBLICAN ENERGY POLICY

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

Ms. SOLIS. Madam Speaker, Republicans say they favor an all-of-the-above solution to our Nation's energy crisis. Yet their record from the past 8 years tells us something different.

Republicans have consistently voted against critical solutions that should be a part of a comprehensive energy package. For instance, they voted against important tax provisions needed for renewable energy and energy efficiency industries. They voted against responsible drilling. They voted against efforts to protect consumers from speculators who manipulate our markets. They voted against measures to bring down oil prices. And lastly, they voted against American workers by not supporting green collar jobs.

These votes and others show the true Grand Oil Party whose primary goal is to protect the record profits of big oil companies. If my colleagues are really serious about supporting an all-of-the-above energy proposal, then they should join Democrats and support a sensible and comprehensive energy package.

RECOGNIZING MOSAIC

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

Mr. TERRY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize all the good people

at Mosaic who have come to Washington, D.C. to take part in the ANCOR 2008 Governmental Activities Seminar. Throughout this week, people from Mosaic, along with all of the attendees from ANCOR events, are meeting with their congressional offices to raise awareness about the need for an adequately paid, trained and dedicated workforce.

Low wages have been a prime obstacle in maintaining a qualified workforce. Unlike the other sectors of the private market, the formal long-term support system is almost entirely dependent upon public financing, particularly Medicaid funding.

Madam Speaker, there is no better way to recognize this workforce's contribution to the Nation than to ensure that these folks who are dedicated direct support professionals are fairly compensated. I urge my colleagues to join with me and Lois Capps in cosponsoring the bipartisan Direct Support Professionals Fairness and Security Act, H.R. 1279.

**HONORING SISTER EILEEN
MCNERNEY**

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

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Sister Eileen McNerney, executive director of Taller San Jose in Santa Ana, California on the occasion of her retirement at the end of this month.

Sister McNerney first arrived to the great city of Santa Ana in 1992, and she has made a significant contribution to bettering the lives of the Santa Ana youth through the workshop that she founded over 12 years ago, a workshop called Taller San Jose.

Students at Taller San Jose learn to leave behind the violence of gangs, the harm of drugs and alcohol and the trauma of becoming a teen parent by training for a career in construction, computers and yes, even medicine.

Taller San Jose, or Workshop San Jose, is a highly respected and recognized trade school within the city of Santa Ana, and it has received many domestic and international grants, awards and recognition.

Sister McNerney's dedication to the youth of Santa Ana continues in her retirement, as she is encouraging Taller San Jose to find someone new, new leadership to infuse that leadership into that group.

She is an extraordinary example of community leadership. She is a friend, and I thank her for her years of service to our community.

**COMMENDING FAYETTEVILLE'S
FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH FOR
160 YEARS OF SERVICE**

(Mr. BOOZMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOOZMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and commend Fayetteville's First Christian Church on its 160th anniversary. This great country was founded on religious principles and the ideals of our Founders and can be seen in the works and service that is carried out every day by this church.

First Christian welcomes people from all walks of life with open arms, and its commitment to not only teaching but showing the love of God is something that we can all be very proud of.

I honor First Christian Church and its members for the dedication and commitment of their faith and their strength in service to the kingdom of God. The church is truly doing the work of the Lord and is reaching out to help people in need. It is an integral part of the community, and its members have played an important role in shaping northwest Arkansas.

I'm grateful for the efforts of all church members who serve as stewards of Jesus Christ. It is through their commitment to God that the legacy of First Christian Church lives on.

REMEMBERING SEPTEMBER 11

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

Mr. PAYNE. Madam Speaker, 7 years ago our Nation was struck. And as we reflect on that infamous day, as a representative of North Jersey, many of the victims came from our State. We responded with our firefighters and first responders who immediately went over to New York through the tunnel, by boat, to assist our brothers and sisters there.

I want to say a special word about one of my constituents, Wanda Green, who was a flight attendant on Flight 93 that left my district, my town of Newark, New Jersey and, as you know, was on its way to the Capitol and was brought down by heroic persons on board that plane.

Wanda Green was a flight attendant who switched with another attendant who asked her to take her flight because she had to do something, and Wanda said, all right.

I visited her two college-age children at that time, and we talked about how courageous she was and that they had to live on and move on in her spirit.

And so we are here to express and reflect on that day. To all the families who were impacted, you have our deep condolences.

**ALL-OF-THE-ABOVE ENERGY
STRATEGY**

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

Mr. SHIMKUS. Madam Speaker, I'm pretty happy today. The rumors coming out of the majority bring hope that

we'll have an opening up of the Outer Continental Shelf, not just in this energy bill that should come to the floor next week, but also in stopping the prohibition on the continuing resolution. That will bring the opportunity of more supply of oil and gas to our country, a much-needed benefit.

I know we all focus on crude oil a lot, but an all-of-the-above energy strategy would also address coal. There's two provisions, Congressman Boucher/Shimkus coal-to-liquid bill, which would help incentivize coal being turned into liquid fuel. That would help decrease our reliance on imported crude oil, make our country safer.

The Department of Defense wants long-term contracting so that we can incentivize coal-to-liquid refineries. That would also help. An all-of-the-above strategy would not forget coal.

OUR NATIONAL SECURITY

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

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, this is a day to remember those who died in the attacks on American soil 7 years ago. Since that day, this Nation's security has been the highest priority on both sides of the aisle. We may not all agree, we may not often agree, but we do love this country, and we want to do everything we can to ensure its security.

I stand today because this occasion is a necessary time to think about the ways we get our energy. Energy is a huge part of our national security. Having domestic energy sources will help secure this Nation.

It's safe to say that no one in this Chamber thinks that relying on foreign oil is a good long-term strategy for this Nation. It's not good for our economy, and it's not good for our security.

I also think both sides generally agree that using alternative sources of energy are essential to our Nation's future. What we seem to disagree on is a matter of logistics. How quickly can we develop reliable cars that use other forms of energy besides oil? How can we make solar and wind power more available to power individual homes? The truth of the matter is, such solutions are not immediately available.

In the meantime, Americans still need to drive to work. They still need to buy groceries. They still need to heat their homes. We need to respond to the reality of our situation. While we continue to develop alternative energies, we need to increase our supply of the energy this Nation relies on. We have the resources. We have the technology to get them in an environmentally friendly way. Let's help out the American people who are looking to us for solutions.

DEVELOPING A COMPREHENSIVE ENERGY BILL

(Mr. PENCE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PENCE. Madam Speaker, almost 6 weeks ago this House adjourned for a 5-week paid vacation. A year and a half had passed, and the Democrat leadership remained, up to that moment, steadfast on one issue and one issue only—there would never be a vote on the House floor that gave the American people more access to American oil through domestic drilling.

House Republicans refused to go quietly. We held this floor for 5 weeks, demanding that, in the wake of this 21st-century energy crisis, Congress come together in a bipartisan way and develop a comprehensive energy bill that said yes to conservation, yes to alternative sources of energy, and yes to more domestic drilling. And now, although we don't have the language yet, there is word that there is a Democrat bill coming to the floor that includes more domestic drilling.

I rise to commend my Republican colleagues who fought for the right of the American people to debate, having access to their own resources, and I say to my colleagues, bring your bill to the floor. We'll bring our bill to the floor. Make it an open debate. Let us cast the votes, and let us lay forward a blueprint for energy independence in the 21st century as the bipartisan accomplishment of this Congress.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 29 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1333

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. TAUSCHER) at 1 o'clock and 33 minutes p.m.

ELECTING A MEMBER TO A CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. ACKERMAN. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Democratic Caucus, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1426

Resolved, That the following named Member be, and is hereby, elected to the following standing committee of the House of Representatives:

(1) COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT.—Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION TO CONSIDER AS ADOPTED MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULES

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motions to suspend the rules relating to the following measures be considered as adopted in the form considered by the House on Tuesday, September 9, 2008: House Resolution 1207, H.R. 6169, and H.R. 6513.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, sundry motions to reconsider are laid on the table.

There was no objection.

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 later.

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REGARDING THE TERRORIST ATTACKS LAUNCHED AGAINST THE UNITED STATES ON SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1420) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the terrorist attacks launched against the United States on September 11, 2001.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1420

Whereas on the morning of September 11, 2001, terrorists hijacked and destroyed four civilian aircraft, crashing two of them into the towers of the World Trade Center in New York City and a third into the Pentagon outside Washington, DC;

Whereas the passengers and crew aboard United Flight 93 acted heroically to prevent the terrorist hijackers from taking additional American lives, by crashing the plane in Shanksville, Pennsylvania and sacrificing their own lives instead;

Whereas thousands of innocent men, women, and children were brutally murdered in the attacks of September 11, 2001;

Whereas 7 years later, the United States still mourns their loss and honors their memory;

Whereas by targeting symbols of American strength and prosperity, the attacks were intended to assail the principles and values of the American people, to intimidate the Nation and its allies, and to weaken the national resolve;

Whereas the United States remains steadfast in its determination to defeat, disrupt, and destroy terrorist organizations and

seeks to harness all elements of national power, including its military, economic, and diplomatic resources, to do so;

Whereas Congress passed and the President signed numerous laws to assist victims of terrorism, protect our Nation, combat terrorism at home and abroad, and support, in the field and upon return, the members of the Armed Forces who courageously defend the United States;

Whereas the terrorist attacks that have occurred around the world since September 11, 2001, remind us all of the hateful inhumanity of terrorism and the ongoing threat it poses to freedom, justice, and the rule of law;

Whereas the United States has worked cooperatively with the nations of the free world to capture and punish terrorists and remains committed to building strong and effective counterterrorism alliances;

Whereas immediately following September 11, 2001, the United States Armed Forces moved swiftly against al-Qaeda and the Taliban, which the President and Congress had identified as enemies of the United States;

Whereas in doing so, brave servicemen and women left loved ones in order to defend the Nation; and

Whereas 7 years later, many servicemen and women remain abroad, defending the Nation from further terrorist attacks and continuing to battle al-Qaeda and the Taliban: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes September 11 as a day of solemn commemoration;

(2) extends its deepest condolences again to the friends, families, and loved ones of the innocent victims of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks;

(3) honors the heroic service, actions, and sacrifices of first responders, law enforcement personnel, State and local officials, volunteers, and others who aided the innocent victims and, in so doing, bravely risked and often sacrificed their own lives;

(4) expresses gratitude to the foreign leaders and citizens of all nations who have assisted and continue to stand in solidarity with the United States against terrorism in the aftermath of the attacks;

(5) asserts in the strongest possible terms that the war on terrorists and terrorism is not a war on any nation, any people, or any faith;

(6) recognizes the heroic service, actions, and sacrifices of United States personnel, including members of the United States Armed Forces, the United States intelligence agencies, the United States diplomatic service, and their families, who have sacrificed much, including their lives and health, in defense of their country against terrorists and their supporters;

(7) vows that it will continue to take whatever actions are appropriate to identify, intercept, and defeat terrorists, including providing the United States Armed Forces, the United States intelligence agencies, and the United States diplomatic service with the resources and support to effectively and safely accomplish this mission; and

(8) reaffirms that the American people will never forget the sacrifices made on and since September 11, 2001, and will defeat those who attacked our Nation through our shared determination, spirit, and embrace of democratic values.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) and the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the 20 minutes accorded to me be managed by Mr. ACKERMAN of New York.

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

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ACKERMAN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ACKERMAN. Madam Speaker, I am happy to yield to the majority leader, Mr. HOYER, 1 minute.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman from New York, and I thank Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, for bringing this to the floor.

Madam Speaker, I rise to speak on this resolution not as a Democrat but as an American.

September 11 is seared into my memory just as December 7 was for an earlier generation. Indeed, I know it is seared in the memory of every American.

It was a day of horror and of heroism, and each year it will be a day for us to renew our devotion to the ideals that make our Nation what it is, ideals of liberty, tolerance, equality, and the rule of law.

On this seventh anniversary, this resolution introduced by myself and the Republican leader, Mr. BOEHNER, recognizes September 11 as a day of remembrance and resolve. We mourn nearly 3,000 men, women, and children murdered. We pledge to keep their names alive and their memories fresh, and we pledge ourselves, once again, to those who loved and lost them.

And we recall the heroism of this day, the light of courage that shines brightest in the darkest hours. We remember the service and sacrifice of our first responders, firemen, policemen, medical personnel, average citizens; 343 firefighters, 37 Port Authority officers, 23 police officers. They served us unto death and they died in service.

We remember the heroic passengers of United Flight 93, ordinary Americans who found in themselves unthinkable reserves of heroism and saved the building in which we stand at the cost of their lives.

The Capitol's dome rises on this hill as a symbol of freedom and liberty and democracy. Surely that was the target of those terrorists, and they would have succeeded save for the extraordinary courage of the passengers of that flight.

We send our thoughts far away as well from this Chamber where our servicemen and women are serving and fighting in harm's way as we speak.

Inspired by each and every one of those sacrifices, let us renew our resolve. We commit ourselves to defending our people against any and all future threats. We remain steadfast in our commitment to disrupt, dismantle, defeat, and destroy terrorist networks that endanger all that we hold dear. We will devote to that cause all of our military might, all of our diplomatic skill, and all our moral force.

Americans have worked tirelessly to make our Nation safer. This Congress has passed, and the President signed, numerous laws to assist victims, combat terrorism, protect our homeland, and to support the members of our Armed Forces who defend our interests at home and around the world.

Most importantly of all, we adopted last year all of the recommendations of the 9/11 Commission. And now we must implement them.

We must keep working to keep America secure. We can always do more. And, as the chairman of the 9/11 Commission pointed out, we are not yet strong enough. Today is a reminder that in this uncertain century, even the most powerful Nation on Earth is vulnerable.

So let us add humility and watchfulness to our mourning because we are defending something greater and more powerful than our own lives. We are defending the same ideals to which our founders pledged more than two centuries ago, their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.

We are defending the American ideals that stretch through our history and animate our spirit even today. And no attack, no attack, can break them.

Madam Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to join with Mr. BOEHNER and me in unanimously supporting this resolution of remembrance and resolve.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

It has been 7 years since the unimaginable happened, unimaginable, but nevertheless all too real.

It is difficult to believe that the months and the years have passed so quickly for some, so slowly for others. But although the passage of time cannot erase the scars, it often shows mercy by soothing the raw wounds of experience and transforming them into memory. And that is our purpose here today, Madam Speaker, to remember, to remember the victims and to remind ourselves of the hatred that fuels the enemies of freedom and their desire to destroy us, to destroy our homeland, to destroy everything that we represent.

Every American and millions around the globe remember that day, remember where they were and what they were doing when they heard the news and turned on their televisions. They remember the numbing shock and the horror of that day. All wanted to do something to help, and yet there seemed at that time to be so little that could be done to relieve the suffering and the fear.

Thank God that there were men and women in a position to help and who did so at great risk and at great cost to themselves. We honor those individuals for their bravery, none of whom sought fame, many of whom lost their lives so that others might live.

But while it is appropriate that we remember the events of that day, that we mourn those whom we lost and celebrate the many heroes, our attention should not be fixed entirely on the past for the attack on us was not a single blow but the declaration of a war.

We suddenly learned that this war had already been fought against us for many years and in many places, but we had not recognized it for what it was. We had the taking of our embassy and Americans hostages in Iran in 1979, the bombing of our embassy compound and the Marine attacks in Beirut in the early 1980s, the first World Trade Center bombing by Islamic terrorists in 1993, and the attack on the Khobar Towers in Saudi Arabia, the USS *Cole*, and our embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, also in the 1990s.

The goal of our self-proclaimed enemies is not to defeat us but to destroy us. For they must destroy us if they are to destroy the civilization we represent which they have defined as their ultimate aim. Their fantasies cannot be made true as long as we exist to stop them.

This is a new type of war, Madam Speaker, which presents unfamiliar challenges, and it will test us in ways for which the methods of the past have only a limited use.

Securing victory will task our mental and material resources and will require innovative approaches and unconventional solutions. But our courage, our steadfastness, our determination will be as greatly challenged.

In the 7 years since we were attacked, we have come to know our enemies, we have come to know their plans and their methods of operation.

□ 1345

As we see them more clearly, we are increasingly able to uncover their networks and locate their hiding places. But we should not expect an easy success. Our enemies have many allies and have sunk deep roots that will not easily be torn out.

Even as I speak, our warriors are fighting for us and for our country far away from their homes. I am proud that my stepson and my daughter-in-law are two of those warriors who served in Iraq and Lindsey in Afghanistan as well.

We pray for the success of all of our personnel in harm's way, knowing that victory will not be achieved in one decisive battle but in many small ones and fought in many ways and in many places around the globe.

Let us remember this as we prepare our defenses and make our plans to seek out and destroy those who would destroy us.

We must not deceive ourselves with the hope that this threat will just go

away, that our enemies will tire of the battle, that they will experience a change of heart, and that they will renounce the evil that they have committed, and instead, we know that they will eagerly plan to do so again.

We must remember that we cannot hide, that we must not fall prey to the easy belief that there are easy solutions because, in fact, there are none.

But there is no room for despair, Madam Speaker. For more than two centuries, our country has risen to meet the challenges that at the time seemed impossible, when the odds against us seemed to be too great, and the path to victory seemed difficult to see. But we have always prevailed.

So on this day of remembrance, Madam Speaker, let us reflect upon all those whom we have lost, on all those who guard us still today, and on the task remaining for all of us, and pledge to do our duty as have all the generations that have preceded us.

God bless the United States of America, now and always.

With that, Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of our time.

Mr. ACKERMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution and yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, this resolution pays homage to the lives lost on the 11th of September in 2001 and recognizes this anniversary as a time of solemn commemoration. It extends deepest condolences to the friends, families and loved ones of the innocent victims of the terrorist attacks; it expresses gratitude to the leaders and citizens of other countries who assisted, supported, and stood by the United States in the aftermath of the attacks; and it honors the Nation's first responders, Armed Forces and others whose valiant efforts are a credit to their country and who continue to keep us safe.

Each of us remembers exactly where we were on 9/11 when we heard the tragic news. We remember the days of unity that followed when we acted together to protect this country from those determined to harm us and undermine our way of life.

Last year, we took a major step in furtherance of that goal by enacting, with bipartisan support, legislation to implement the recommendations of the 9/11 Commission, in both its domestic and foreign policy dimensions. By doing so, we addressed major security vulnerabilities and improved our homeland security across the board. I call on the President to continue his work to fully implement that act.

Al Qaeda remains a serious threat to the United States. In particular, the al Qaeda leadership that was responsible for ordering the attacks on September 11 has been reconstituted in the tribal areas of Pakistan. From that safe haven, they continue to pose danger to the world and increasingly threaten American troops in Afghanistan.

And this is more than just a military campaign. In the battle against ex-

tremists, ideas matter as much as ammunition, and this Nation must employ its soft power—its moral, economic, financial, diplomatic and cultural resources—to the very fullest.

The global realities of the 21st century require us to use the full range of nonmilitary tools as a fundamental pillar of our national security. We in Congress must support full funding for our international affairs programs. They bolster our national security by allowing us to work with foreign partners to track down terrorists overseas, to secure dangerous weapons wherever they are found, and to help stabilize fragile states.

Madam Speaker, this country is in the midst of a competitive election campaign. The stakes could not be higher. But today we set aside all of that to remember what unites us is greater than that which divides us. We all love our country and seek to keep it safe in these perilous times.

Madam Speaker, none of us will forget what happened 7 years ago today. We will always remember the victims of 9/11 and the loved ones who survived them. We still have unfinished work. Congress still needs to act, and hopefully soon, to provide the care to the people who rushed to Ground Zero to help others, as well as the thousands who worked on the "pile" in the aftermath to rebuild the site.

We owe those heroes of 9/11 the care and compensation they deserve. We will always honor the first responders who lost their lives that day—and those in uniform who risk their lives today and every day to defend America.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia, the ranking member on the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, Mr. DAVIS, who lost many friends and constituents at the Pentagon on that fateful day 7 years ago.

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. I thank my friend for yielding.

The passage of time should bring perspective, a clarity of thought and vision only possible from a distance. Seven years after this Nation was savagely attacked by terrorists, we have to ask: What should we discern today looking back at those events, and what lessons are the silenced voices of the dead still urging us to heed?

But grief numbs the painful past, and complacency can obscure our view of future perils. We pause to mourn, to remember, to pay homage to those lost, not out of ritual obligation, but in solemn self-interest. We invoke the cherished memories of the victims of September 11, 2001, to rekindle the timeless flame of vigilance in the living. If we forget those lost, more will perish.

Today, the Pentagon memorial to 9/11's heroes is being dedicated. A permanent shrine to the 184 people who gave their lives there 7 years ago, it stands

as a serene reminder of their sacrifice. It should inspire us, in their memory, to honor all those who fight to defend America and advance freedom every day.

Our remembrance of the past should also light the path through present challenges. Seven years ago, the price of a barrel of oil was \$20. Today, it's over \$100. Dependence on foreign energy sources adds to the vulnerabilities exploited seven Septembers ago and constrains our options in trying to make America and the world more secure. Honoring the sacrifices of 9/11 today calls us all to put aside personal convenience and political bias in the struggle against global carbon addiction.

Our attention span can be short. In the age of the 24/7 cable news cycle, 7 years is an eternity. But to those who attacked us, it's just seven grains of sand in the arid desert of their malevolent thousand-year campaign of horror. Each September 11 should remind us of the brevity of our time here, the preciousness of each life, and the urgency of the challenges we still face.

A great American author said, "There is a sacredness in tears. They are not the mark of weakness, but of power. They speak more eloquently than 10,000 tongues. They are messengers of overwhelming grief and unspeakable love." Today's tears convey messages of grief and love to those lost 7 years ago in New York City, Shanksville, Pennsylvania, and at the Pentagon.

I urge passage of this resolution.

Mr. ACKERMAN. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to recognize now for 3 minutes the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere, the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL).

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution, and I thank my friend from New York (Mr. ACKERMAN) for yielding to me.

I speak obviously as an American, but I also speak as a New Yorker. And, Madam Speaker, there isn't a New Yorker alive, as there isn't an American alive, whose life was not changed as a result of what happened 7 years ago today on September 11, 2001. I lost many constituents in the attack on the World Trade Center, lost many friends, and even today, every week when I fly back into New York and I look at the landscape of New York City, I always imagine where the Twin Towers would be and know that the landscape has changed forever.

But even more importantly than the landscape, it's what was done to all of us as Americans on that day. I think we lost our innocence that day. I think the feeling that somehow or other we could never be attacked because we had the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans protecting us went out the window, and we realized that we were as vulnerable as anyone else.

The evil people who forced the planes to fly into the World Trade Center have

many friends who are still around and would still do us harm, and we as a Nation have to be resolved, to be prepared to fight against terrorism, yes, conduct the war on terror. I know some don't like that phrase, but there is a war on terror, and we have to make sure that we do everything possible to win that war on terror.

As was mentioned before, we all remember where we were that day when we first heard the news. We all remember how we felt, and I remember a day or two after the carnage going down there, looking around, and standing in disbelief and saying I can't believe that this is New York, I can't believe that what I'm seeing isn't just a dream, I can't believe that I'm not going to pinch myself and wake up.

Let me say that we still have a fight on our hands. It's also a fight to honor our first responders, to say thank you continuously to those who protect us, and to remind ourselves that there are literally thousands upon thousands of New Yorkers and people in other States who came down in the aftermath of the World Trade Center catastrophe and helped people. And those people, as a result, have difficulty and health problems today, and we as a Nation must continue to make sure that these people are protected and taken care of and not turn the other way and look the other way.

Right now, the New York delegation is fighting to make sure that the first responders and others who helped people and who became sick as a result are not turned away and that we are taking care of them, and let us resolve to continue to do that and more in the aftermath of September 11.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution, and I think that the Congress unanimously should speak with one voice and say, Never Again.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Africa and Global Health of our Foreign Affairs Committee, who knows the personal suffering of 9/11 as he represents family members of the victims and lost over 50 fellow citizens from his congressional district when the World Trade Center towers were hit.

□ 1400

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I thank my good friend, the distinguished ranking member, ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN, for yielding. And Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the resolution.

Despite the passage of 7 years, Madam Speaker, the scars from the attack on our country on September 11, 2001 remain. They remain from the loss of the lives of nearly 3,000 innocent men, women and children, including over 50 men and women from my own district, the 4th District of New Jersey.

Over the course of these several years—as a matter of fact, almost right

away—I got to know several of the widows and the loved ones and was so moved and so impressed by their love for the victims. Their loss was—is—excruciatingly painful. But the families also had a great sense that we needed to do more to ensure that this never happens again. And whether it be the "Jersey Girls" who walked the halls of this Congress, strongly advocating for the establishment of the 9/11 Commission, or the others—I even actually hired one of the individuals who lost a loved one in my office to do case work. And her sensitivity and her sense of concern for those who suffered irreparable loss that day has been inspiring to me as it has been to members of our delegation in New Jersey and so many others as well.

The scars remain, obviously, Madam Speaker, in the painful void in the lives of the families who sought in vain to make some sense of their horrific and tragic loss. And the scars remain embedded in the fabric of our society, which has had to learn to cope with the reality of a world where indiscriminate large-scale attacks on human life are a constant threat.

Madam Speaker, while recognizing the extraordinary efforts and courage of America's first responders—the firefighters, police officers, emergency response personnel, the heroes—it was also apparent from the terrorist attacks that our Nation had much to learn. We had to craft policies to better protect our people.

I was one of those, among so many others, who advocated early and consistently for a commission to chronicle the facts, missteps and opportunities lost leading up to the tragedy and to develop a well-informed, thoughtful strategy to reduce the future risk of an attack. The 9/11 Commission—that was chaired so ably by Governor Tom Kean, the former Governor of New Jersey, and former chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Lee Hamilton—issued an historic, incisive report, a comprehensive report which, together with subsequent legislation, was not only thoroughly examined by House and Senate committees, but virtually all of the recommendations were enacted into law. The whole thrust, post 9/11, Madam Speaker, is to mitigate and, God willing, prevent such a tragedy from ever occurring again.

Madam Speaker, we must be diligent in searching for and implementing new means for responding to developing threats. Our enemies are constantly searching for our vulnerabilities, and our ability to remain ahead of them is critical to our very survival.

I want to thank Mr. HOYER for introducing this piece of legislation which gives us the opportunity to have an official solemn expression. It extends our deepest condolences to all who suffered the loss of a loved one as a result of the attacks here in Washington and in New York and in Pennsylvania. To honor those who courageously risked and

even sacrificed their lives, some firefighters bravely went up those stairs at the World Trade Center knowing that it was fraught with unbelievable danger to their own lives. The legislation recognizes the service and sacrifice of our military personnel and their families who continue to strive to protect our country both here and abroad, and to continue to take all appropriate actions, and to do so, I would submit, in a bipartisan way to defend and protect our Nation.

This is a very good resolution and a very solemn day for America.

Mr. ACKERMAN. Madam Speaker, it is now my pleasure to yield 3 minutes to the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, the distinguished gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON).

Mr. SKELTON. I thank the gentleman.

I thank Majority Leader HOYER and Minority Leader BOEHNER for crafting this elegant, bipartisan resolution today, solemnly marking the tremendous tragedy of 9/11 and honoring the thousands of Americans who have worked since to recover and stop a similar event from happening again.

And although the aftermath of the 9/11 attacks will resonate for generations, the terrorists' cold-blooded violence will never break the American spirit, alter our values, or shake our resolve.

The job of protecting the American people is a perpetual responsibility. We are blessed with dedicated men and women in uniform and civilian roles who serve our Nation with honor here at home as well as abroad.

As we remember the fallen today, all of us must renew our commitment to do all that is necessary to protect our families, our communities, and our Nation.

I cannot say enough in recognition of the incredible sacrifices being made by military families around the world. Time and again, we grow concerned that the burden for them will be too great, and yet they've continued to amaze us with their dedication to country and devotion to service, not to mention their unsurpassed skill.

I still worry that we have asked too much of these few Americans and too little of the rest of us. But I cannot be prouder of those in uniform and their families.

Seven years ago, al Qaeda terrorists intent on destroying symbols of American power ruthlessly killed thousands of innocent people. The genesis of the 9/11 attacks emerged from al Qaeda bases in Afghanistan. I remain deeply concerned that the United States has not given the war in Afghanistan the priority it deserves. That concern was only reinforced yesterday by the testimony of the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff before the House Armed Services Committee. Admiral Mullen testified that the United States is not yet winning in Afghanistan. This is unacceptable, particularly when military and intelligence officials predict that this volatile region is the most likely

source of a future attack against our country.

On this day of memory for loss and sacrifice, my resolve to do my part in performing Congress' unique and necessary role in preventing a recurrence of such attack only grows stronger.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS), the ranking member of the Oversight Subcommittee on National Security and Foreign Affairs, as well as a member of the Intelligence Subcommittee on the Homeland Security Committee. He also has experienced the dramatic impact of the 9/11 attacks as he lost so many constituents and continues to this day to comfort and assist the over 80 families impacted by that attack.

Mr. SHAYS. Madam Speaker, 9/11 was a wake-up call from hell. We all know how we reacted to it, but the weeks that followed for those of us in the greater New York area had special meaning. It was a very poignant time.

I think of the family of Joe Coppo, whose son Joseph, at the time a college student, said goodbye to him at a service in New Canaan. He talked about his dad and said, "Dad, you wanted me to become an adult. You taught me so many things." This is a young man who is now a marine and served in Iraq. He told us of all the things that his dad wanted him to learn. And then he said, "Dad, I have learned from you. Don't worry, I'm an adult now." And then looking at his mom he said, "I'll be there to take care of mom."

The next week in the same church, Frank Fetchet, in talking about his son Brad and all the things he wanted him to learn, said, "Son, I learned far more from you than I learned from me."

I think of a service in Easton, at a small New England church that was built hundreds of years ago and was so small that most people couldn't fit in. It was a beautiful sunny day, and most of the congregation was outside. They were talking about a young father, a young mother, and a precious 3-year-old child who were on the plane that brought down the second Twin Towers.

They talk about Peter Hanson, his wife Sue Kim, and their daughter Christine. They talked about the father and the mother, and then they had the nursery school teachers where their 3-year-old child attended school, speak about precious Christine. They ended by asking us to hold hands and sing Christine's favorite song, "The Barney Song."

When I left, Peter's parents wanted to see me and said, "This can't be about anger and hate." They were sweetly telling me about what it couldn't be, and I was thinking I needed to comfort them.

On this day, September 11th, I think of a family, Neal and Jean Coleman, and with their only remaining son, who the next day were saying goodbye to their two sons who perished, Scott and Keith. It was a candlelight vigil, and they were talking about their beautiful young sons who had so much to live

for. When the service was over, the parents insisted on seeing me. They said to me the same thing, the exact same thing, the Hansons had said "This can't be about anger and hate."

I think about Beverly Eckert, who met her husband years ago in junior high school, Sean Rooney. She called him on the phone because she thought he might be in one of the Twin Towers, and he was. He told her, "Honey, I can't get out of the building." And she said, "Go upstairs. Go to the top and you get to the observation floor and be rescued." So she spoke to him as he went to the top floor but the door was locked. She spoke to her husband for more than a half an hour knowing it was the last time they would ever speak, and said goodbye to him as the building collapsed.

Well, we know it can't be about anger and hate, but it is a wake-up call. There is more than one inconvenient truth that confronts us. The one the 9/11 Commission talks about, Islamic terrorists, who would do us harm at home and abroad.

We are confronting Islamic terrorists in Iraq and in Afghanistan, in Europe, in Asia, in North and South America. We are confronting them not out of anger and hate, but with the steely resolve that Americans are known for.

God bless the 9/11 families. God bless those who tried to save them. God bless all who live in this great country. We will prevail!

Mr. ACKERMAN. I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to a member of the Committee on Financial Services, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. CARSON).

Mr. CARSON of Indiana. Madam Speaker, I come to the floor today with a heavy heart as we remember and pay our respects to those brave Americans we lost in the September 11 terrorist attacks.

But Madam Speaker, I also come to the floor today with a feeling of resilience and determination, a resilience and determination that says we must remain vigilant in dismantling those terrorist networks intent on doing us harm; a resilience and determination that mandates that we give our intelligence agencies the resources they need to neutralize these rogue organizations that target our citizens and threaten the security of our homeland.

Having served as a police officer and a supervising watch officer with the Intelligence Fusion Center at the Indiana Department of Homeland Security, I know firsthand about the security threats facing our Nation. And in order to successfully combat these threats, it is going to take a sustained and concerted effort from all of us. Therefore, it is my hope that we use this anniversary, Madam Speaker, as an opportunity to remember our fallen brethren, but also to reaffirm our commitment to protecting our citizens and our homeland.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN),

ranking member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science and Related Agencies, because over 700 people from New Jersey lost their lives on this day 7 years ago.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Speaker, even after the remarkably emotional ceremonies on the House steps and at the Pentagon this morning, it is still hard to believe that 7 years have passed since tragedy struck in lower Manhattan and in the fields of Pennsylvania and at the Pentagon. It seems like only yesterday. In that time, we have mourned the loss of so many innocent people, learned many lessons, and have become stronger as a Nation.

The events of that day demonstrated the truest form of evil our Nation has encountered, but in the face of that evil, good arose. Firefighters, police and EMS personnel rushed to the scene in lower Manhattan and at the other sites. They saw a danger in front of them, but were determined to help those inside the Towers. Strangers helped each other out of the buildings knowing the risks they faced; neighbors and friends consoled one another; and we saw Americans from all walks of life stand united side by side, waiving the stars and stripes and lighting candles to honor those loved ones missing or lost.

Others gave in other ways, giving blood, donating to charity, or volunteering across our country. The best America has to offer was brought out by those terrible events of that fateful day. And we made a promise that morning that we would never forget, and we won't.

We are here this afternoon honoring those lost and remembering the sacrifices of those who serve us. We have not forgotten, and we never will. Seven years later, we remember and we gather. We remember those lost on September 11, 2001; 3,000 Americans, 700 from my home State, and people from more than 80 other countries around the world.

□ 1415

That morning too many of our friends and neighbors left for work, never to return home again. There is no doubt about it: The character and resolve of America is still strong. Let us take this time to honor and remember those whom we lost that day.

God bless you, those we lost, and God bless the United States of America.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend debate time by an additional 20 minutes, equally divided.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ACKERMAN. Madam Speaker, it is now my pleasure to recognize for 2 minutes a very distinguished Member from Long Island, a member of the Committee on Appropriations (Mr. ISRAEL).

Mr. ISRAEL. I thank my good friend and colleague and neighbor, Mr. ACKERMAN.

Madam Speaker, 7 years ago, they say, changed everything. There were more funerals than we thought were imaginable, more tears, more despair, more a sense of loss. But there were also more flags in this country than ever, more pride and more unity.

I remember how the people of my congressional district responded. I remember the vigil at Heckscher Park in Huntington, the elementary students at the Idle Hour School in Oakdale planting a garden, the thousands of people who converged on Cow Harbor Park in Northport, the candlelight vigils in Commack including one that will be held this evening. I remember attending a recovery workers conference several months after the attacks on 9/11 and speaking to a gentleman who in very painful breaths and labored breathing said to me, "Congressman, I'm not sure I am going to survive what I did. Will you take care of my family?" I remember the Viggianos and the Downys and the Murphys and over a hundred other families who lost somebody on that day.

It is important to remember these things, but it's also important to act. They need not only our commemoration, they need our health care. They need our continued moral support. They need our continued support in every sense of the word.

We remember these things, and we also remember those who did us great harm that day. Those who continue to live in caves in Pakistan and Afghanistan. We will not forget them either, and we support the courage and the bravery of those in the military who continue to pursue them.

Madam Speaker, I would make one other point, and that is this: Earlier today we assembled as Republicans and Democrats on the steps of the Capitol and sang "God Bless America." We did the same thing on 9/11 hours after the attack. I hope that we will remember the unity that we displayed on that dreadful day and the unity that we displayed several hours ago and continue to work together to move our country forward, not just in the memory of those who perished and those who suffered on 9/11, but to make this country a better place for them.

God bless them. God bless America.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Speaker, at this time I would like to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA), a member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

Mr. FOSSELLA. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, it's been suggested that September 11 was a tragic day. Indeed it was. But the reality is there were thousands of individual tragedies that occurred.

Time has given us the perspective to look back and understand what really happened. It has given us the ability to look back and see how individual fami-

lies have dealt with their loss. Staten Island and Brooklyn alone lost more than 300 people. If you go drive around the streets of Staten Island today, you will see street names with the names of those lost on September 11 as a constant reminder of the extent of the carnage and the damage.

I have been to memorial runs. I've seen scholarships offered in the names of the deceased. I've seen families try to tell their young children, who are probably too young at the time to understand, what it meant when Daddy wasn't coming home anymore, when Mom wasn't coming home. These children are at an age now that they can begin to appreciate that they'll never have a dad again. There were hundreds of them on Staten Island alone and thousands across the country of young children who lost their fathers and lost their mothers.

The role we have here is very simple, I think. That is to protect the American people and to ensure an attack like that never happens again. The most powerful way we can memorialize September 11, and as our own private thoughts and prayers and to offer to extend a helping hand to those in need, but as Members of Congress I think we have a solemn responsibility and duty to stand up against the evil, against our true enemies who want not to just destroy this country but our way of life, and forever may we remember those who paid so dearly with their lives on September 11, 2001.

Mr. ACKERMAN. Madam Speaker, I am very pleased now to yield 2 minutes to the distinguished chairwoman of the Subcommittee on State and Foreign Operations, the distinguished NITA LOWEY.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, today is a solemn day for New Yorkers and all Americans as we remember the men, women, children who lost their lives 7 years ago on September 11, 2001. For many of us the wounds of that terrible day are still raw, as are the reminders that are now woven into our daily lives. The pain associated with the loss of loved ones, the still incomplete skyline of Manhattan, the terror alerts, the checkpoints, the baggage searches and the war.

The attacks of September 11 were intended to strike at the heart of our country, our values, and our way of life. In spite of this incredible act of hatred and violence, however, Americans remain united not only in our resolve to defeat those who want to do us harm but in our unwavering support for our Armed Forces, first responders, and the intelligence community who have answered the call to protect us at home and abroad. It is in this spirit that we remain committed to honoring the memories of all who lost their lives on that horrible day and commending those who continue to risk their lives since then to bolster our homeland security, protect our ideals and values, keep our communities safe, and ensure that America never again experiences such an evil act of violence on our soil.

Thank you, Mr. ACKERMAN, for sponsoring this resolution, and God bless America.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Speaker, I would like to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. BARRETT), an esteemed member of our Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, today we remember all those lost on September 11, 2001, a day that changed America forever. No American will ever forget where they were on that fateful morning as the images began to flash across the television screens. September 11, 2001 shook us to our core. And while our hearts broke, our spirits did not. In fact, Madam Speaker, they grew stronger. My thoughts and prayers are with the families and friends of those innocent individuals who died on that fateful morning. Seven years later lessons have been learned. Our security, intelligence capabilities, and our inter-governmental communications have all improved, but we must always remain vigilant.

On this day also, Madam Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to our Armed Forces who have answered the call of service after 9/11. Their dedication and sacrifice cannot be overlooked. Every day we live in peace and freedom we owe to them. The passage of time will heal the scars from September 11, but we will never forget.

Mr. ACKERMAN. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the member of the Committee on Appropriations, the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR).

Ms. KAPTUR. I thank the distinguished chairman for yielding and congratulate Congressman ACKERMAN on this resolution.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support today on the anniversary of 9/11, 2001, and to pay tribute to the over 3,000 Americans who lost their lives in New York, at the Pentagon, and in Pennsylvania.

Let me remember that day through the life of one man, a retired air traffic controller, Mr. John Werth, a constituent who was on duty that day at the Major Air Control Center located in Oberlin, Ohio, in our Ninth Congressional District of Ohio. His professionalism and attention to duty that terrible day saved hundreds, literally thousands of lives, though in the end he was not able to prevent the crash of United flight 93, which went down over Shanksville, Pennsylvania, and in which 40 of the lives lost that day remain forever in our memory.

In today's issue of USA Today, which I shall include in the RECORD, Mr. Werth's photo and story appear on the front page. It is appropriate that after all these years some of the heroic stories of that day become more fully available to the public. Mr. Werth's clearheaded efforts, under great pressure and amid great national confusion, diverted aircraft away from the hijacked plane, saving lives. As pro-

fessional air traffic controllers in the employ of the Government of the United States, he and his colleagues worked hand in hand with our military to do the best they could under the most trying of circumstances. His three decades of experience served America well and cannot be overstated. He, and I know his colleagues across our Nation, acted with courage and dispatch. And we all respect them deeply. They carry with them in their memories of that day the transmissions from those cockpits. There is no question he and his colleagues literally saved thousands of lives by safely landing thousands of flights across this country. They avoided midair collisions and, for their grace under pressure, deserve every recognition and medal of honor the American people can bestow. They hold our admiration, they hold our gratitude, and they hold our respect for their patriotism and attention to duty. We are forever indebted to them.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ACKERMAN. I yield the gentleman an additional 15 seconds.

Ms. KAPTUR. I thank the gentleman very much.

On behalf of the American people and certainly the citizens of Ohio who remain extremely proud of John Werth and his colleagues and his air controller associates across our country, please let the record show we extend our abiding thanks on this historic day. We extend our deep remembrances to the families and communities still affected. And we ask God to bless America and help us lead the world to a more peaceful day.

[From USA Today, Sept. 11, 2008]

7 YEARS LATER, THE TERROR IS STILL VIVID
(By Alan Levin)

BERLIN, OHIO—He spent most of his life controlling airplanes. But on this day seven years ago, United Flight 93 was beyond control.

Cleveland Center air-traffic controller John Werth had never heard anything like it—the sounds of an animalistic struggle crackling over his radio. He heard screaming, hollering and two guttural groans coming from the cockpit.

The horror of one of the four 9/11 suicide hijackings was playing out, Werth tells USA Today in his first public recounting of the day that forever changed America.

"I lost 40 people that day," Werth says of the desperate efforts he and his colleagues made to communicate with Flight 93 and keep other planes away from it until the jet crashed in a rural Pennsylvania field.

Today, the story of that flight is well known—in books, movies and tales of heroism about the passengers who tried to retake the jet from four al-Qaeda terrorists, and probably prevented an attack on the White House or U.S. Capitol. For Werth, it's been a vivid—if largely private—reality. He was there. He heard it all.

Werth's account provides new details about what happened as the hijacking unfolded and how the chaos in the skies caused alarm and confusion for controllers and national security forces.

For seven years, Werth, 61, hasn't told his story publicly, initially because he was not allowed to because of a government subpoena

related to the prosecution of al-Qaeda operative Zacarias Moussaoui, and later because Werth didn't want the attention. Now, Werth's ready to discuss it and set the record straight.

It was Werth who heard the transmission from Flight 93 that suggested a bomb was aboard. The transmission, in a thick accent and broken English, likely was from hijacker pilot Ziad Jarrah, the 9/11 Commission determined later.

The bomb was apparently a bluff, a threat the hijackers used to try to control the passengers.

At the time, Werth says, it created a new level of alarm among the controllers clearing other planes out of the wayward path of Flight 93, which had departed from Newark, N.J., that morning and flown into Ohio before making a U-turn toward Washington.

What if, Werth wondered, the hijackers had a bomb—maybe even a nuclear device? How far would Werth have to keep other jets from a nuclear bomb's shock wave? Twenty miles? Thirty?

Every time Werth turned other planes away from Flight 93, the hijacked jet seemed to surge toward them, he recalls, raising questions about what the hijackers were trying to do. At the time, he knew that some passenger jets were missing and that one had hit a World Trade Center tower in New York.

"I'm saying, 'What is he doing?'" Werth recalls. "'Is this about a midair collision.'" an attempt to ram another passenger jet with Flight 93?

All the while, uncertainty gripped the nation—and Cleveland Center, which oversees a wide swath of the nation's skies between Chicago and New York.

"SOMETHING WAS REALLY OFF"

That morning began routinely for Werth as he sat in front of his radar screen and radio, surrounded by maps and computers. Soon, the news began trickling down to him.

Two jets were "lost" over New York. Someone said a small plane (actually a jet, it turned out) had hit the World Trade Center in New York. A supervisor told him to try to contact American Airlines Flight 77, which had gone missing over Kentucky.

"That's when I knew something was really off," he says.

He was also told to keep an eye on Delta Air Lines Flight 1989, which had taken off from Boston. Amid the confusion, controllers in Boston worried it was connected to the jets missing in New York. Those jets, American Airlines Flight 11 and United 175, also had departed from Boston.

Finally came word that a second plane, a large jet, had hit New York's twin towers.

The pilots of Flight 93, headed west to San Francisco from Newark, arrived at 9:24 a.m. in Werth's control sector, a roughly 100-by-100-mile patch in the Cleveland area that handles only high-altitude traffic. The Boeing 757 carried seven crewmembers and 37 passengers, including the four hijackers. Within four minutes of arriving in Werth's sector, according to the 9/11 Commission Report and other government documents, the hijackers had launched a violent takeover of the jet.

During the struggle, one of the pilots tried to make a distress call or inadvertently switched on the radio's microphone, allowing Werth and other planes in the area to overhear what was happening aboard Flight 93.

Werth says most of the sounds of the struggle were unintelligible. There were screams and groans. Werth recalls turning to another controller. "I looked at him and said, 'Dave, did that sound the same to you as it did to me?'" He just kind of looked at me wide-eyed and nodded."

He knew another flight was probably under attack, but which one? "Somebody call Cleveland?" he radioed. No one replied.

Thirty-three seconds later came a second broadcast from the cockpit. It also had the sounds of a struggle, but this time Werth made out a few words: "Get out of here. Get out of here."

About that time, Flight 93 descended about 700 feet. By then, Werth was pretty sure the flight had been hijacked. What were the hijackers up to? Why do they want to be over Cleveland? Why are they this far west? I thought at first, well, you've got the Sears Tower (in Chicago) straight west," he says.

There were no procedures or training exercises for such an emergency, Werth says, so he made it up as he went along. He asked other crews whether they had heard the scuffle over the radio. When they replied, he knew they were still OK.

The hijacked jet became erratic. It sped up and started gaining on another United flight. Werth commanded the second jet to turn right. Seconds later, Flight 93 turned to the right, too.

Minutes later, as Flight 93 climbed from 35,000 to 41,000 feet, Werth told Delta Flight 1989 to turn right to clear it away from the hijacked jet. Then Flight 93 made a 180-degree turn back toward the east, forcing Werth to move the Delta flight back out of the way. "Delta 89, we're gonna go the other way," he radioed.

As Flight 93 passed over Akron, headed by that time in the direction of Washington, Werth heard a supervisor call out that a jet had just struck the Pentagon.

"IT'S THE DELTA!"

Before United 93 had even checked in with Werth, a supervisor had asked him to watch Delta 1989, a westbound flight from Boston to Los Angeles. It was 60 miles east of his sector, flying behind the United jet.

Werth has never been sure who called the facility to warn about the flight or why, and other accounts have been murky. The flight was a Boeing 767 like two other hijacked flights out of Boston. It would have been logical to suspect that it, too, might have been a target.

As Werth struggled to keep other jets away from United 93, he had to turn the Delta flight several times. The pilots responded normally. He couldn't be sure of anything that day, but it seemed a safe bet that the Delta flight hadn't been hijacked.

However, someone in the military seemed to have mixed up the Delta flight with the hijacked jet. A supervisor rushed up to Werth and said, "It's the Delta, it's the Delta!" Werth recalls. She told him that a military liaison on the phone had confirmed that the Delta jet was hijacked.

Werth told her he was pretty sure United 93 had been hijacked, not the Delta one. A few moments later, she came back.

"He's fine—at least for now," Werth told her.

After consulting again on the phone, she returned again. "They said it's a confirmed hijack and a bomb threat," she told him. It was United 93 that had made the bomb threats, Werth thought. That convinced him they had to be confusing the two flights.

"Tell them they're full of it!" Werth says he replied. "I thought, 'God, don't (have military jets that were being scrambled) go after the wrong plane.'"

At 9:44 a.m., the Delta pilots requested a change of course from Werth. The same concerns about their safety had been passed on to the company, and dispatchers had ordered it to land as soon as possible in Cleveland.

As it turned out, the military was in no position to shoot down Delta 1989, but Werth didn't know that. He followed the flight on radar until it landed safely.

Flight 93 didn't make another radio transmission after 9:39 a.m. Werth watched on

radar as the jet crashed near Shanksville, Pa., at 10:03.

A BOND WITH FLIGHT 93

Werth retired in 2003 without ever having made an air-traffic error during his 32-year tenure, according to the Federal Aviation Administration, a remarkable record in an era when computers automatically track when planes get too close together.

He says he has focused his life on his wife, Mary Kay, and his passion, golf. He says he has watched with occasional outrage as he has been portrayed in movies and books about 9/11 by people who had never spoken to him.

Today, he will attend a memorial service in Shanksville for the crew and passengers of Flight 93. He's not sentimental or emotional about that day, but he feels a bond with the victims.

"It's hard, when you're a controller, to lose an aircraft," he says. "When there is absolutely nothing you can do and you're not in control, it's doubly hard."

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. JORDAN of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I rise today to join my colleagues in strong support of this important resolution. Today we pause to remember nearly 3,000 who were killed, and thousands more who were injured, on that fateful morning 7 years ago. We remember the unspeakable evil we saw that morning, the terror that confronted us on our own shores. But we also remember the heroism of countless ordinary Americans who did extraordinary things that tragic day and in the weeks and months that followed.

Like the firefighters, paramedics, police officers, and other first responders who rushed into crumbling burning buildings, risking and giving their lives to do their duty and to save others, and, of course, the millions of Americans who gathered in church to pray, in communities centers and schools to organize relief for victims, and lined up around the corners to give blood. When evil confronted America that day, we did not flinch, we did not back down, and we did not surrender.

In the 7 years that have passed since that day, our Nation has remained on offense against the threat of radical Islamic extremism. It is a struggle that will define our generation and shape the next American century. We did not choose this battle, but we will meet it, as Americans always have, and we must be victorious.

I would again like to express my gratitude to the United States Armed Forces. Hundreds of thousands of soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines have answered the call of their country in her hour of need. They and their families have made countless sacrifices. Over 4,500 have given what President Lincoln called the fullest measure of devotion to their country. As long as this threat exists and Americans troops are deployed in harm's way, they must have the full support of this Congress. On this day when we look back and remember, let us gain strength from the examples of bravery

and courage we have seen over the last 7 years. We must honor the legacy of the fallen and stand united against the continued threats to our country.

I ask my colleagues to join me in renewing our commitment to these principles that have made us the home of the brave and will continue to keep us the home of the free.

Mr. ACKERMAN. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Subcommittee on Disability Assistance and Memorial Affairs, the distinguished gentleman from New York's 19th Congressional District.

□ 1430

Mr. HALL of New York. While the terrorists were able to destroy the World Trade Towers in New York City, and damage the Pentagon on September 11, 2001, they did not take into account the indomitable American spirit.

My most lasting image of that day is not planes flying into buildings or towers collapsing. I remember the people—firefighters, police officers, EMTs, ordinary men and women—doing everything in their power to help. I think of all the people who rushed downtown, without regard to their own safety, determined to do what they could do for others. They clearly demonstrated to our enemies that our spirit cannot be broken and that we are determined to confront any threat to our national security.

The United States will never give in to terrorism and we will never shirk from our duty to defend our country and the principles for which it stands.

I urge all Americans to honor those who lost their lives on September 11, and to commit ourselves to whatever sacrifices it may take to prevent such an attack from taking place again.

Also, I'd like to especially recognize a constituent and friend, named Jay Winuk, the founder of MyGoodDeed.org, an organization he created to further honor the victims, families, and survivors of September 11, by encouraging the government to recognize that day as a national day of community service, and to encourage people to perform good deeds to mark the date.

Jay's brother, Glenn Winuk, was a volunteer firefighter and attorney working at a Manhattan law firm on 9/11. He lost his life at the World Trade Center after helping to evacuate everyone from his office, and then rushing back into the South Tower, looking for others to save. When he was last seen alive, Glenn was helping people escape the tower and reach safety.

Many rescue and recovery workers volunteered their time and efforts in the hours and days following the attack. Jay has found a unique and touching way of honoring all their efforts and ensuring that the heroes of that day are not forgotten. Through the work of citizens like Glenn and Jay Winuk, this country remains as great

and as powerful as it is, and we should all recognize and remember them, and all those who lost their lives, or whose lives were forever changed on that day.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. I'm pleased to yield 2 minutes to a member of the Committee on Homeland Security and the ranking member of its Subcommittee on Transportation Security and Infrastructure Protection, the gentleman from California (Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN).

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. I thank the gentlelady for yielding.

Madam Speaker, 7 years ago, September 11, 2001, a day that will live in infamy, we suffered as a Nation the greatest attack on our shores since a similar day some six decades previous. That dastardly attack resulted in a unification of this country such as we had not seen before. Similarly, the attack some 7 years ago brought a unity to this Nation that we have been lacking for some period of time. In the ensuing days and years, we have seen remarkable selfless dedication to serve by men and women in uniform in our Armed Forces, and those who are serving us, even to this point, as our first responders.

So we have to ask, much as Lincoln asked at his famous address at Gettysburg, recognizing that we cannot consecrate the grounds that were attacked more than they have been consecrated by the sacrifices of our fellow citizens, what can we do to fulfill our obligation?

I would just say this. The best way we can maintain our commitment to those who sacrificed and those who have suffered, and still suffer, is to recognize the continuation of the threat against us, the urgency of the matter before us, and the fact that we cannot in any way lag in our responsibility to respond to that threat.

There's a great temptation because we have not been so attacked in the last 7 years to believe it just has happened. But we have been able to forestall attacks because of tremendous sacrifice by many men and women serving on behalf of this Nation, who continue to serve.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. I'm pleased to yield the gentleman such additional time as he may consume.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. It would be the height of tragedy, Madam Speaker, if we were to fail to back up the commitment by those who have sacrificed thus far by accepting their sacrifice as something which is a matter-of-fact circumstance. No. The only way we can honor their lives and their sacrifice is by ensuring that we maintain vigilance daily.

We take an oath to uphold the Constitution, but we take an oath beyond that. We take an oath to uphold the greatness of our fellow citizens. I would hope that we would dedicate ourselves to understand, with all the other

things we have to do as Members of Congress, that our first and foremost responsibility is to create the security within which American citizens can exercise their freedoms.

And so my plea and my prayer today is that we don't accept the successes of the last 7 years as inevitable, but we understand that they have been hard fought, and that we need to continue that fight.

I thank you for the time.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Speaker, we have no further requests for time. I yield back the balance of our time.

Mr. ACKERMAN. I'm pleased to yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from West Virginia, chairman of the Committee on Natural Resources, representing the Third Congressional District of that State, Chairman RAHALL.

Mr. RAHALL. I thank the distinguished gentleman from New York for yielding me this time.

Madam Speaker, I rise with all Americans, and indeed with most of the civilized world, in marking the seventh anniversary of the 9/11 attacks, and in doing so, remember the thousands of innocent Americans who lost their lives that day, and extend the Nation's highest prayers to their families, friends, and loved ones. I thank God for the freedom which Americans enjoy, a freedom for which American lives were lost.

Like so many of my colleagues, I attended a dedication ceremony this morning of the 9/11 Memorial at the Pentagon, where I joined Huntington, West Virginia, residents Dr. Ken and Sharon Ambrose, whose son, Dr. Paul Ambrose, was one of the 184 lives lost in the Pentagon on that American Airlines Flight 77 during that fateful day of September 11, 2001.

Indeed, Dr. Paul Ambrose was the first name called this morning when the bells were rung for each of the victims at the Pentagon. The viewing of his memorial, so beautifully etched in the grounds of the Pentagon, will truly bless his memory eternally.

This ceremony and countless others around the Nation today continue to remind us that freedom does not come free. Thousands of Americans—first responders, military service, and Guard members, law enforcement personnel, medical personnel, volunteers—continue this very day to devote themselves day in and day out to protecting the innocent in times of disaster and tragedy, risking their own lives to do so.

Over the last 7 years, thousands of Americans, both in and out of government, have worked tirelessly to improve the security of our Nation. Much progress has been made, but more work remains to be done. Our number one duties as Members of Congress, of course, are to protect the people of this country and to ensure that such a terrible tragedy never happens again. As we move forward, we all will work hard

to continue to keep our homeland secure and to seek out and defeat terrorist organizations around the world.

I thank the gentleman again for yielding.

Mr. ACKERMAN. Madam Speaker, it is now my pleasure to yield 1 minute to the Speaker of the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from California is recognized for 1 minute.

Ms. PELOSI. Thank you, Madam Speaker. I thank the gentleman for yielding. I thank him for his leadership in giving us this opportunity today, on September 11, to express our gratitude to our first responders, our sympathy to the families of 9/11, and our concern for the safety of the American people. I acknowledge his leadership role in this from his committee standpoint, but as a New Yorker who knows firsthand the horror of 9/11. So, thank you, Mr. ACKERMAN, for your leadership and for your commitment on this issue. I also thank Congresswoman ROS-LEHTINEN for her leadership in bringing this to the floor as well.

When Abraham Lincoln was a very young man, not 30 years old, he made a speech in 1838, and in it he was talking about the history of our country and important events and how sometimes they are lost in the public memory. He referred to the "silent artillery of time," sometimes referenced as "harsh artillery of time," but nonetheless, the artillery of time to dull the memory of important events.

Certainly, that is a gift if the artillery of time dulls the pain of a terrible loss. But there's no artillery powerful enough to dull the memory of 9/11, what it did to our country, what it attempted to do to our country.

The courage of the families of 9/11, who turned their grief into strength, and arguing for better policy in terms of the 9/11 Commission and the enactment of its recommendations to make America safer, their grief through strength to action, has made America safer. We have more to do.

The silent artillery of time will never diminish the appreciation or the memory of the courage of our first responders, our police, our firemen, our emergency services people, the construction workers, who went in right away, risking their lives, so that they could save other lives. Some of them lost their lives.

The silent artillery of time will never, never dull the act of cowardice on the part of these terrorists. They don't care about life or buildings. They do care about instilling fear. That is their goal, the terrorists, to instill terror.

But they did not succeed in that regard, because New York rallied. This morning, we were at the Pentagon to see the families there, and their spirit, as the Pentagon Memorial was dedicated, and referencing what happened in Pennsylvania. The indomitable spirit of the American people is too strong a force for the terrorists to succeed with.

So, again, the silent artillery of time will never, ever have us forget what happened to our country on that day, and the hatred and cowardice that inspired it.

So, here we are today, 7 years later, saying once again to the families how sorry we are, thanking them for their courage, hoping for the best for them for their children and the future. Here we are today, 7 years later, saying to the first responders, Thank you very much.

But, as some others have said here, words are not enough. There are ways that we can put into action our appreciation, and that is to recognize the health needs of those who responded on that day and whose health problems linger to this day, and some that we won't even know about into the future.

We will never forget, no matter what, what they did to minimize the toll, the death toll that might have been. We always remember because we have constant reminders of it, as well the courage of these people on a day-to-day basis still across America keeping us safe.

On this day, it drives home what we always know, that our first responsibility as elected officials is to protect the American people, make them safe in their homes, neighborhoods, towns, and communities, and ensure their national security. That is something that we must do, working together, so that we can meet any threat to our security, wherever it may occur.

In that spirit, I want to acknowledge also the courage, patriotism, and sacrifice of our men and women in uniform and their sacrifices that they are making, and that their families are making, to keep America safe.

So with all the respect in the world for President Lincoln when he was a young man, talking about the silent artillery of time, his message reminds us that, again, time may lessen pain, but it will never diminish our memory of what happened on 9/11, the courage that followed, and the responsibility we have to keep the American people safe.

God bless those families. They have done so much for our country, fresh off their tragedy. God bless those families. With their courage, God truly blessed America.

□ 1445

Mr. ACKERMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is recognized for 7¼ minutes.

Mr. ACKERMAN. Madam Speaker, a very thoughtful general once observed that the loss of 1,000 lives is a statistic, but the loss of one life was a tragedy. There were thousands of tragedies that occurred 7 years ago today. I want to talk about one of them.

It was a very long week here in Washington, that week of 9/11. It took three or four times the usual time for me to get back to New York. It was late at night. I was able to get a cab in

New York to take me down to the World Trade Center, to the pier where they had set up all of the emergency work. I went there at that hour to find my wife, who was a mental health worker, one of those people who were asked to come down and volunteer.

As I waited for her to do the things that she and so many other people were doing, I walked around. There was a long, huge wall with pictures on 8½ by 11, on napkins, on flyers that were drawn up, people who had pictures of their loved ones, their husbands, their wives, their children, if anybody saw them.

There were firemen walking around trying to console women who did not know yet if they were widows.

There were little dolls alongside the wall on the floor stretching for two blocks along this pier. They all had notes on them. They were from children who suffered the loss of parents in the Murrah Building disaster. And these notes all said things like, "When I was in trouble and frightened, someone gave me this doll to make me feel better. I send it to you and hope that you feel better."

A fire chief came over to me and asked me if I would go over and just stand by this gentleman who was all alone at the wall. It was probably midnight. And this fellow in unique garb, he was a Hassidic Jew, dressed in the traditional big brim black hat, looking very much like the Amish do with the long black coat, he stood in front of one flyer without blinking. The only thing he did was move back and forth, back and forth, staring at this picture.

I just stood next to him. And after a minute he spoke to me, without even looking at me, just staring at the picture on this flyer that looked like a younger version of himself, and he said, "That was my brother." He, I was told, was there every night doing this. "He was my brother. He called me to say good-bye."

"I told him," he said, "that he had to get out of that building. He had to get out right away." And he said to me, "I'm sitting holding hands with the young man who works in the cubicle next to mine, a young Puerto Rican kid who lives in a wheelchair, and there is no way for him to get out of this building. I told him he would not die alone, and I am just calling to say good-bye."

There is nothing anyone could say, nothing I could say. I just stood there.

There are thousands of stories, there are thousands of lives, there are tens of thousands of people who were immediately impacted by relatives who died that day, who are heroes as well, some of whom knowingly, some of whom unknowingly went to their deaths, in addition to all of those who rushed into the building to save those that they could.

As we remember the first responders, as we remember the people who dug in that pile for so many days and weeks and months, risking their own lives,

putting their health at risk and danger, as we know today, an issue that still has to be addressed, we remember also those who caused all of that anguish and pain, all of those thousands of tragedies, who changed history in that one incident, and rededicate ourselves to not being only strong, but smart, as we confront those threats and honor the memory of all those who were lost and all those who tried to help on that day.

Mr. SOUDER. Madam Speaker, it has been 7 years since the terrorist attacks that took the lives of over 3,000 men, women, and children. I join with my colleagues to offer sincere condolences to the families of the victims. We must never forget these tragic events; they have left a wound that will never heal.

I also rise to remember and honor the first responders who acted with bravery and heroism on that day and during the recovery period. During one of the worst tragedies our Nation has faced, we witnessed the most remarkable acts of self-sacrifice, courage, and compassion. It is a testament to the American spirit.

Since 9/11, we have taken steps to help anticipate and deter future attacks and prepare for a quick and effective response following an emergency. One benchmark of the progress made is the absence of further acts of terrorism on U.S. soil during the past 7 years. This has not been an accident.

The men and women serving in our Nation's Armed Forces are pursuing terrorists overseas and warrant our utmost respect and appreciation for their faithful service. Additionally, the 216,000 employees of the Department of Homeland Security deserve our gratitude for their efforts 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to gather and analyze intelligence, coordinate with State and local law enforcement, harden our borders, secure our transportation systems, and enforce the laws.

We all recognize that our foes are extremely determined and patient; even now they are looking to exploit our open and free society to carry out additional attacks. Our resolve must be even stronger to detect, deter, and respond. There is much more work to do to bolster our security and counter changing threats.

Today is a day to renew our commitment to improve our intelligence capabilities, secure our borders, support our first responders in communities large and small, and intensify our vigilance.

While the attacks occurred in New York, Washington, DC, and Pennsylvania, the Nation felt the reverberations and stood together in unprecedented unity. I urge my colleagues to put aside partisan differences and make the security of our Nation and the well-being of our military personnel fighting the war on terrorism top priorities.

Mr. HOLT. Madam Speaker, this is the day we pause and remember those who lost their lives on that terrible day 7 years ago. We also remember the heroism of the first responders, and of those who fought back against terrorists—people like the late Todd Beamer, a resident of central New Jersey. But even as we look back in sorrow and remembrance, we must also look to the future and remember our obligation to prevent other American families from enduring a similar horror in the future.

We have made progress in making our country more secure since September 11,

2001. A critical piece of legislation was enacted in August 2007 to better protect Americans from terrorism and improve our security. The legislation (H.R. 1) completed the enactment of the recommendations of the bipartisan, independent 9/11 Commission into law. This law requires 100 percent screening of cargo on passenger aircraft within 3 years and 100 percent scanning of seaborne cargo before it gets to U.S. ports within 5 years, ensures that first responders can communicate with each other in an emergency, and improves rail and mass transit security. It is disgraceful that the administration has failed to implement the law, and I will certainly do my part to keep the pressure up until they fully comply.

On the issue of meeting post-9/11 threats, I'm pleased that this Congress has taken steps to secure our rail and transit systems. As we saw with the attacks on rail and mass transit systems in Europe and India over the last few years, transit systems are prime targets. I was pleased to lead the effort last year that secured \$400 million in funding for rail and transit security grant programs—\$225 million more than President Bush requested in his budget. We still have a long way to go before our rail and transit systems are as safe as they should be, but we are finally moving in the right direction.

Madam Speaker, I support this bill and I urge my colleagues to join me in voting for it.

Mr. KUCINICH. Madam Speaker, we suffer in our remembrance of 9/11, because of the terrible loss of innocent lives on that grim day. We also suffer because 9/11 was seized as an opportunity to run a political agenda, which has set America on a course of the destruction of another nation and the destruction of our own Constitution. And we have become less secure as a result of the warped practice of pursuing peace through the exercise of preemptive military strength.

It is not simply 9/11 that needs to be remembered. We also need to remember the politicization of 9/11 and the polarizing narrative which followed, locking us into endless conflict, a war on terror which has wrought further terror worldwide and which has severely damaged our standing worldwide as an honorable, compassionate nation. As we were all victims of 9/11, so we have become victims of the interpretation of 9/11.

Our Government's external response to 9/11 was to attack a nation which did not attack us. Indeed on the first anniversary of 9/11, the Bush administration issued a well-publicized stern warning to Iraq which was part of a campaign to induce people to believe Iraq had something to do with 9/11.

The deliberate, systematic connection of Iraq with 9/11 has led America into a philosophical and moral cul-de-sac as over 1 million Iraqis and over 4,155 U.S. soldiers have died in a war which will cost over \$3 trillion. Additionally, soldiers from 23 other countries have died in the Iraq war.

Last year, I voted against a similar resolution to the one before us today because it ignored the reality of the administration's use of 9/11 as a false justification for war. This year, I will vote for the resolution because I have renewed hope that the day will come when September 11 will no longer symbolize the false justification for an unjustified and unprovoked war.

Over two dozen nations, facing peril within and without, deeply divided by politics and

war, have traveled down a path of restoring civil society through a formal process of reconciliation. At some point within each of those countries it was understood that the way forward is shown through the light of truth. This process is not without pain because it requires a willingness to study evidence to which eyes had been averted and ears had been closed. But in the process of truth and reconciliation, nations found new strength, new resolve, new commitment.

The South African Truth and Reconciliation enabled that nation to come to grips with its past through a public confessional, bringing forward those who committed crimes and having the power to grant amnesty for full disclosure of crimes against the people. Of course, our path may necessarily be different: High U.S. government officials stand accused in impeachment petitions of violating national and international law. Our continued existence as a democracy may depend upon how thoroughly we seek the truth. I will call upon the American people to join me in supporting this effort.

The truth can move us forward, as a unified whole, so that we can one day become a re-United States. 9/11 is the day the world changed. It is the day America embraced a metaphor of war. If we are open to truth and reconciliation, we may one day be able, once again, to embrace peace.

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Madam Speaker, 7 years ago this week I sat in my Tallahassee office feeling scared, angry and sad. Those were some of the first emotions that went through my mind after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.

Like most Americans that day I was struck by the utter hatred toward America that consumed the men flying the planes that crashed into our revered national landmarks. What kind of person is filled with so much hate that they would kill themselves and thousands of innocent people at the same time?

Even today I still struggle to comprehend what drives these people to commit mass murder and try to destroy the political and religious freedoms that millions enjoy around the world.

Since 9/11 the attacks on America and her allies by extremist Islamic jihadists have continued. While you and I don't believe that mass murder achieves anything, there are thousands of young Islamic terrorists who believe in jihad and the reestablishment of the Muslim caliphate.

Thankfully, due to the vigilance of our troops abroad and the changes to our Nation's security back home, America has been spared further devastation.

Other nations have not been so lucky. British subway commuters were attacked by bomb-wielding terrorists. Spanish trains were bombed by radical Islamic terrorists, killing dozens. A nightclub in Bali was attacked, killing several hundred. Muslim extremists attacked a school in Russia, murdering more than 300, many of them little children. The list goes on and on, in virtually every region of the world.

The fact is that the United States is engaged in a battle with an enemy that is difficult to track and hard to defeat. Unlike World War II or Korea, where we knew what country we were fighting and could identify the enemy by the color of their uniforms, today's battles are a fundamentally different challenge.

It is no longer the nation state declaring war on the United States that we must fear. Instead it is the lone fundamental terrorist with the tools, weapons and willpower to sacrifice his life so that Americans will be killed. All it takes is one dirty nuclear suitcase bomb to destroy an American city like Orlando or Tampa.

That is why it is so important to remember what happened on that fateful September morning 7 years ago. The deaths of 3,000 Americans should never be forgotten. As the years pass, however, some have gotten complacent about our Nation's security and the threat of Islamic terrorists.

Sadly, we must remain ever vigilant, because there are new threats to the United States and her allies unearthed every day. There is no doubt about it, Al-Qaeda and other like-minded terrorist organizations are still plotting to kill Americans and destroy our freedoms and liberties.

September 11, 2001, is a solemn day in our collective memories. While it is a time for remembrance and prayer, it should also remind Americans of the challenges we face to protect our democratic rights and freedoms.

With thousands of American soldiers stationed around the world, this anniversary is a perfect time to say a prayer for their safety and to thank them for defending the memories of those who lost their lives in the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.

I hope that you take this opportunity to remember the victims of 9/11 and never forget the sacrifices of those who fight for our freedoms.

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Madam Speaker, today we mark an event so important to our Nation that it can be identified, simply, by two numbers. The phrase "9/11" bears all of the emotions of that fateful day in 2001. Feelings of shock, helplessness and sorrow are still present 7 years later as our Nation engages its enemies abroad. As Americans, we stand to honor those who lost their lives that day, as well as the brave men and women of the armed services who sacrifice so much to protect us from further attack.

On September 11, 2001, we learned that heroes still exist. Just as those who serve our country are willing to forego life for the benefit of others, the firefighters, police and emergency personnel and those passengers who fought back provided the reassurance that Americans still will give their lives for others and preserve the future of our Nation. The heroes of 9/11 reaffirm that those who served in past battles did not serve in vain. Their examples allowed us a new generation of role models.

As we honor those who lost their lives at the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, we must take this opportunity to recognize them as genuine heroes. The significance of their sacrifice is an incredible reminder of the great responsibility we have as Americans. There is not a U.S. citizen who is not affected by the events of that day. To honor their memory is to honor the sacrifice made by everyone who has laid down their life in defense of freedom.

9/11 marked a coming of age for the world. International terrorism had shown up at our front door and surprised a sleeping world. Though the events of that day will be remembered for the physical devastation that ensued, hope and renewed sense of patriotism will be September 11th's legacy. Our innocence shattered, we made renewed efforts to

keep our homeland safe and our world more secure.

Shortly after the attacks of September 11, I joined a half a dozen members of Congress in visiting New York City and the remains of the World Trade Center. I wanted to express on behalf of all Kansans our support and concern for the victims and their families and to express our condolences.

Just a few feet away from Ground Zero, New Yorkers created a makeshift memorial to those who died in the rubble of the Twin Towers. There, thousands of ordinary people brought cards and flowers as a tribute to those who died. While there, I happened to pick up a white piece of notebook paper, blue lines, jagged edge, torn from a spiral notebook. On that piece of paper was the writing of a child: "Dear Daddy, How much I miss you. How I hope heaven is a wonderful place and I hope I can live a life good enough to join you there someday. Signed, Amanda, Age 12".

Amanda, who I will not meet nor ever know, must never be forgotten. Her note to her Dad is a reminder that each generation is called on to preserve our way of life and that the cause is noble. That I, as a member of Congress and we, as American citizens, have a responsibility—there must be no more Amandas.

Thank you for the opportunity to express my gratitude for the heroes we are honoring today. Most importantly, I want to express my gratitude to the people who have made our freedoms a reality. Thank you, and may God bless you.

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Madam Speaker, it is difficult to believe that it has been 7 years since that horrific day of September 11, 2001. It is important that today every American take time to pause and reflect upon those who we lost on that day and those whose heroism and bravery vividly showed the indomitable American spirit.

For the last 7 years our Nation has been at war against an enemy that hides in the shadows and preys upon the innocent. An enemy that does not value life or freedom. But that enemy has found that the will of the American people is impossible to defeat. That the vigilance and dedication of those in law enforcement who protect our communities is unending. That the bravery and commitment to the cause of freedom of the American Armed Forces is unmatched in the world.

So on this solemn day it is appropriate to mourn those who were lost. To say a prayer for their memory and for their families. And to give thanks to those who so bravely continue to protect our freedom. May God continue to bless this great Nation.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, on the seventh anniversary of the 9/11 terrorist attacks, I join every American in honoring the innocent men, women, and children who lost their lives to those attacks. I pay tribute to their memory, and extend my deepest sympathies to the loved ones they left behind.

I also honor the brave first responders—the firefighters, policemen, and ordinary citizens—who so courageously risked and, in many cases, gave their lives for others.

Over the past seven years, Americans have worked tirelessly to prevent further attacks and protect the American people. The 110th Congress joined them by focusing on keeping our country safe and has wisely implemented the recommendations of the 9/11 Commission. We now have vastly improved security on our

rail and public transit systems, more robust screening of aircraft and seaborne cargo, and strengthened law enforcement capabilities.

Those who perpetrated the attacks of September 11, 2001 must be brought to justice. I am determined to see the next administration rectify the grave mismanagement that has allowed many of these terrorists to go unpunished.

We must also acknowledge that today's threats—terrorism, global economic upheaval, worldwide epidemics, and environmental devastation—are nuanced and interconnected and cannot be addressed by military force alone. Protecting our security demands that we cooperate with our neighbors and promote wise governance. We must address global poverty, promote wise stewardship of natural resources, and provide aid to developing and devastated peoples.

It is the first-order duty of Congress to keep Americans safe. As we commemorate the seventh anniversary of 9/11, I join Americans across our Nation in grieving for loved ones lost, and in honoring the heroes among us. I resolve to do all in my power to prevent a tragedy like this from happening again.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 1420, a resolution recognizing September 11 as a day of remembrance, extending sympathies to those who lost their lives on September 11, 2001, and their families, honoring the heroic actions of our Nation's first responders and armed forces, and reaffirming the commitment to the defense of the people of the United States against any and all future challenges.

I support this resolution because although seven years have passed since that fateful day, the pain, agony, and sense of loss still endures in the hearts and minds of the American people. As we reflect on the tragic events of 9/11, we can never forget the courage and heroism of the men and women who selflessly reacted to help those that were incapacitated and remember the nearly 3,000 innocent lives that were sacrificed without warning.

This tragedy has left an indelible scar on the Nation's history and has awakened a newfound sense of patriotism and nationalism. This day of remembrance is important and necessary because it reminds us that we must continue to support those that fight abroad to keep our homeland safe.

America must now look forward and do all that it can to ensure the integrity of freedom upon which this country has been founded. We must learn from the aftermath of this catastrophe to respond and react to such disastrous events without inhibiting the civil liberties and freedom of the very people we serve.

Madam Speaker, on September 11, 2001, the Nation watched in horror as the unthinkable occurred. On that faithful day, a ruthless attack had been orchestrated, transforming the World Trade Center Towers and the Pentagon into human infernos that claimed thousands of innocent lives. The tragic events of 9/11 were examples of despicable acts of faceless cowards who have no regard for human life.

Across the United States and around the world, people of all ages and walks of life collectively united during a time of tremendous sorrow and despair. It was an unforgettable day that transformed the lives of many and united Americans in a way this Nation had not seen since World War II.

As I stand here today, my heart remains torn from the gruesome events of that day as

I can only imagine what the passengers on flights United Airlines 93, American Airlines 77, American Airlines 11, and United Airlines 175 were thinking of when they found out that they had only moments to live. I must commend the brave souls that did everything to help prevent more lives from being lost. The actions taken by the passengers of flight 93, firefighters, policemen, and first responders can never be forgotten and their service is worthy of great recognition.

I stand here today simply to offer my deepest condolences to the families of the fallen victims and the servicemen and women who sacrificed their own lives to save others. On behalf the 18th Congressional District of Texas, I express my sorrow for the tragic losses in New York, Washington, DC, and Shanksville, Pennsylvania. However, we must also not forget the good that has come about in the midst of a country that harbored many differences.

After the tragic events of 9/11, there was a realization that in those moments of humanity, Americans were able to unite and share the same sense of sorrow and empathy. The people of the United States came together and strengthened its resolve to defend and protect the basic fundamentals of the country. This is what makes our country so great. As the late Dr. Martin Luther King has said, "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere." I must also bring to light the overwhelming support of our global community in this time of tragedy.

As we reflect back upon this unfortunate event, we need to also consider the measures we have taken to make America safer. As a member of the Homeland Security Committee and the Committee on Foreign Affairs, it is my duty to bring to the attention of the American people many homeland security initiatives that we have undertaken that have not been successful.

Osama bin Laden has eluded our forces for nearly eight years and the nation's infrastructures and borders are still vulnerable to attacks. Immigration has been an important concern that has resulted from these attacks and the terrorist watch list that the Transportation Security Administration has implemented is apparently inefficient.

Madam Speaker, there are many issues that still need to be addressed in order to secure our nation. It is my sincere hope that we as Democrats, Republicans, and Independents alike will come together to expeditiously resolve these issues and help place the path of this great nation onto a noble path. I have great faith and confidence that we will be able to achieve this soon one day and our differences will be accommodated.

As we move forward, 9/11 is a day that will remain in remembrance. We have understood the meaning of sacrifice through the country's history of rebuilding and positive reform. The United States is the forefront of innovation and has the ability to reflect and learn from past mistakes. I pray for the lives lost on 9/11 and also for the protection of innocent lives from senseless conflicts and war.

I urge all members to join me in supporting H. Res. 1420. This tragic moment can never be forgotten and we need to do all we can in our power to prevent such a travesty from occurring again. We must remember September 11, 2001 to propel this nation and its policies to prevent and prepare itself from future disasters.

Mr. ORTIZ. Madam Speaker, today we mark the seventh anniversary of the 9/11 terrorist attacks, and remember the thousands of innocent men, women and children who lost their lives on that day, and we extend our sympathies to their families, friends, and loved ones.

We also honor the heroic service, actions, and sacrifices of those first responders, law enforcement personnel, volunteers, and others who aided the innocent victims, in many cases sacrificed their own lives.

My personal experiences that day are vivid: going to a press conference in the Capitol at 9:30, moving fast to get out of the building when we saw the reports of smoke at the Pentagon. I went to the Pentagon two days later to thank the emergency workers and was touched by their resolve and strength to rescue their fellow citizens.

Over the last seven years, our Nation worked tirelessly to improve our Nation's security and to protect our people. We thank our men and women who serve in the military and put their lives on the line every day to ensure that we never have to relive those tragic events ever again.

Mr. TIAHRT. Madam Speaker, today is the 7th anniversary of one of the most horrific days in our Nation's history. On September 11, 2001 terrorists attacked the United States and slaughtered our fellow citizens in New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia. Fox News is calling this the "day that changed America" but I disagree. America didn't change, instead the evil attacks brought out the best in America.

As terrible events have a tendency to do, the terrorist attacks brought this Nation together. We have mourned together, been angry together, prayed together, indeed come together as Americans not as Southerners or Northerners, Midwesterners or East Coasters. It's an outlook that extends beyond national pride; we acknowledge that we as Americans are all in this together. None of us who were here on that terrible day will forget the spontaneous gathering of Congress on the steps of this great building that survived thanks to the brave men and women of Flight 93. Politics was truly brushed aside as we joined hand in hand, mourning the dead, celebrating the spirit of this great Nation, and vowing to do all we can to protect this Nation and her citizens.

The events of September 11, 2001 did have had a drastic effect on our Nation and the world at large. The focus of the country changed. Today, our Nation's ideas and her people still face a continuing threat from terrorists. Nearly every single day, the intelligence community records another threat or two against America or our interests. Hardly a week goes by that some terrorists somewhere don't reiterate their interest in attacking this great Nation. But our military, first responders and intelligence officers as well as alert citizens have remained vigilant and prevented further attacks.

Today as we remember those who lost their lives on September 11, 2001 and their loved ones, we also take time to honor and thank the thousands of first responders, the myriad aviation personnel from air traffic controllers to pilots and flight attendants who safely grounded planes across the country, and of course the men and women in our military and intelligence communities who have been engaged in a global war on the terrorists for the past

seven years. God bless them all and may God continue to bless America.

Mr. KING of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the victims and heroes on the seventh anniversary of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. As someone who lost more than 150 friends, neighbors, and constituents on September 11, my heart goes out to the families who lost loved ones. September 11th will forever remain a day of great tragedy for the United States, but it is also one of great triumph, as Americans came together and demonstrated extraordinary heroism, courage, and unity.

We commend the first responders who served on that tragic day and during the many difficult days thereafter. And, we honor those who gave their lives in responding so heroically.

September 11 served as a wake up call for our Nation. In the seven years that have followed, Congress and the Administration have worked with, and on behalf of, law enforcement, first responders, and the Intelligence Community to better secure the United States. Passage of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, the PATRIOT Act, the SAFE Port Act, the Secure Fence Act, the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act, and the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 provided the Department of Homeland Security and the Intelligence Community with the tools they need to secure our Nation.

It is no accident that we have not been attacked since September 11. This is due to a number of reasons, including the dedicated efforts of the employees of the Department of Homeland Security, many of whom serve in the New York metropolitan area.

Make no mistake; we are more secure than we were on September 11, but more needs to be done. We will never forget the lessons of September 11th, and we will continue to work to secure the United States against radical Islamic terrorists who want to do us harm.

Mr. SIRES. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 1420 recognizing September 11 as a day of remembrance, remembering those who lost their lives on September 11, 2001, and honoring the heroic actions of our Nation's first responders and the Armed Forces.

On that tragic day, I was the Mayor of West New York, New Jersey and a member of the State Assembly. My district sits directly across from lower Manhattan and ever since the smoke cleared on 9/11, there has been a visible reminder to me and my constituents of the loss we suffered on that day. Everyday I am at home in West New York, I see the absence in the skyline. It is a constant reminder to me of the great loss our nation suffered on September 11. Hundreds of husbands, wives, parents, friends and neighbors did not return home that night. Many others did return home but still have to bear the burden of their losses everyday.

Madam Speaker, today I want to honor the memories of those we lost seven years ago today and those who lost loved ones. I'd also like to honor our troops that, since September 11, 2001, have been fighting so bravely abroad to protect this great country. We appreciate their sacrifice.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam Speaker, today we commemorate the seventh anniversary of the most terrible terrorist attack ever on Amer-

ican soil. We remember those who suffered injury and mourn with the families who lost loved ones.

But we also remember the indomitable spirit of America that lit that dark day and the days that followed. The courage of the first responders and ordinary citizens who risked, and in some cases sacrificed, their lives to save others. The men and women of our armed forces who have worked honorably to defend our Nation from future harm. The millions of Americans who volunteered and supported efforts to rebuild New York and Washington and care for those who were injured there.

These individual acts of bravery and sacrifice remind us that even in times of fear and pain, the flame of liberty does not falter. In the face of grave threats, the world can stand together. And with the power of our ideals and the strength of our resolve, we can build a more peaceful world.

Mr. HENSARLING. Madam Speaker, today I rise to recognize the individuals who sacrificed their lives on September 11, 2001 to protect the safety of our citizens and preserve our great Nation's freedom.

The world was forever changed 7 years ago on the morning of September 11. Nearly 3,000 innocent people were murdered at the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, and on a quiet field in Pennsylvania.

While we think back to the massive destruction of that day and mourn the lives lost, we will also never forget the shared spirit of togetherness that followed our sorrow. The countless acts of heroism and bravery on 9/11 gave birth to a dawn of unity and camaraderie.

We must thank our first responders who go to work each day willing to make the ultimate sacrifice to save a complete stranger. We must thank the men and women of our armed forces who defend our freedom and Nation. Because of their sacrifices, our Nation stands tall on the great progress that has been achieved by these brave men and women.

Since September 11, 2001, we have reshaped our homeland's defense and significantly improved our readiness to deal with terrorist attacks. The war on terror is a struggle for freedom unlike any other that our Nation has faced. We must always be as united behind our cause as they are behind theirs.

When America unites to defend the same ideals and virtues that our fathers, grandfathers and generations prior have defended, we know that she will remain a beacon of liberty around the world.

Madam Speaker, on behalf of the Fifth District of Texas, I would like to express my eternal gratitude to the men and women that defended our Nation 7 years ago and to the individuals who continue to protect us at home and abroad.

Mr. MURTHA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the heroes who died seven years ago today in the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, and in the Congressional district that I represented, Shanksville, Pennsylvania.

On September 11, 2001, I was in the U.S. Capitol, where the subcommittee I now chair was marking up the annual Defense Appropriations Bill. After the order was given to evacuate, I headed back to Pennsylvania. The next day, September 12, 2001, I visited the crash site of United Flight 93 in Shanksville, only 30 miles south of my home. We all owe

a deep debt of gratitude to those heroic passengers who foiled the terrorists' plan and saved the lives of countless Americans working and visiting in the U.S. Capitol.

In our darkest hour, Americans everywhere joined together in acts of bravery, compassion and hope. Our first responders worked round-the-clock to help those in need, and millions of us gave our time and resources to relief organizations like the American Red Cross. In the months following September 11th we found comfort and pride in each other. We were all Americans, and we were determined to move our great Nation forward.

Madam Speaker, our number one duty is to ensure the safety and security of the American people. Our brave men and women in uniform are fighting around the globe so that our children can grow up in a world absent of war and terrorism. We pay tribute to their bravery and to their sacrifice on this anniversary of September 11th, 2001.

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 1420, expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the terrorist attacks launched against the United States on September 11, 2001. Many of us were here in Washington on that fateful day and knew that our lives had changed forever.

House Resolution 1420 recognizes September 11 as a day of solemn commemoration. This resolution extends our deepest condolences again to the friends, families, and loved ones of the victims of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. H. Res. 420 also honors the heroic service, actions and sacrifices of the first responders, officials and volunteers who came to the aid of the victims of these attacks. On this day, we remember the selfless valor that so many Americans displayed. This resolution also expresses our gratitude to the foreign leaders and citizens of all nations who have joined with the United States in fighting terrorism. H. Res. 1420 recognizes the service and sacrifices of the United States Armed Forces and their families who remain in the front lines of this fight.

Although we pause on September 11th to reflect and say thanks, on this day we should also remember that the forces that divide us from one another can never overcome the transcendent unity we have as Americans. As H. Res. 1420 states, this unspeakable act of terrorism "was designed to intimidate the Nation and its allies, and to weaken the national resolve." However, seven years ago in the face of this tragedy, Members of Congress stood united, shoulder to shoulder on the steps on this Capitol and pledged to work together to remember this day and honor the sacrifice of the fallen. Today we remember that pledge.

In appreciation of that spirit, in memory of the valor of the heroes and the fallen of that day, I urge colleagues to join me in voting for House Resolution 1420.

Mr. WOLF. Madam Speaker, I rise today to join my House colleagues in support of this resolution recognizing September 11 as a day of remembrance; extending sympathies to those who lost their lives on September 11, 2001, and their families; honoring the heroic actions of our Nation's first responders and armed forces, and reaffirming the commitment to defending the people of the United States against any and all future challenges.

We all will always remember where we were on that fateful morning of September 11,

2001, a beautiful, sunny and clear early autumn day in the Nation's capital when terrorists launched their attacks on America. It is etched forever in our memories.

We will never forget—those who died; those who survived and live with the scars; the firemen who ran up the stairs of the World Trade Center to save lives and gave theirs; the heroes on the plane in Pennsylvania; the families left behind whose lives will always have a void; the neighbors, the friends, the countless strangers who performed selfless acts of kindness we will never even know about.

On this solemn anniversary I always think back to the sermon the pastor of my church gave the Sunday after September 11 when he said: "Life is fragile. Evil is real. God is sure."

Life is fragile. It can end in an instant. The families of those who died in the attacks on the World Trade Center, the Pentagon and in a field in Pennsylvania never thought that would be their last day to see their loved ones.

A woman in New York said, "We parted with a kiss on the Union Square Subway platform at around half past eight that morning. Jason was heading to his new job at Cantor Fitzgerald in the World Trade Center; I was heading to my office in SoHo. He must have made it to his desk moments before the plane struck the building."

Evil is real. We saw on September 11 that evil men did evil deeds to innocent people. Thirty people from Virginia's 10th congressional district died on 9/11. I went to the Pentagon that day and saw with my own eyes the destruction. I returned to the Pentagon this morning to join the dedication of the beautiful and moving memorial to those who died there seven years ago.

I went to Ground Zero in New York City two months after 9/11 and saw the devastation. I saw the notes written on the wooden railing of the viewing platform from family members. One said, "I love you Daddy" in a childish scrawl. Another said, "We miss you Dad. When you look down we hope we will always make you proud."

Evil is real, but God is sure. Psalm 46 says: "God is our refuge and strength, an ever-present help in trouble. Therefore we will not fear, though the earth give way, and the mountains fall into the heart of the sea, though its waters roar and foam and the mountains quake with their surging. Nations are in uproar, kingdoms fall; he lifts his voice, the earth melts. The Lord Almighty is with us; the God of Jacob is our fortress."

Our lives changed on September 11, and in many ways are still changing and will continue to change. Clearly, we are much more aware of the threat we now face.

We had heroes on 9/11—those who lost their lives and those who tried to save them—and we continue to have heroes today. They are the brave men and women who are fighting in Afghanistan and Iraq showing the terrorists that we will take the fight to them. They are the thousands of civilian employees at numerous Federal agencies supporting those efforts.

Some of those heroes, like those on 9/11, have given their lives to protect our way of life. To them and to their families, we will be forever grateful.

I am reminded of a quote from President Ronald Reagan, who was such an optimist. He believed in America and for what she

stands. He once said in describing America, "We will always remember. We will always be proud. We will always be prepared, so we can always be free."

Indeed, we will always remember. And we will always be grateful that we live in the United States of America where, it has been said, unlike almost any other nation on earth, our identity is rooted not in blood, religion or birthplace, but in the idea of freedom.

Freedom has never been with a price. We owe our lives to each and everyone who has paid that ultimate price so that we can continue to live in freedom. And so today, we remember 9/11 and those souls who perished, and we also honor those who responded to the horrific events of that day, and resolve to continue the fight against terrorism and those who would seek to destroy freedom.

Mr. ACKERMAN. Madam Speaker, 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 Maryland (Mr. HOYER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1420.

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. ACKERMAN. 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.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 2008

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 12:30 p.m. on Monday next for morning hour debate.

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

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO CONSIDER AS ADOPTED MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULES

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the ordering of the yeas and nays be vacated with respect to the motions to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 6608 and H.R. 6832, respectively, to the end that the motions be considered as adopted in the form considered by the House on Tuesday, September 9, 2008.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, respective motions to reconsider are laid on the table.

There was no objection.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that

the motion to suspend the rules relating to H.R. 6475 be considered as adopted in the form considered by the House on Tuesday, September 9, 2008.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the motion to reconsider is laid on the table.

There was no objection.

HIGHWAY TRUST FUND RESTORATION ACT

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 6532) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restore the Highway Trust Fund balance.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the Senate amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment:

On page 3, line 2, strike "September 30, 2008" and insert "the date of the enactment of this Act".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SAM JOHNSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to give Members 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks on the bill, H.R. 6532.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, this bill passed the House on July 23, 2008, with bipartisan support by a vote of 387 yeas to 37 nays. The Department of Transportation has asked that this legislation be effective immediately. The Senate amended the House-passed bill to change the effective date and respond to the administration's request.

The trust fund is broke, out of money. Our State and local governments, drivers, construction workers and many others will suffer when highway projects are delayed. We took \$8 billion out of the trust fund in 1998, and now is the time to put that \$8 billion back.

I urge all of my colleagues again to support this important bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 6532.

Today, just 7 weeks after the House first considered this bill transferring \$8 billion from the general fund to the highway trust fund, here we are, back again. I was one of 37 Members to vote against the bill when it was previously considered in the House. The bill simply kicks the can down the road just a little bit more until the highway trust fund is again broke.

Delay and bailout. Delay and bailout. This Congress is elected to run the country, yet we delay action, wring our hands, lament that there are few good options available to address the Nation's problems, then bail out programs gone broke. Our delay only makes the problem worse. Our delay only leaves us with fewer options once we are forced to act.

The bill before us today puts another temporary patch on a highway system that needs funding. Even with this \$8 billion infusion of cash, the trust fund is going to go broke again before the next Congress acts to address the underlying problem.

When the House initially passed this bill on July 23, the balance of the trust fund stood at \$4.2 billion. Now we learn from the Department of Transportation that in the span of just these few weeks, that balance has fallen all the way to \$1.4 billion as of the beginning of this month. So today the administration has called upon the Congress to approve this \$8 billion transfer and to make it effective immediately, rather than on September 30th, because the trust fund is likely to go broke sooner.

The highway funding system is based on fuel taxes that are declining at a time when the price of fuel is rising. Fewer people are driving because the cost of gas is skyrocketing.

The majority will not let us debate an energy bill. The majority Democrats will not let America work toward domestic oil and gas. Americans want, need and deserve a clear energy policy that uses American energy sources like oil and gas from offshore. Americans want, need and deserve an energy policy that develops new technologies and brings them to the market. Yet this Congress delays action and prevents debate.

If the highway bills that this Congress has passed were not larded up with thousands of earmarks, then spending from the trust fund could be better regulated to match taxes with spending. A little bit of self-control would solve this problem.

Unfortunately, the bill that will pass the House today shows no self-control. It is just another bailout.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL), a member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. PASCRELL. Madam Speaker, I rise to speak on an issue on which our Nation is united, an issue that has had

an impact on millions of Americans, and that is the issue of restoring the highway trust fund.

I stand today as a proud cosponsor of H.R. 6532, and I wish to thank my distinguished colleagues, Chairman RANGEL, Chairman OBERSTAR, and Ranking Member MICA for bringing it to the floor for our consideration.

H.R. 6532 put \$8 billion into the highway account for the highway trust fund. It is critical to address the projected shortfall in the highway trust fund that would endanger nearly 380,000 jobs. The solvency of the trust fund is necessary to preserve highway investment and provide predictable, long-term Federal funding on which highway projects and State transportation budgets depend.

□ 1500

This funding enables States to continue to finance highway projects that improve safety, ensure mobility, accessibility, increase the movement of people and goods, and promote a sound economy. Our Federal-State highway partnership is essential to the success of our Nation's surface transportation system, and those States must be assured the transportation funding pledged to them under Federal law, we hope, that will be available.

Coming from the State of New Jersey, which has the highest per capita population in the Nation and is dealing with an aging infrastructure, I know that this projected shortfall would have been devastating not only for the transportation projects but especially for job creation at this difficult time. In New Jersey alone, we have seen the loss of over \$305 million in Federal highway funds, which would have been compounded by the loss of over 10,000 jobs. That is why it is so imperative that we come together in a bipartisan fashion, to ensure that this shortfall is addressed properly.

I am glad to see that the Bush administration finally acknowledged the crisis with the highway trust fund, despite the President's earlier veto threat.

Looking ahead, we know that families are using less gasoline, hybrid cars are increasing mileage rates, and car pooling is taking more cars off the roads.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from New Jersey has expired.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. I yield the gentleman an additional 1 minute.

Mr. PASCRELL. I thank the gentleman.

Our Nation is facing a difficult economic environment. Commuters are flocking to increased bus and rail options due to fuel costs. We hope that those options are available. Just when we need more investment in highways and transit, the resources and the sources are dwindling.

This administration has consistently ignored the tough issues, such as advancing a real plan for renewal and expansion of the highway trust fund. In

the immediate term, I urge all my colleagues on both sides to vote "yes" on the Highway Trust Fund Restoration Act.

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I recognize Mr. JOHN MICA from Florida, the ranking member on the Transportation Committee, for 3 minutes.

Mr. MICA. I thank the gentleman for yielding and for his leadership, and I also thank Mr. JOHNSON for his comments.

When you don't have an energy policy and when you don't have a comprehensive plan to deal with the escalating costs of fuel, you create a crisis. We have created a crisis in the pocketbook and in the checkbook of most Americans. We have also created a crisis here in Congress and in the United States Department of Transportation, because the highway trust fund has gone bust. It is broke. There is no money in it. In fact, tomorrow they will be issuing, if we do not act, notices of termination of Federal participation.

That has consequences. That means not a few jobs will be lost, but there will be 380,000 jobs potentially lost across the country. There will be projects across the United States that are put on hold. So there are consequences to our inaction of adopting a sound energy policy and resolving this issue. And we can solve the energy issue, but we do need a comprehensive approach to do that.

People responded by driving less, so there is less money going into the fund. We have a more efficient fleet of cars on the roads, so we have less money coming also into the fund. And we have alternative fuels that are starting to be used, like plug-in electric and hybrids, that we don't collect the gas tax on. So the trust fund is broke.

Now the House did act responsibly. I partnered with Mr. OBERSTAR, the Chair of our Transportation Committee, with Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. MCCREERY. We did act, and this House passed on July 23 a fix for what is wrong. Mr. JOHNSON is right, this is a Band-Aid on a major problem that we have in funding transportation, and we are just kicking the can down further down. But we have got to sit down immediately as a Congress and resolve these funding issues in our highway trust fund, or we will be back here taking money out of our children's future and out of our general treasury to fund transportation. That is not the way to do it. It's not the right way to go.

We must begin immediately, because the bill we are working under expires next September 30, and we have in place no mechanism to replace and replenish those funds. So this is a Band-Aid, it is a temporary fix. It is not the way I like to do business, but we need to get down to business, solve the energy problem, and have a long-term fix for the highway trust fund that is broken today.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute

to the gentlewoman from Kansas, Congresswoman BOYDA.

Mrs. BOYDA of Kansas. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman.

Well, we are here. We are back again. It was about 6 weeks ago that this body passed the very bill that we are talking about today, with the looming shortfall in the highway trust fund. With no Senate action until yesterday, the shortfall is now here and now, and we have to deal with it.

Just last week, our Department of Transportation Secretary, Deb Miller, in Kansas, announced that KDOT would have to cut funds, cut programs and projects while the delay of the payment of funds was slated from the highway trust fund took shape.

Madam Speaker, we can no longer wait to act. The American people are so frustrated right now with Congress, and this is just one more of those things. It is about as crazy as I thought it would be getting here in Congress and watching what Congress can't do, with the opportunity today to do a two-for: We can fix this fund. We can fix this shortfall in the highway trust fund, and we can show the American people that in fact we can come together; in a bipartisan manner, we can work together. With that, I strongly support this bill.

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, at this time I recognize Mr. FLAKE from Arizona for 5 minutes.

Mr. FLAKE. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

We didn't have to be here today. We could have acted more responsibly in 2005, when we reauthorized the highway bill. At that time, I heard a number of people, appropriators and others, stand up and say: We are authorizing more than we will have money for. We knew it at the time. Anybody who really looked at this knew that we were authorizing more than the highway trust fund contained for projects.

To make matters worse, and part of the reason we had far more than we could fund is we had over 6,300 earmarks in the highway bill. That is why this thing was so big. That accounted for about \$24 billion of the highway bill.

Now, some of those projects, I grant you, would have been funded anyway in the highway bill. There were projects that a Member wanted that would have been funded out of that State's formula anyway. But there are a lot of projects that would not.

We all know about the infamous Bridge to Nowhere. That was part of this bill. But some of the lesser known things that are in this bill that have far too little to do with transportation, I would submit:

\$16 million for the Bremerton Pedestrian Transportation Center in Washington State; \$3 million for a parking garage in suburban Chicago; \$3.5 million for pedestrian walkways and streetscaping in the village of Western Springs, Illinois; \$3.5 million to improve the Pennsylvania Executive

Mansion exhibit; \$1.5 for the American Tobacco Trail in North Carolina; \$800,000 for a transportation and heritage museum in Tennessee; \$4 million for bike trails and park space in California; \$1 million for the Please Touch Me Museum in Philadelphia; \$1 million for the Blue Ridge Mountain Center in Virginia.

These are earmarks that are funded in this bill, part of the reason we are having to steal money from the general fund and fund back the highway trust fund, because we just went hog wild back in 2005.

Just a few examples of some others:

\$2.75 million for renovations to the National Packard Museum in Ohio; \$2.4 for the National Infantry Museum. Might be a good museum; probably shouldn't be funded out of the highway trust fund.

Yet, instead of going in and saying we are going to rescind these earmarks if they haven't been funded yet, some have, some haven't, we are saying we are going to take from the general fund. When you start doing that, you set a horrible precedent in this place, because we know the amount of log-rolling that goes on in a highway bill. And if you don't have the natural ceiling that exists with the highway trust fund, where you say we can spend that much and no more; if you can say, well, when we run out, we will just go out and take from the general fund, then "Katie bar the door," this place is going to be out of money sooner than you think. Because when you have this amount of money and you pass around the projects and you have so much buy-in, then very few will vote against that bill because their own projects are in it, and soon we are taking more and more money from the general fund.

We cannot start that process with this bill, and that is what this bill is doing. That is what this amendment is doing today. We have got to act more fiscally responsible.

Let me just go through a few more.

\$1.2 million for the Henry Ford Museum in Michigan. Now, might be a good museum, probably shouldn't be funded with your highway dollars. \$500,000 for the Railroad Museum in Georgia; \$200,000 for the Brooklyn Children's Museum.

If you are catching a theme here, there are a lot of museums funded in this bill, again, money that is coming out of the highway trust fund that we overburdened the highway trust fund with that we now have to get money from the general fund for.

One of the previous speakers said that there is a national consensus or that the Nation is united on this topic that we need to take from the general fund. I would say, where the Nation is united is that we have got to stop this earmarking process. And if we get to it next week, hopefully we will, the appropriation bill for the Department of Defense, you will see more of it, because that bill contains 1,200 earmarks. The bill that has been marked up in

the subcommittee of appropriations for defense, 1,200 earmarks.

I took a look at it just to see. It is very difficult to see where the money is and where it is going, but one thing we could see is what we see in every bill that contains a lot of earmarks: A disproportionate number of the earmarks are going to those who chair committees, those in leadership positions, or those who are on the Appropriations Committee.

In fact, 1,200 earmarks, as I mentioned. Of these 1,200, more than 560 are associated with appropriators and members of leadership. That is a staggering 45 percent of the earmarks included in the committee print. That is not uncommon; that is what called the spoil system, and that is why it is unlikely that we will be able to stop this amendment today.

Please, let's be fiscally responsible.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he needs to the gentleman from Minnesota (Congressman OBERSTAR), the Chair of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee.

Mr. OBERSTAR. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

We are very pleased to have the Senate action on the conference report. We can restore to the highway trust fund money that was siphoned off 10 years ago.

The discussion of earmarks we have had a dozen times on the House Floor need not be repeated here; it is irrelevant to the issue at hand. We will deal with those matters next year in a subsequent authorization.

But the reality of why this legislation is needed is rooted in the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century in 1998, when in this Chamber our then chairman, Bud Shuster, and I, as ranking member, negotiated with the Republican leadership of the House, the Speaker, the Chair of the Appropriations Committee, the Chair of the Budget Committee, the Chair of the Ways and Means Committee, and with the Clinton administration, the President directly with their Office of Management and Budget, and Treasury, to put firewalls around the highway trust fund to assure that surpluses couldn't be built up as had been done every year since 1968 when it began under Lyndon Johnson, President of the United States, to hold money in reserve and make deficits of that and subsequent Presidencies look less than they actually were.

Until 1998, we had a \$29 billion surplus in the highway trust fund, taxes paid at the pump by drivers all across the United States but not getting the benefit from it because those monies were held back to make deficits look smaller. So our resolve was to create firewalls around the trust so that couldn't happen in the future.

In order to reach that goal held by every private sector entity in the country, by State transportation authorities, and by Members on both sides of

the aisle, we came to an agreement in which we had to yield that \$29 billion surplus. \$8 billion of it went for current account deficit reduction, and the other \$21 billion went for long-term debt reduction. That happened on June 26, when President Clinton signed the TEA-21 act into law. I am sure everybody in this Chamber felt a great burden of debt lifted off their shoulders. But none of that money went for highway projects, for bridge projects, or for highway safety or transit needs of this country.

□ 1515

It went for long-term and short-term debt and deficit reduction. We knew then, and it was predicted by the Department of Transportation, by OMB, by the Congressional Budget Office that, in time, this would lead to a shortfall in the highway trust fund, and that shortfall will occur this fall, or with a little bit of luck, next spring.

The fix is necessary today to repatriate to the highway trust fund those revenues that were taken from it for general revenue purpose use for short-term deficit reduction. That was the folly. That was the gun at the head of the bipartisan leadership of the committee and of the Congress, that we had to make that step, take that step of shifting funds out of the highway trust, in addition to which, we had to agree that the Treasury would not have to pay interest on revenues paid into the trust fund. That resulted in further reduction in revenues in the highway trust fund.

So we are, today, repatriating funds back to the highway trust fund that were taken by force majeure of this governance from the trust fund to general revenue purposes, and bringing it back to keep faith with the drivers of this country. That's what's at stake here, and I want everybody to understand. I'm not stretching the truth. I'm just saying, these are the facts of budget life that we are dealing with. And Congress can keep faith with the traveling public by passing this conference report and restoring the trust to the highway trust fund.

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Could I ask how much time is remaining on our side?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas has 9 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Georgia has 10½ minutes remaining.

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. At this time I would like to yield 3 minutes to Mr. HENSARLING from Texas, the chairman of the Republican Study Committee.

Mr. HENSARLING. I thank the gentleman and my dear friend from Texas for yielding.

Madam Speaker, the fiscal mismanagement of the Democrats continues. In just 19 months, our friends on the other side of the aisle have managed to double the Federal deficit. They have given us the single largest 1-year increase in the Federal debt, an

extra \$600 billion. They've given us the largest unfunded obligation ever of the Nation, \$57.3 trillion, that's trillion with a T, Madam Speaker, roughly \$400,000 of debt per American family under this Democrat leadership. They've given us the largest Federal budget ever. They've given us the largest tax increase ever. They've given a blank check to Fannie and Freddie drawn on the checking accounts of working men and women all over the Nation.

And today, today, to the best of my knowledge, for the first time in America's history, they are raiding a bankrupt Treasury in order to give money to the highway trust fund.

Now, Madam Speaker, how did we get here? I submit to you it's two reasons.

Our friends on the other side of the aisle love earmarks, but, unfortunately, they don't love American made energy.

In the last highway bill, as my friend, the gentleman from Arizona, pointed out, 6,300 different earmarks, \$24 billion worth. We wouldn't be here, Madam Speaker, if it wasn't for this "earmarkaholism."

Now, not all these earmarks are bad. But, Madam Speaker, something called the highway trust fund, why do we have Democrat earmarks for landscaping? Why do we have Democrat earmarks for hiking trails in Tennessee? Why do we have Democrat earmarks, a quarter million dollars for boardwalks?

Madam Speaker, why did we end up with \$600,000 for horse riding trails in the Jefferson National Forest in Virginia?

Madam Speaker, why did the Democrats bring us earmarks, \$8 million for a parking facility in Harlem? And the list goes on and on.

Now, I'll admit, Madam Speaker, there's been a number of earmarks on our side of the aisle. But this side of the aisle woke up. They understand the American people, and the American people want a moratorium, and it's Republicans that have called for a moratorium.

But more importantly, right now, Madam Speaker, one of the reasons there's no money in the trust fund is people can't afford to drive because Democrats view our oil and gas reserves in our Nation as toxic waste sites, and Republicans view them as natural resources to relieve pain at the pump.

And that's why, Madam Speaker, if we would simply enact the American Energy Act, the All-of-the-Above Act, Americans could drive again and we could fill up these coffers, and we wouldn't be here today.

And, finally, to be here today without any offsets is an absolute tragedy for this Nation. And this bill should be rejected.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon, Congressman BLUMENAUER, a member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. I appreciate the gentleman's courtesy, and I appreciate this coming forward.

It's somewhat ironic to listen to our friends on the other side of the aisle dust off the old canard about earmarks. It's a bit awkward for them, as we're finding out that Governor Palin was not just for them but aggressively lobbying for them before she was against them. And all the earmarks the gentleman talks about were under the Republican watch. They controlled the last transportation bill.

But I am pleased that the administration has had a change of heart. It's withdrawing its veto threat to ensure the fulfillment of the highway trust fund.

This is serious business, and I hope it would be one of the areas where we Republicans and Democrats could come together. Making sure that we don't lose the over \$14 billion of highway, bridge and other transportation funding and hundreds of thousands of construction, engineering and design jobs that are at risk right now is absolutely essential.

I'm pleased that Congress is taking this step to make sure that we do not move in the wrong direction because communities, large and small, urban and rural, are suffering from failing infrastructure. I spent last week with my friend, MIKE SIMPSON, in Idaho, dealing with those issues in his State, and it's nothing partisan or ideological about it. It's time for us to come forward and make this initiative.

It's so bad that the American Society of Civil Engineers has given our Nation's infrastructure overall a grade of D minus. Today the Federal Government is investing less than we have as a percent of our Gross Domestic Product than we have for 50 years. And we're falling behind our competitors around the world.

I'm hopeful that we can move forward today with this as a first step towards a comprehensive approach to deal with rebuilding and renewing America dealing with its energy needs, its water, transportation and infrastructure, so that we can make sure that all our communities are livable and our families safer, healthier and more economically secure.

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, at this time I would like to recognize Mr. DON YOUNG from Alaska for 4 minutes.

(Mr. YOUNG of Alaska asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Madam Speaker, first, let me say I'm very supportive of this legislation. And I understand the fiscal responsibility. I understand that those that say we're taking \$8 billion and we're not having an offset. Remember we, this body, borrowed the money. And I want to compliment Mr. OBERSTAR on the history of what occurred in 1998 and where we are today. So we're really paying back what we borrowed. And that's part of

the principle about, I call it an obligation, a man's word, or a woman's word, to someone else.

We borrowed that money from the taxpayers that paid at the pump, and very frankly, we spent it for other purposes, be it put the debt down, et cetera, that's not why we paid that 18.2 cents per gallon. We paid it for an infrastructure system.

Having said that, we have another problem. Our infrastructure is falling apart. When I was chairman of the Transportation Committee, I asked for a five-cent increase tax on gasoline. And very frankly, my side of the aisle and my President said, no, and we're further behind today than we were when I first suggested that. We ended up with \$286 billion instead of \$216 billion, but not nearly enough.

There's no one in this Nation today that can tell me that our transportation is keeping up. It is falling further behind each day, each day; and when we do that, we add to the debt of this Nation because our economy is based upon the ability to move product and people. If we can't do that, we have no economy.

The thing that hurts me the most, my good friends, in this energy crisis we have today and the high cost of energy, we're spending more money and more gallons of fuel sitting still than moving because we have congestion. That is not the economy this country needs.

I will say this to my new chairman, Mr. OBERSTAR. He has a huge responsibility, and I hope this Congress will listen. And whoever the next President is, we must address this issue of raising the dollars to improve the transportation system within this Nation.

Mr. BLUMENAUER said to the effect that no one's talking about transportation in this Presidential election. And I'm not being partisan here. Neither party's talking about transportation. If we do not do that, with the increase of the population we cannot have an economic base.

Lastly, let me suggest one thing. One of the reasons the money is not there and why we should pass this bill today is because we are spending less on gasoline because of the high price. And for those who do not want to drill, those who do not want to reduce domestic prices, think of what you're doing to the transportation system in this country. My chairman is going to have to come up with a way of funding. Maybe it's other than the gas tax. I don't know.

But we do have the automobiles. I don't care whether they're hybrids. I don't care what they are in saving fuels. We do have a transportation necessity in this country, and this body has not had the courage to go forth and have the vision of improving the transportation of the Nation for the future generations. We must do that.

This bill is a short step. It's needed. It's important, and it is returning what we borrowed; we, being the body of

Congress, from the taxpayers at the pump. I have come from the old school that if you borrow it you pay it back, and that's what we're doing today to keep the largest driving force in this country going, the construction of our infrastructure, the improvement upon and then the repair. If we don't do that today, I'm sure we will, we'll make a great mistake.

But let's go to the future, the next highway bill. And those that are talking about we shouldn't spend it here, we shouldn't spend it there, there's no better way to spend the dollars of the American taxpayer than in an infrastructure for the future generations. It creates employment today, it creates employment in the future, and it takes and makes our economy strong forever.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. I reserve the balance of my time, Madam Speaker.

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, at this time I would like to recognize Mr. JERRY MORAN from Kansas for 1 minute.

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. I thank the gentleman from Texas. And I rise today in support of H.R. 6532.

I come from a State in which transportation matters. Long distances between communities, agricultural and commodity goods to be hauled to market. And in the absence of this restoration of \$8 billion to the highway trust fund, our State would lose nearly \$118.5 million dollars, creating a critical shortfall and the inability to complete projects underway.

So I'm pleased today to be back here in support of legislation that this body passed several weeks ago; pleased to see the Senate follow suit last night, and pleased to know that the President will sign this legislation upon its passage today.

I commend my colleagues in Ways and Means, and appreciate my colleagues from the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee who have arisen to the occasion to make certain that transportation is supported and the jobs and industry that it pertains to, by this legislation.

□ 1530

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve my time.

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, at this point I would like to recognize Mr. SCOTT GARRETT from New Jersey for 1 minute.

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. I thank the gentleman.

I rise to oppose this legislation which is really unfair and unjust to the people of the State of New Jersey. I say so because it perpetuates an unfair system to our State, our State made up of commuters, because it does not change a system where in fact we do not get back a dollar on a dollar. Our commuters only get back pennies, 87 cents on a dollar in the current system, and this perpetuates that system.

See, New Jersey is a commuter State. Whether you work or play, you

have to rely on your car or truck to get around, and you're being attacked both from our State capital and in Washington, D.C.

You're being attacked by our State capital by perpetual toll increases from High Point to Cape May, from Alpha to LBI, there are always threats of higher taxes there. And in D.C., we're under attack as well for the failure of this Congress and this Democrat leadership of passing an energy package.

With gasoline at \$3.50 a gallon and diesel at \$4 a gallon, where it costs over \$1,000 to fill up your truck to get to work or to get to school or elsewhere, New Jersey commuters are consistently being attacked by a system out of control in our State capital and our national capital as well, and that is why I stand here opposed to this legislation until we change the existing system of funding for tax administration.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, may I inquire of Mr. JOHNSON whether he has any more speakers?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired. The gentleman from Georgia has 8 minutes remaining.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I fully support H.R. 6532, as amended. We must act and we must act responsibly and return \$8 billion to the highway trust fund.

I urge all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to vote "yes" for this important and needed bill.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the Senate Amendment to H.R. 6532, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restore the Highway Trust Fund balance.

As an original cosponsor of H.R. 6532 I am delighted our colleagues from the other body finally decided to act on this vital piece of legislation. Moreover, I was delighted to learn that the White House has now reversed its position on vetoing this important bill.

Our Nation's highway trust fund serves as the lifeblood for funding our Nation's transportation infrastructure.

Regrettably, the fund is facing an imminent shortfall due to decreased revenue into the fund. This shortfall comes at a most inopportune time as many States across the country are struggling to provide funding just for adequate highway maintenance—let alone new construction.

I feel it is important that while many observers have attempted to frame discussions of the highway trust fund in terms of a "bail out" by the general fund, H.R. 6532 is not a bail out. The measure essentially restores \$8 billion that was transferred out of the account in a 1998 budget reduction arrangement.

Ensuring the solvency of the Highway Trust Fund is important to my home State, as Texas has one of the most extensive surface transportation networks in the world.

Texas has more than 10,000 miles of rail track; more than 300,000 miles of roadway and more than 50,000 bridges—more than any other State in the Nation. Our transportation network is bursting at the seams, and failure to enact this bill will render a significant blow to transportation construction and maintenance jobs across my State.

We simply cannot allow this to happen. In the absence of passage of H.R. 6532, the State of Texas stands to lose \$859 million in funding and a projected loss of 30,000 good-paying jobs.

The State has identified a funding gap of \$86 billion between available resources and what is needed to achieve an acceptable level of mobility by 2030. By the year 2030, TXDOT predicts the State's population is expected to increase by 64 percent. My State cannot afford a lapse in receiving its share of federal highway funding made available by SAFETEA-LU.

In the absence of bold and decisive action by this body in the next highway bill authorization, stagnant transportation policy and inadequate funding will cripple our country. It is past time for government at all levels to make investment in transportation infrastructure an urgent priority.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote yes on this important piece of legislation.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 6532.

The question was taken. The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. 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.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order: approval of the Journal, de novo; motion to suspend the rules on H. Res. 1420, by the yeas and nays; motion to suspend the rules on H.R. 6532, by the yeas and nays.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, which the Chair will put de novo.

The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 215, noes 190, answered "present" 1, not voting 27, as follows:

[Roll No. 585]

AYES—215

Ackerman	Frank (MA)	Neal (MA)
Allen	Giffords	Oberstar
Altmire	Gillibrand	Obey
Andrews	Gonzalez	Olver
Arcuri	Gordon	Pallone
Baca	Green, Al	Pascarell
Baird	Grijalva	Pastor
Baldwin	Gutierrez	Payne
Barrow	Hall (NY)	Pomeroy
Bean	Hare	Price (NC)
Becerra	Harman	Rahall
Berkley	Hastings (FL)	Rangel
Berman	Herseht Sandlin	Reyes
Berry	Higgins	Richardson
Bishop (GA)	Hill	Rodriguez
Bishop (NY)	Hinchev	Ross
Blumenauer	Hinojosa	Rothman
Boren	Hirono	Royal-Allard
Boswell	Hodes	Ruppersberger
Boucher	Holden	Ryan (OH)
Boyd (FL)	Holt	Salazar
Boyda (KS)	Honda	Sánchez, Linda
Brady (PA)	Hooley	T.
Braley (IA)	Hoyer	Sanchez, Loretta
Brown, Corrine	Inslee	Sarbanes
Butterfield	Israel	Schakowsky
Capps	Jackson (IL)	Schiff
Capuano	Jefferson	Schwartz
Cardoza	Johnson (GA)	Scott (GA)
Carnahan	Johnson, E. B.	Scott (VA)
Carney	Kagen	Serrano
Carson	Kanjorski	Sestak
Castor	Kaptur	Shea-Porter
Chandler	Kildee	Sherman
Clarke	Kilpatrick	Sires
Clay	Kind	Skelton
Cleaver	Klein (FL)	Slaughter
Clyburn	Kucinich	Smith (WA)
Cohen	Langevin	Snyder
Conyers	Larsen (WA)	Solis
Cooper	Larson (CT)	Space
Costa	Lewis (GA)	Speier
Costello	Lipinski	Spratt
Courtney	Loeb sack	Stupak
Cramer	Lofgren, Zoe	Sutton
Crowley	Lowey	Tanner
Cuellar	Lynch	Tauscher
Cummings	Mahoney (FL)	Taylor
Davis (AL)	Maloney (NY)	Thompson (MS)
Davis (CA)	Markey	Tierney
Davis (IL)	Marshall	Towns
Davis, Lincoln	Matheson	Tsongas
DeFazio	Matsui	Udall (CO)
DeGette	McCarthy (NY)	Udall (NM)
Delahunt	McCollum (MN)	Van Hollen
DeLauro	McDermott	Velázquez
Dicks	McGovern	Visclosky
Dingell	McIntyre	Walz (MN)
Doggett	McNerney	Wasserman
Donnelly	McNulty	Schultz
Doyle	Meek (FL)	Waters
Edwards (MD)	Meeks (NY)	Watson
Edwards (TX)	Michaud	Watt
Ellison	Miller (NC)	Waxman
Ellsworth	Miller, George	Weiner
Emanuel	Mollohan	Welch (VT)
Engel	Moore (KS)	Wexler
Eshoo	Moore (WI)	Wilson (OH)
Etheridge	Moran (VA)	Woolsey
Farr	Murphy (CT)	Wu
Fattah	Murphy, Patrick	Yarmuth
Filner	Murtha	
Foster	Napolitano	

NOES—190

Abercrombie	Blunt	Calvert
Aderholt	Boehner	Camp (MI)
Akin	Bonner	Campbell (CA)
Alexander	Bono Mack	Cannon
Bachmann	Boozman	Cantor
Bachus	Boustany	Capito
Barrett (SC)	Broun (GA)	Carter
Bartlett (MD)	Brown (SC)	Castle
Barton (TX)	Brown-Waite,	Cazayoux
Biggert	Ginny	Chabot
Bilbray	Buchanan	Childers
Bilirakis	Burgess	Coble
Bishop (UT)	Burton (IN)	Cole (OK)
Blackburn	Buyer	Conaway

Crenshaw King (NY) Rehberg
 Cubin Kingston Reichert
 Davis (KY) Kirk Renzi
 Davis, David Kline (MN) Reynolds
 Davis, Tom Knollenberg Rogers (AL)
 Deal (GA) Kuhl (NY) Rogers (KY)
 Dent Lamborn Rogers (MI)
 Diaz-Balart, L. Latham Rohrabacher
 Diaz-Balart, M. LaTourette Ros-Lehtinen
 Doolittle Latta
 Drake Lewis (CA) Royce
 Dreier Lewis (KY) Ryan (WI)
 Duncan Linder Sali
 Ehlers LoBiondo Saxton
 Emerson Lucas Scalise
 English (PA) Lungren, Daniel Sensenbrenner
 Everrett E. Sessions
 Fallin Mack Shadegg
 Ferguson Manzullo Shays
 Flake Marchant Shuler
 Forbes McCarthy (CA) Shuster
 Fortenberry McCaul (TX) Simpson
 Fossella McCotter Smith (NE)
 Foxx McCrery Smith (NJ)
 Franks (AZ) McHenry Smith (TX)
 Frelinghuysen McHugh Souder
 Gallegly McKeon Stearns
 Garrett (NJ) McMorris Sullivan
 Gerlach Rodgers Terry
 Gilchrest Melancon Thompson (CA)
 Gingrey Mica Thornberry
 Goode Miller (FL) Tiahrt
 Goodlatte Miller (MI) Tiberi
 Granger Miller, Gary Turner
 Graves Mitchell Moran (KS)
 Hall (TX) Moran (KS) Upton
 Hayes Musgrave Walberg
 Heller Myrick Walden (OR)
 Hensarling Neugebauer Walsh (NY)
 Herger Nunes Wamp
 Hobson Pearce Weldon (FL)
 Hoekstra Pence Weller
 Hunter Petri Westmoreland
 Inglis (SC) Pickering Whitfield (KY)
 Issa Platts Wilson (NM)
 Johnson (IL) Porter Wilson (SC)
 Johnson, Sam Price (GA) Wittman (VA)
 Jones (NC) Pryce (OH) Wolf
 Jordan Putnam Young (AK)
 Keller Ramstad Young (FL)
 King (IA) Regula

There was no objection.

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REGARDING THE TERRORIST ATTACKS LAUNCHED AGAINST THE UNITED STATES ON SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. TAUSCHER). The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1420, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1420.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 402, nays 0, not voting 31, as follows:

[Roll No. 586]

YEAS—402

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—1

Tancredó

NOT VOTING—27

Brady (TX) LaHood Peterson (PA)
 Culberson Lampson Pitts
 Feeney Lee Poe
 Gohmert Levin Radanovich
 Green, Gene Murphy, Tim Rush
 Hastings (WA) Nadler Schmidt
 Hulshof Ortiz Shimkus
 Jackson-Lee Paul Stark
 (TX) Perlmutter
 Kennedy Peterson (MN)

□ 1600

Messrs. THOMPSON of California, GILCHREST, DOOLITTLE and HUNTER changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Messrs. COOPER and ALTMIRE and Ms. WOOLSEY changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the Journal was approved.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MOMENT OF SILENCE COMMEMORATING THE 9/11 ATTACKS

The SPEAKER. The House will now observe a moment of silence in memory of the victims of the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001.

Will all present please rise for a moment of silence.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. Without objection, 5-minute voting will continue.

Abercrombie Capuano Emerson
 Ackerman Cardoza Engel
 Aderholt Carnahan English (PA)
 Akin Ashoo
 Alexander Carson Etheridge
 Allen Carter Everett
 Altmire Castle Fallin
 Andrews Castor Farr
 Arcuri Fattah
 Baca Chabot Ferguson
 Bachmann Filner
 Bachus Childers Flake
 Baird Clarke Forbes
 Baldwin Clay Fortenberry
 Barrett (SC) Cleaver Fossella
 Barrow Clyburn Foster
 Bartlett (MD) Coble Foxx
 Barton (TX) Cohen Frank (MA)
 Bean Cole (OK) Franks (AZ)
 Becerra Conaway Frelinghuysen
 Berkley Conyers Gallegly
 Berman Cooper Garrett (NJ)
 Berry Costa Gerlach
 Biggert Costello Giffords
 Bilbray Courtney Gilchrest
 Billrakis Cramer Gillibrand
 Bishop (GA) Crenshaw Gingrey
 Bishop (NY) Crowley Gonzalez
 Bishop (UT) Cubin Goode
 Blackburn Cuellar Goodlatte
 Blumenauer Cummings Gordon
 Blunt Davis (AL) Granger
 Boehner Davis (CA) Graves
 Bonner Davis (IL) Green, Al
 Bono Mack Davis (KY) Grijalva
 Boozman Davis, David Gutierrez
 Boren Davis, Lincoln Hall (NY)
 Boswell Davis, Tom Hall (TX)
 Boucher Deal (GA) Hare
 Boustany DeFazio Harman
 Boyd (FL) DeGette Hastings (FL)
 Boyda (KS) Delahunt Hayes
 Brady (PA) DeLauro Heller
 Braley (IA) Dent Hensarling
 Broun (GA) Diaz-Balart, L. Herger
 Brown (SC) Diaz-Balart, M. Hersheth Sandlin
 Brown, Corrine Dicks Higgins
 Brown-Waite, Dingell Hill
 Ginny Doggett Hinchey
 Buchanan Donnelly Hinojosa
 Burgess Doolittle Hirono
 Burton (IN) Doyle Hobson
 Butterfield Drake Hodes
 Buyer Dreier Hoekstra
 Calvert Duncan Holden
 Camp (MI) Edwards (MD) Holt
 Campbell (CA) Edwards (TX) Honda
 Cannon Ehlers Hooley
 Cantor Ellison Hoyer
 Capito Ellsworth Inglis (SC)
 Capps Emanuel Inslie

Israel
 Issa
 Jackson (IL)
 Jefferson
 Johnson (GA)
 Johnson (IL)
 Johnson, E. B.
 Johnson, Sam
 Jones (NC)
 Jordan
 Kagen
 Kanjorski
 Kaptur
 Keller
 Kennedy
 Kildee
 Kilpatrick
 Kind
 King (IA)
 King (NY)
 Kingston
 Kirk
 Klein (FL)
 Kline (MN)
 Knollenberg
 Kucinich
 Kuhl (NY)
 Lamborn
 Langevin
 Larsen (WA)
 Larson (CT)
 Latham
 LaTourette
 Latta
 Lewis (CA)
 Lewis (GA)
 Lewis (KY)
 Linder
 Lipinski
 LoBiondo
 Loeb sack
 Lofgren, Zoe
 Lowey
 Lucas
 Lungren, Daniel
 E.
 Lynch
 Mack
 Mahoney (FL)
 Maloney (NY)
 Manzullo
 Markey
 Marshall
 Matheson
 Matsui
 McCarthy (CA)
 McCarthy (NY)
 McCaul (TX)
 McCollum (MN)
 McCotter
 McCrery
 McDermott
 McGovern
 McHenry
 McHugh
 McIntyre
 McKeon
 McMorris
 Mica
 Rodgers
 McNerney
 McNulty
 Meek (FL)
 Meeks (NY)
 Melancon
 Mica

NOT VOTING—31

Brady (TX) Lampson Pitts
 Culberson Lee Poe
 Feeney Levin Radanovich
 Gohmert Marchant Rush
 Green, Gene Murphy, Tim Schmidt
 Hastings (WA) Nadler Shimkus
 Hulshof Ortiz Stark
 Hunter Paul Sullivan
 Jackson-Lee Perlmutter Wasserman
 (TX) Peterson (MN) Schultz
 LaHood Peterson (PA) Wilson (NM)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining on this vote.

□ 1608

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.
A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Madam Speaker, I am informed that on our side of the aisle we have already signed up for the customary leadership hour a Member, and two individual Members for one-hour Special Orders, as well as a number of Members who intend to request 5-minute Special Orders, the subject of which will be the important issue facing the Nation today, energy.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman have a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. My parliamentary inquiry is this: If the motion to adjourn, which is the second vote next in order, is adopted, is it my understanding that all business of the House will have to be curtailed, including the customarily accepted Special Orders, including that at the direction of the minority leadership?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. If a motion to adjourn were adopted, the House would stand adjourned.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Further parliamentary inquiry, Madam Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. If, then, the motion to adjourn is adopted, does that mean then, again, the lights of this House will be dimmed and the microphones will be shut off?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is not stating a parliamentary inquiry.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, 5-minute voting will continue.

There was no objection.

HIGHWAY TRUST FUND RESTORATION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 6532, 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 Georgia (Mr. LEWIS) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 6532.

This will be a 5-minute vote.
The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 376, nays 29, not voting 28, as follows:

[Roll No. 587]

YEAS—376

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Allen
Altmire
Andrews
Arcuri
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Baird
Baldwin
Barrett (SC)
Barrow
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehner
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boozman
Boren
Boswell
Boucher
Boustany
Boyd (FL)
Boyd (KS)
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Brown-Waite,
Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Buyer
Calvert
Camp (MD)
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson
Carter
Castle
Castor
Caza,youx
Chandler
Childers
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Cohen
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Cramer
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cubin
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)

Davis (KY)
Davis, David
Davis, Lincoln
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Dent
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly
Doolittle
Doyle
Drake
Dreier
Duncan
Edwards (MD)
Edwards (TX)
Ehlers
Ellison
Ellsworth
Emanuel
Emerson
Engel
English (PA)
Eshoo
Etheridge
Everett
Fallin
Farr
Fattah
Ferguson
Filner
Forbes
Fortenberry
Fossella
Poster
Frank (MA)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gerlach
Giffords
Gilchrest
Gillibrand
Gingrey
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Granger
Graves
Green, Al
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Hall (TX)
Hare
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Hayes
Heller
Hergert
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Hinchev
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hodes
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hoyer
Hunter
Inslae
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jefferson
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (NC)
Kagen

Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind
King (IA)
Kirk
Klein (FL)
Kline (MN)
Knollenberg
Kucinich
Kuhl (NY)
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loeback
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Lynch
Mack
Mahoney (FL)
Maloney (NY)
Marchant
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul (TX)
McCollum (MN)
McCotter
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McMorris
Rodgers
McNerney
McNulty
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
Murtha
Musgrave
Myrick
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Nunes
Oberstar
Obey
Oliver
Pallone
Pascarell
Pastor
Payne
Pearce
Petri
Pickering
Platts
Pomeroy
Porter

Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Putnam
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Reichert
Renzi
Reyes
Reynolds
Richardson
Rodriguez
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sali
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Saxton
Saxton
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schwartz

Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sessions
Sestak
Shays
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Souder
Space
Speier
Spratt
Stark
Stupak
Sullivan
Sutton
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tiahrt
Tiberti

Tierney
Towns
Tsongas
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden (OR)
Walsh (NY)
Walz (MN)
Wamp
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch (VT)
Weldon (FL)
Weller
Westmoreland
Wexler
Whitfield (KY)
Wilson (OH)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman (VA)
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth
Young (AK)

NAYS—29

Broun (GA)
Campbell (CA)
Cannon
Chabot
Flake
Fox
Franks (AZ)
Garrett (NJ)
Hensarling
Hobson

Inglis (SC)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Kingston
Lamborn
Linder
Manzullo
McCrery
McHenry
Neugebauer

Pence
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Sensenbrenner
Shadegg
Stearns
Tancredo
Thornberry
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—28

Brady (TX)
Culberson
Feeney
Green, Gene
Hastings (WA)
Hulshof
Issa
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
King (NY)

LaHood
Lampson
Lee
Levin
Murphy, Tim
Nadler
Ortiz
Paul
Perlmutter
Peterson (MN)

Peterson (PA)
Pitts
Poe
Pryce (OH)
Radanovich
Rush
Schmidt
Shimkus
Wilson (NM)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1618

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendment was concurred in.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Ms. Lorraine C. Miller, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 5683. An act to make certain reforms with respect to the Government Accountability Office, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6456. An act to provide for extensions of certain authorities of the Department of State, and for other purposes.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The Speaker announced her signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 2450. An act to amend the Federal Rules of Evidence to address the waiver of the attorney-client privilege and the work product doctrine.

S. 2837. An act to designate the United States courthouse located at 225 Cadman Plaza East, Brooklyn, New York, as the "Theodore Roosevelt United States Courthouse".

ADJOURNMENT

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to adjourn.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 208, nays 190, not voting 35, as follows:

[Roll No. 588]

YEAS—208

Abercrombie	Edwards (MD)	McCollum (MN)
Ackerman	Edwards (TX)	McDermott
Allen	Ellison	McGovern
Andrews	Emanuel	McIntyre
Arcuri	Engel	McNerney
Baca	Eshoo	McNulty
Baird	Etheridge	Meek (FL)
Baldwin	Farr	Meeks (NY)
Barrow	Fattah	Melancon
Bean	Filner	Michaud
Becerra	Frank (MA)	Miller (NC)
Berkley	Gonzalez	Miller, George
Berman	Green, Al	Mollohan
Berry	Grijalva	Moore (KS)
Bishop (GA)	Hall (NY)	Moore (WI)
Bishop (NY)	Hare	Moran (VA)
Blumenauer	Harman	Murphy (CT)
Boren	Hastings (FL)	Murphy, Patrick
Boswell	Herseth Sandlin	Murtha
Boucher	Higgins	Napolitano
Boyd (FL)	Hill	Neal (MA)
Boyd (KS)	Hinchee	Oberstar
Brady (PA)	Hinojosa	Obey
Braley (IA)	Hirono	Oliver
Brown, Corrine	Hodes	Pallone
Butterfield	Holden	Pascarell
Capps	Holt	Pastor
Capuano	Honda	Payne
Cardoza	Hookey	Pomeroy
Carnahan	Hoyer	Price (NC)
Carson	Insee	Rahall
Castor	Israel	Rangel
Cazaax	Jackson (IL)	Reyes
Chandler	Jefferson	Richardson
Clarke	Johnson (GA)	Rodriguez
Clay	Johnson, E. B.	Ross
Cleaver	Kagen	Rothman
Clyburn	Kanjorski	Roybal-Allard
Cohen	Kaptur	Ruppersberger
Conyers	Kennedy	Ryan (OH)
Cooper	Kildee	Salazar
Costa	Kilpatrick	Sanchez, Linda
Costello	Kind	T.
Courtney	Klein (FL)	Sanchez, Loretta
Cramer	Langevin	Sarbanes
Crowley	Larsen (WA)	Schakowsky
Cuellar	Larson (CT)	Schiff
Cummings	Lewis (GA)	Schwartz
Davis (AL)	Lipinski	Scott (GA)
Davis (CA)	Lofgren, Zoe	Scott (VA)
Davis (IL)	Lowey	Serrano
Davis, Lincoln	Lynch	Sestak
DeGette	Mahoney (FL)	Shea-Porter
Delahunt	Maloney (NY)	Sherman
DeLauro	Markey	Shuler
Dicks	Marshall	Sires
Dingell	Matheson	Skelton
Doggett	Matsui	Slaughter
Doyle	McCarthy (NY)	Smith (WA)

Snyder	Thompson (CA)	Waters
Solis	Thompson (MS)	Watson
Space	Tierney	Watt
Speier	Towns	Waxman
Spratt	Tsongas	Weiner
Stark	Van Hollen	Welch (VT)
Stupak	Velázquez	Wexler
Sutton	Visclosky	Wilson (OH)
Tanner	Walz (MN)	Woolsey
Tauscher	Wasserman	Wu
Taylor	Schultz	Yarmuth

NAYS—190

Aderholt	Franks (AZ)	Musgrave
Akin	Frelinghuysen	Myrick
Altmire	Galleghy	Neugebauer
Bachmann	Garrett (NJ)	Nunes
Bachus	Gerlach	Pearce
Barrett (SC)	Giffords	Pence
Bartlett (MD)	Gilchrest	Petri
Biggett	Gillibrand	Pickering
Bilbray	Gingrey	Platts
Bilirakis	Gohmert	Porter
Bishop (UT)	Goode	Price (GA)
Blackburn	Goodlatte	Putnam
Blunt	Granger	Ramstad
Boehner	Graves	Regula
Bonner	Hayes	Rehberg
Bono Mack	Heller	Reichert
Bouzman	Hensarling	Renzi
Boustany	Herger	Reynolds
Broun (GA)	Hobson	Rogers (AL)
Brown (SC)	Hoekstra	Rogers (KY)
Brown-Waite,	Hunter	Rogers (MI)
Ginny	Inglis (SC)	Rohrabacher
Buchanan	Issa	Ros-Lehtinen
Burgess	Johnson (IL)	Roskam
Burton (IN)	Johnson, Sam	Royce
Buyer	Jones (NC)	Ryan (WI)
Calvert	Jordan	Sali
Camp (MI)	Keller	Saxton
Cannon	King (IA)	Scalise
Cantor	Kingston	Sensenbrenner
Carney	Kirk	Sessions
Carter	Kline (MN)	Shadegg
Castle	Knollenberg	Shays
Chabot	Kucinich	Shuster
Childers	Kuhl (NY)	Simpson
Coble	Lamborn	Smith (NE)
Cole (OK)	Latham	Smith (NJ)
Conaway	LaTourette	Smith (TX)
Crenshaw	Latta	Souder
Cubin	Lewis (CA)	Stearns
Davis (KY)	Lewis (KY)	Sullivan
Davis, David	Linder	Tancredo
Davis, Tom	LoBiondo	Terry
Deal (GA)	Loebsack	Thornberry
Dent	Lucas	Tiahrt
Diaz-Balart, L.	Lungren, Daniel	Tiberi
Diaz-Balart, M.	E.	Turner
Donnelly	Mack	Udall (CO)
Doolittle	Manzullo	Udall (NM)
Drake	Marchant	Upton
Dreier	McCarthy (CA)	Walberg
Duncan	McCaul (TX)	Walden (OR)
Ehlers	McCotter	Walsh (NY)
Ellsworth	McCrery	Wamp
Emerson	McHenry	Weldon (FL)
English (PA)	McHugh	Weller
Everett	McKeon	Westmoreland
Fallin	McMorris	Whitfield (KY)
Ferguson	Rodgers	Wilson (SC)
Flake	Mica	Wittman (VA)
Forbes	Miller (FL)	Wolf
Fortenberry	Miller (MI)	Young (AK)
Fossella	Miller, Gary	
Foster	Mitchell	
Foxx	Moran (KS)	

NOT VOTING—35

Alexander	Hastings (WA)	Paul
Barton (TX)	Hulshof	Perlmutter
Brady (TX)	Jackson-Lee	Peterson (MN)
Campbell (CA)	(TX)	Peterson (PA)
Capito	King (NY)	Pitts
Culberson	LaHood	Poe
DeFazio	Lampson	Pryce (OH)
Feeney	Lee	Radanovich
Gordon	Levin	Rush
Green, Gene	Murphy, Tim	Schmidt
Gutierrez	Nadler	Shimkus
Hall (TX)	Ortiz	Wilson (NM)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are less than 2 minutes remaining on this vote.

□ 1634

Mr. FOSTER changed his vote "yea" to "nay."

So the motion was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Accordingly, (at 4 o'clock and 34 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, September 15, 2008, at 12:30 p.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:

8257. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Domestic Dates Produced or Packed in Riverside County, CA; Decreased Assessment Rate [Docket No. AMS-FV-08-0056; FV08-987-1 IFR] received September 8, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8258. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of General Regulations for Fruit, Vegetable and Nut Marketing Agreements and Marketing Orders; Addition of Supplemental Rules of Practice for Amendatory Formal Rule-making Proceedings [Docket No. AMS-FV-08-0061; FV08-900-1 FR] received September 8, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8259. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Control of Emissions from Nonroad Spark-Ignition Engines and Equipment [EPA-HQ-OAR-2004-0008; FRL-8712-8] (RIN: 2060-AM34) received September 10, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8260. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's report on progress made in licensing and constructing the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline, pursuant to Section 1810 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8261. A letter from the Director, U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Cutoff Dates for Recognition of Boundary Changes for the 2010 Census [Docket Number 080703821-8824-01] (RIN: 0607-AA47) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

8262. A letter from the White House Liaison, Department of Education, Office of Legislation and Congressional Affairs, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

8263. A letter from the White House Liaison, Department of Education, Office of Management, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

8264. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Small Business Administration, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

8265. A letter from the Assistant Secretary — Fish, Wildlife & Parks, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — 2008-2009 Refuge-Specific Hunting and Sport Fishing Regulations (Additions) [[FWS-R9-WSR-2008-0017] [93250-1261-

0000-4A]] (RIN: 1018-AV20) received September 8, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

8266. A letter from the Chief, Branch of Listing, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Designation of Critical Habitat for *Acanthomintha ilicifolia* (San Diego thornmint) [[FWS-R8-ES-2007-0007] [92210-1117-0000-B4]] (RIN: 1018-AU86) received September 8, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

8267. A letter from the Chief, FWS Endangered Species Listing Branch, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Designation of Critical Habitat for the Bay Checkerspot Butterfly ([*Euphydryas editha bayensis*] [FWS-R8-ES-2008-0034; 92210-1117-0000-B4] (RIN: 1018-AV24) received September 8, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

8268. A letter from the Under Secretary and Director, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Changes to Representation of Others Before The United States Patent and Trademark Office [Docket No.: PTO-C-2005-0013] (RIN: 0651-AB55) received September 9, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8269. A letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting a legislative proposal to implement international agreements concerning nuclear terrorism and nuclear materials; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8270. A letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting a legislative proposal to enhance the Federal government's ability to prosecute individuals who seek and receive military-type training from terrorist organizations or who receive military-type training with the purpose of engaging in terrorist acts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8271. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — IFR Altitudes; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30606; Amdt. No. 474] received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8272. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30604; Amdt. No. 3266] received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8273. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Special Federal Aviation Regulation No. 108-Mitsubishi MU-2B Series Airplane Special Training, Experience, and Operating Requirements; Notice of OMB Approval for Information Collection [Docket No. FAA-2006-24981; Amendment Nos. 61-119, 91-301, and 135-114] (RIN: 2120-AI82) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8274. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Robinson R-22/R-44 Special Training and Experience Requirements [Docket No. FAA-2002-13744; Amendment No. 61-120] (RIN: 2120-AJ25) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C.

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

8275. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30601; Amdt. No. 3263] received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8276. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class D Airspace; New Braunfels, Texas [Docket No. FAA-2007-29372; Airspace Docket No. 07-ASW-9] received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8277. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Scottsboro, AL [Docket No. FAA-2007-28591; Airspace Docket No. 07-ASO-16] received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8278. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E5 Airspace; Tarkio, MO [Docket No. FAA-2007-28869; Airspace Docket No. 07-ACE-11] received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8279. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E5 Airspace; Prairie Du Sac, WI [Docket No. FAA-2007-28778; Airspace Docket No. 07-AGL-6] received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8280. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Oil City, PA. [Docket No. FAA-2007-0104; Airspace Docket No. 07-AEA-10] received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8281. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier Model CL-600-1A11 (CL-600), CL-600-2A12 (CL-601), CL-600-2B16 (CL-601-3A, CL-601-3R, & CL-604 (Including CL-605 Marketing Variant)) Airplanes, and Model CL-600-2B19 (Regional Jet Series 100 & 440) Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2008-0408; Directorate Identifier 2008-NM-068-AD; Amendment 39-15458; AD 2008-08-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8282. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Honeywell International Inc. ATF3-6 and ATF3-6A Series Turbofan Engines [Docket No. FAA-2007-29092; Directorate Identifier 2007-NE-30-AD; Amendment 39-15431; AD 2008-06-19] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8283. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A300 Series Airplanes, Model A300-600 Series Airplanes, and Model A310 Series Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2007-27982; Directorate Identifier 2007-NM-009-AD; Amendment 39-15288; AD 2007-25-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008,

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

8284. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747-200C and -200F Series Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2007-28924; Directorate Identifier 2007-NM-051-AD; Amendment 39-15305; AD 2007-26-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8285. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; General Electric Company (GE) CF6-80C2B1 Turbofan Engine [Docket No. FAA-2007-0193; Directorate Identifier 2007-NE-43-AD; Amendment 39-15273; AD 2007-24-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8286. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; REIMS AVIATION S.A. Model F406 Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2007-0115; Directorate Identifier 2007-CE-080-AD; Amendment 39-15310; AD 2007-26-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8287. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Piaggio Aero Industries S.p.A. Model P-180 Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2007-27532 Directorate Identifier 2007-CE-021-AD; Amendment 39-15281; AD 2007-24-15] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8288. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 767 Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2007-29259; Directorate Identifier 2007-NM-195-AD; Amendment 39-15274; AD 2007-24-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8289. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier Model CL-600-2B19 (Regional Jet Series 100 & 440) Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2007-0047; Directorate Identifier 2007-NM-197-AD; Amendment 39-15329; AD 2008-01-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8290. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737-600, -700, -700C, -800, and -900 Series Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2007-27740; Directorate Identifier 2006-NM-290-AD; Amendment 39-15256; AD 2007-23-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8291. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model DC-8-53, DC-8-55, DC-8F-54, and DC-8F-55 Airplanes; and Model DC-8-60, DC-8-60F, DC-8-70, and DC-8-70F Series Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2007-27777; Directorate Identifier 2006-NM-265-AD; Amendment 39-15236; AD 2007-21-18] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8292. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; British Aerospace Regional Aircraft Model HP.137 Jetstream Mk.1, Jetstream Series 200, Jetstream Series 3101, and Jetstream Model 3201 Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2007-28115 Directorate Identifier 2007-CE-045-AD; Amendment 39-15235; AD 2007-21-17] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8293. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Pilatus Aircraft Ltd. Models PC-12, PC-12/45, and PC-12/47 Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2007-29217; Directorate Identifier 2007-CE-075-AD; Amendment 39-15229; AD 2007-21-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8294. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Stemme GmbH & Co. KG Model S10-VT Gliders [Docket No. FAA-2007-28958; Directorate Identifier 2007-CE-070-AD; Amendment 39-15227; AD 2007-21-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8295. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; International Aero Engines (IAE) V2500 Series Turbofan Engines [Docket No. FAA-2005-23500; Directorate Identifier 2005-NE-46-AD; Amendment 39-15223; AD 2007-21-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8296. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Staunton, VA [Docket No. FAA-2008-0170; Airspace Docket No. 08-AEA-16] received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8297. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Proposed Establishment of Class E5 Airspace; Indianapolis, IN [Docket No. FAA-2008-026; Airspace Docket No. 08-AGL-2] received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8298. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revision of Class E Airspace; Deadhorse, AK [Docket No. FAA-2008-0171; Airspace Docket No. 08-AAL-5] received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8299. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Vinalhaven, ME. [Docket No. FAA-2008-0061; Airspace Docket No. 08-ANE-92] received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8300. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's report entitled, "2007 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor," pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2464; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. DINGELL: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 6357. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to promote the adoption of health information technology, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 110-837, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. RAHALL: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 6177. A bill to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to modify the boundary of the Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River; with an amendment (Rept. 110-838). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RAHALL: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 5853. A bill to expand the boundary of the Minute Man National Historical Park in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to include Barrett's Farm, and for other purposes (Rept. 110-839). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RAHALL: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 5335. A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to provide for the inclusion of new trail segments, land components, and campgrounds associated with the Trail of Tears National Historical Trail, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 110-840). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RAHALL: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 1847. A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to clarify Federal authority relating to land acquisition from willing sellers for the majority of the trails in the System, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 110-841). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania: Committee on House Administration. H.R. 6627. A bill to authorize the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to carry out certain construction projects, and for other purposes (Rept. 110-842, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII the Committee on Science and Technology discharged from further consideration. H.R. 6357 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

TIME LIMITATION OF REFERRED BILL

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII the following action was taken by the Speaker:

H.R. 6357. Referral to the Committee on Ways and Means extended for a period ending not later than September 19, 2008.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California for herself and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi:

H.R. 6869. A bill to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to issue a rule with respect to border security searches of electronic devices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts (for himself and Mr. KING of New York):

H.R. 6870. A bill to ensure that implementation of proposed regulations under subchapter IV of chapter 53 of title 31, United States Code, does not cause harm to the payments system, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mrs. MALONEY of New York (for herself and Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts):

H.R. 6871. A bill to amend the Expedited Funds Availability Act to provide a 1-time adjustment in certain dollar amounts to account for inflation over the 21 years since the enactment of such Act, to provide for future adjustments of such amounts on a regular basis, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. GOODLATTE (for himself and Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia):

H.R. 6872. A bill to amend title 44, United States Code, to authorize grants for Presidential Centers of Historical Excellence; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself, Mr. RAMSTAD, and Mr. HINCHEY):

H.R. 6873. A bill to delay any application of the phase out of the Medicare hospice budget neutrality adjustment factor during fiscal year 2009; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MCGOVERN (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. OLVER, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. DELAHUNT, and Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts):

H.R. 6874. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 156 Taunton Avenue in Seekonk, Massachusetts, as the "Lance Corporal Eric Paul Valdepenas Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. KUCINICH (for himself, Mr. CAPUANO, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. KILPATRICK, Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. STARK, Ms. WATERS, Ms. WATSON, and Ms. WOOLSEY):

H.R. 6875. A bill to abolish the death penalty under Federal law; to the Committee on the Judiciary, 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. KAGEN:

H.R. 6876. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the credit amount for new qualified fuel cell motor vehicles with gross vehicle weight ratings of more than 26,000 pounds; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Mr. INSLEE, and Mr. HOLT):

H.R. 6877. A bill to provide for the creation of a Federal greenhouse gas registry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. BERKLEY (for herself and Mr. DAVIS of Alabama):

H.R. 6878. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to modify the designation of accreditation organizations for prosthetic devices and orthotics and prosthetics, to apply accreditation and licensure requirements to such devices and items for purposes of payment under the Medicare program, and to modify the payment methodology for such devices and items under such program to account for practitioner qualifications and

complexity of care; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CARNEY:

H.R. 6879. A bill to amend Public Law 100-573 to extend the authorization of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area Citizen Advisory Commission; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CAZAYOUX:

H.R. 6880. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow an individual a credit against income tax for uncompensated losses from damage to such individual's principal residence by reason of Hurricane Gustav to the extent such losses are uncompensated by reason of the deductible on the individual's homeowner's insurance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FORTENBERRY:

H.R. 6881. A bill to provide for audits of programs, projects, and activities funded through earmarks; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. GOHMERT:

H.R. 6882. A bill to authorize the National Science Foundation to award a monetary prize for achievement in electricity storage; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

By Mr. HINCHEY (for himself, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. RANGEL, Mrs. LOWEY, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. ISRAEL, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. NADLER, and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H.R. 6883. A bill to establish a commission to study the establishment of the National Museum of the American People in Washington, DC, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. MATSUI (for herself, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. STARK, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. ALTMIRE, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. KING of New York, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. BORDALLO, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. McDERMOTT):

H.R. 6884. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the establishment of a National Acquired Bone Marrow Failure Disease Registry, to authorize research on acquired bone marrow failure diseases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MCHUGH (for himself, Mr. KUHLMAN of New York, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. WALSH of New York, and Mr. NUNES):

H.R. 6885. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide a special rule for the period of admission of H-2A nonimmigrants employed as dairy workers and shepherders, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, 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 Mrs. MYRICK:

H.R. 6886. A bill to deny certain Federal funds to any institution of higher education that admits as students aliens who are unlawfully present in the United States; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SHADEGG:

H.R. 6887. A bill to authorize the President or a designee of the President to waive any legal requirement under any provision of Federal law otherwise applicable to a covered energy project as the President or such designee determines necessary to ensure expeditious conduct of such project, and for

other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Natural Resources, and Transportation and Infrastructure, 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. GOHMERT (for himself, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. SMITH of Texas, and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia):

H. Con. Res. 410. Concurrent resolution recognizing the FBI on their 100th anniversary; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REICHERT (for himself, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. EHLERS, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. POE, Mr. PETRI, Mr. GERLACH, Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. KAGEN, Mr. KIRK, and Mr. SHAYS):

H. Con. Res. 411. Concurrent resolution raising the awareness of the need for crime prevention in communities across the country and expressing support for designation of the week of October 2, 2008, through October 4, 2008, as "Celebrate Safe Communities" Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TIBERI:

H. Con. Res. 412. Concurrent resolution honoring and recognizing the life and accomplishments of Jack Hanna; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. COHEN, Mr. COBLE, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ISSA, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. CHILDERS, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Ms. LEE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. FATTAH):

H. Res. 1425. A resolution honoring the life and music of the late Isaac Hayes, a passionate humanitarian, whose music laid the foundation for many musical styles, including R&B, disco, and rap; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCCOTTER (for himself, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. FORTUÑO, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. LAMBORN, and Mr. LINDER):

H. Res. 1427. A resolution congratulating General David Howell Petraeus on being appointed Commander of the United States Central Command, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BOSWELL (for himself, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. BACA, Mr. HARE, Mr. TERRY, Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. WALZ of Minnesota, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. BRALEY of Iowa):

H. Res. 1428. A resolution congratulating Nastia Liukin, Shawn Johnson, Chellsie Memmel, Samantha Peszek, Alicia Sacramone, and Bridget Sloan of the United States Women's Gymnastics team for their outstanding performances and representation of the United States during the 2008 Olympics in Beijing, China; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. CLARKE (for herself, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. HARMAN, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. DENT, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, and Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California):

H. Res. 1429. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that

the employees of the Department of Homeland Security, their partners at all levels of government, and the millions of emergency response providers and law enforcement agents nationwide should be commended for their dedicated service on the Nation's front lines in the war against acts of terrorism; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. LOEBSACK (for himself and Mr. PLATTS):

H. Res. 1430. A resolution expressing support for the goals of the National Step Up For Kids Day by promoting national awareness of the needs of the children, youth, and families of the United States, celebrating children, and expressing the need to make their future and well-being a national priority; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. STEARNS:

H. Res. 1431. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the Department of Defense and the Department of State should withhold funds for any new reconstruction projects in Iraq until the Iraqi Government reimburses the United States for previous reconstruction projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign 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.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Mr. PASTOR introduced a bill (H.R. 6888) for the relief of Alfredo Ramirez Vasquez; 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. 74: Mr. CUMMINGS and Mr. SARBANES.
 H.R. 87: Mr. SHAYS.
 H.R. 736: Mrs. CUBIN.
 H.R. 992: Mr. FILNER.
 H.R. 1117: Mr. MEEKS of New York.
 H.R. 1178: Mr. COURTNEY.
 H.R. 1246: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.
 H.R. 1283: Mr. PETRI.
 H.R. 1303: Mr. HOEKSTRA.
 H.R. 1363: Ms. BORDALLO.
 H.R. 1419: Mr. BARROW.
 H.R. 1552: Mr. ROHRBACHER and Mr. McCAUL of Texas.
 H.R. 1621: Mr. LATHAM.
 H.R. 1665: Mr. SCHIFF and Mr. CROWLEY.
 H.R. 1738: Mr. BOUSTANY and Mr. NADLER.
 H.R. 1776: Mr. BARROW.
 H.R. 1801: Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Ms. SUTTON, Mr. ANDREWS, and Mr. HARE.
 H.R. 1820: Ms. SOLIS, Mrs. BONO MACK, Mr. HARE, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Ms. SPEIER, and Ms. TSONGAS.
 H.R. 1866: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.
 H.R. 1919: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.
 H.R. 1927: Mr. SHULER.
 H.R. 2169: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
 H.R. 2210: Mr. CLEAVER.
 H.R. 2221: Mr. EMANUEL, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. DELAURO, and Mr. HARE.
 H.R. 2231: Mr. MILLER of North Carolina.
 H.R. 2472: Mr. BRALEY of Iowa.
 H.R. 2840: Mr. MCGOVERN.
 H.R. 3174: Mr. WEXLER.
 H.R. 3283: Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. BOUCHER, and Ms. BERKLEY.

H.R. 3326: Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. HARE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN and Ms. TSONGAS.
 H.R. 3334: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
 H.R. 3407: Mr. LIPINSKI.
 H.R. 3895: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
 H.R. 4048: Mr. CARSON.
 H.R. 4133: Mr. BURGESS and Mr. TERRY.
 H.R. 4218: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, and Mr. BISHOP of New York.
 H.R. 4651: Mr. BISHOP of New York.
 H.R. 4836: Mr. ALLEN.
 H.R. 5463: Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina.
 H.R. 5469: Ms. TSONGAS.
 H.R. 5510: Mr. PERLMUTTER.
 H.R. 5585: Mr. UPTON, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
 H.R. 5591: Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida.
 H.R. 5734: Mr. LATOURETTE, Ms. WATERS, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Ms. BERKLEY, and Mr. BRALEY of Iowa.
 H.R. 5793: Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. CLAY, and Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico.
 H.R. 5901: Ms. WATERS, Ms. BORDALLO, and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.
 H.R. 5923: Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina.
 H.R. 5935: Mr. MCGOVERN.
 H.R. 5942: Mr. MILLER of North Carolina.
 H.R. 5946: Mr. BERMAN.
 H.R. 5950: Mr. HONDA.
 H.R. 5951: Mr. LOEBSACK.
 H.R. 5954: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.
 H.R. 5979: Mr. BOREN.
 H.R. 6056: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, and Mr. WILSON of Ohio.
 H.R. 6066: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. HONDA, and Ms. WOOLSEY.
 H.R. 6104: Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. WILSON of Ohio, Mr. STARK, and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
 H.R. 6110: Mrs. BLACKBURN and Mr. BURGESS.
 H.R. 6256: Ms. GIFFORDS.
 H.R. 6268: Mr. FILNER and Mr. STARK.
 H.R. 6280: Mr. FEENEY.
 H.R. 6293: Mr. HINOJOSA.
 H.R. 6297: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
 H.R. 6375: Mr. BERMAN.
 H.R. 6408: Mr. FARR and Mrs. CAPPS.
 H.R. 6461: Mr. MURTHA and Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.
 H.R. 6473: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
 H.R. 6485: Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. HOLT, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. ALTMIRE, and Mr. SPACE.
 H.R. 6527: Mr. LATTA.
 H.R. 6553: Mr. SALAZAR and Ms. DEGETTE.
 H.R. 6566: Mr. LATHAM, Mr. LAHOOD, and Mr. GALLEGLY.
 H.R. 6567: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
 H.R. 6570: Mr. WEXLER, Mr. KIND, and Mr. LOEBSACK.
 H.R. 6581: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.
 H.R. 6587: Mr. LAHOOD.
 H.R. 6594: Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. SHULER, and Mr. ETHERIDGE.
 H.R. 6645: Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.
 H.R. 6646: Mr. LAMBORN and Mr. ANDREWS.
 H.R. 6654: Mr. MARKEY and Ms. SHEA-PORTER.

H.R. 6676: Mr. MCGOVERN.
 H.R. 6691: Mr. MICA, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, and Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico.
 H.R. 6696: Mr. COHEN.
 H.R. 6725: Mr. McNULTY, Mr. PORTER, Mrs. TAUSCHER, and Mr. WITTMAN of Virginia.
 H.R. 6728: Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, and Mr. MICA.
 H.R. 6734: Mr. DELAHUNT.
 H.R. 6749: Ms. LEE and Mr. MOORE of Kansas.
 H.R. 6763: Mr. SKELTON and Mr. ALTMIRE.
 H.R. 6780: Mr. PAYNE.
 H.R. 6783: Mr. BILBRAY.
 H.R. 6786: Mr. BOREN, Mr. COLE of Oklahoma, Ms. FALLIN, and Mr. LUCAS.
 H.R. 6789: Mr. BURTON of Indiana.
 H.R. 6809: Mr. PORTER, Mr. WALZ of Minnesota, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND.
 H.R. 6844: Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania.
 H.R. 6849: Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. HAYES, Mr. SHULER, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. CHILDERS, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. WALZ of Minnesota, Mr. MAHONEY of Florida, Mr. BOSWELL, Mrs. BOYDA of Kansas, Mr. KUHL of New York, Mr. KAGEN, and Mr. BARROW.
 H.R. 6864: Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. SOUDER, Mrs. DRAKE, Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, Mr. STEARNS, and Mrs. MUSGRAVE.
 H.J. Res. 79: Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.
 H. Con. Res. 342: Mr. MARCHANT.
 H. Con. Res. 362: Mr. LATTA.
 H. Con. Res. 378: Mr. HELLER, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mrs. BOYDA of Kansas, and Ms. ESHOO.
 H. Con. Res. 388: Mr. HOYER and Mr. MARSHALL.
 H. Con. Res. 393: Mr. BARTON of Texas and Mr. ALLEN.
 H. Con. Res. 405: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
 H. Res. 101: Mr. PASTOR.
 H. Res. 671: Mr. FARR, Ms. SUTTON, and Mr. HIGGINS.
 H. Res. 758: Mr. BOOZMAN.
 H. Res. 985: Mr. FEENEY.
 H. Res. 988: Mr. PICKERING, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. SUTTON, Mr. NADLER, Ms. BEAN, Mrs. BONO MACK, Mr. COHEN, Ms. BERKLEY, and Ms. BORDALLO.
 H. Res. 1042: Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. PORTER, Mr. MACK, Ms. DELAURO, and Mr. GORDON.
 H. Res. 1064: Mr. DELAHUNT.
 H. Res. 1328: Ms. SUTTON and Mr. BISHOP of New York.
 H. Res. 1333: Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. COHEN, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. KAGEN, Ms. DELAURO, and Ms. RICHARDSON.
 H. Res. 1335: Mr. HALL of New York, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, and Mr. FILNER.
 H. Res. 1338: Mr. FILNER, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, and Mr. HINCHEY.
 H. Res. 1352: Mr. MEEKS of New York and Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.

H. Res. 1375: Ms. BORDALLO.
 H. Res. 1377: Mr. FILNER.
 H. Res. 1386: Mr. MARCHANT and Mr. WOLF.
 H. Res. 1392: Mrs. BACHMANN, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, Ms. BORDALLO, and Mr. ALLEN.
 H. Res. 1397: Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. BOYDA of Kansas, and Mr. MCGOVERN.
 H. Res. 1411: Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MATSUI, and Mr. STEARNS.
 H. Res. 1414: Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. KIRK, and Mr. KAGEN.
 H. Res. 1420: Mr. BOEHRNER.
 H. Res. 1421: Mr. WATT, Mr. COBLE, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. HAYES, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. FOXX, Mr. MCINTYRE, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. GOODE, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. HUNTER, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. TIAHRT, and Mr. WITTMAN of Virginia.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

307. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Mr. DENNIS J. KUCINICH, Member of Congress, relative to the impeachment of the President, pursuant to the Constitution of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

DISCHARGE PETITIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XV, the following discharge petition was filed:

Petition 17, September 11, 2008, by Mr. CHRIS CANNON on the bill (H.R. 6211), was signed by the following Members: Chris Cannon, Rob Bishop, David Dreier, Paul C. Broun, Nathan Deal, Jack Kingston, Phil English, Elton Gallegly, Joe Wilson, Judy Biggert, Mary Fallin, Ron Lewis, Bill Sali, Henry E. Brown, Jr., K. Michael Conaway, Louie Gohmert, Michael T. McCaul.

Petition 18, September 11, 2008, by Mr. STEVAN PEARCE on the bill (H.R. 5868), was signed by the following Members: Stevan Pearce, Duncan Hunter.

DISCHARGE PETITIONS— ADDITIONS OR DELETIONS

The following Members added their names to the following discharge petitions:

Petition 6 by Mr. BOUSTANY on House Resolution 1025: Marilyn N. Musgrave.

Petition 12 by Mr. ROSKAM on the bill (H.R. 2208): Ginny Brown-Waite.

Petition 15 by Mrs. BACHMANN on the bill (H.R. 6107): Ginny Brown-Waite.

Petition 16 by Mr. PORTER on the bill (H.R. 6108): Ginny Brown-Waite.