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No. 58

## House of Representatives

The House met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LARSEN of Washington).

### DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,  
April 21, 2009.

I hereby appoint the Honorable RICK LARSEN 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: Lord God, who alone measures time against the background of eternity with the vision of faith, give to Your people an honest perspective, that their priorities may surface from the depths of their commitment. Help Members of Congress to accomplish great deeds for the good of this Nation and for the stability of the world's economy.

By an honest assessment of natural and national resources, as well as facing our own human limitations, lead us on a practical course of decisions that will bind the wounds of past sins and free us to live as Your people now and forever. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

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

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

### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE

BERNICE JOHNSON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas 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 communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, April 3, 2009.

HON. NANCY PELOSI,  
*Speaker, The Capitol,  
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on April 3, 2009, at 11:08 a.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 735.  
That the Senate passed without amendment H. Con. Res. 93.

That the Senate passed without amendment H. Con. Res. 54.

With best wishes, I am,  
Sincerely,  
LORRAINE C. MILLER,  
*Clerk of the House.*

### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, April 3, 2009.

HON. NANCY PELOSI,  
*Speaker, The Capitol,  
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 Representa-

tives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on April 17, 2009, at 1:08 p.m.:

That the Senate agreed to S. Con. Res. 13.  
With best wishes, I am,  
Sincerely,

LORRAINE C. MILLER,  
*Clerk of the House.*

### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the following enrolled bills were signed by the Speaker on Friday, April 3, 2009:

S. 383, to amend the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (division A of Public Law 110-343) to provide the Special Inspector General with additional authorities and responsibilities, and for other purposes

S. 520, to designate the United States courthouse under construction at 327 South Church Street, Rockford, Illinois, as the "Stanley J. Roszkowski United States Courthouse"

### APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS TO COMMISSION TO STUDY POTENTIAL CREATION OF A NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN LATINO

Pursuant to section 333(a)(2) of the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-229), and the order of the House of January 6, 2009, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following members on the part of the House to the Commission to Study the Potential Creation of a National Museum of the American Latino:

as voting members:  
Mr. Luis Cancel, San Francisco, CA  
Ms. Eva Longoria Parker, San Antonio, TX  
Mr. Henry Munoz, San Antonio, TX  
as a nonvoting member:  
Ms. Lorraine Garcia-Nakata, San Francisco, CA

□ 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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H4527

**MOVING TOWARDS ECONOMIC RECOVERY WITH THE AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT**

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

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I simply want to report that I held two economic recovery workshops in Dallas yesterday with almost a thousand people attending. And it's because the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act is an unprecedented effort to dig ourselves out of the recession and move toward economic recovery and then long-term sustained prosperity.

Communities in my district have already received tens of thousands of dollars in recovery money. The Los Barrios Unidos Community Clinic was able to open a satellite clinic. DFW Airport will be able to start the \$2 million runway rehabilitation project immediately. The Dallas Independent School District has received more than \$78 million to support low-income students.

We inherited quite a mess with the last administration. There is plenty of work left to do, and we want to be a part of it. I am proud to have voted for the Recovery Act.

**SET A STANDARD FOR TECHNOLOGY NEUTRAL, LOW-CARBON FUELS**

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

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday's Washington Post featured a column by Eli Hopson from the Union of Concerned Scientists calling for a technology neutral, low-carbon fuel standard.

The Congress and the administration should not be picking winners and losers when it comes to technology. We did that for ethanol and it led to dire unintended consequences as land once used for growing food was converted to fuel production and the price of corn has skyrocketed so those who need it for survival can no longer afford it.

Meanwhile, innovators across America are achieving remarkable results. On a recent visit to a company in my district called Solazyme in South San Francisco, I drove an unmodified American car that ran on 100 percent fuel from algae oil produced right here in the United States of America.

Mr. Speaker, exciting projects like this are going on all across our country, and the only thing that the government needs to do to encourage them is to set a standard for low-carbon fuels that is technology neutral and then let the scientists and the innovators race to the top.

**TEA PARTY IN TEXAS**

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

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, last week I was privileged to join my constituents at TEA parties all across my district, people who are frustrated with the spending here in Washington who wanted to say enough is enough. They are tired of runaway government spending dressed up as stimulus, and more importantly, they are tired of saddling our children with a debt they can never repay.

I came away from these events with hundreds upon hundreds of tea bags from my constituents protesting the spending spree that's going on here in Washington. But for me, one little girl summed it up. At a TEA party in Friendswood, Texas, I got to meet Brittany Hornick, a little 12-year-old girl who lives in Lake City, Texas. She had this sign that sums up what this battle is about. Her sign said, "Stop spending my future income." And that's what this is all about, Mr. Speaker.

The bills that the administration and the Democrats are running up in Congress today will be paid by Brittany and her generation. My Republican colleagues and I will continue to push for responsible spending measures that will ensure that Brittany and her generation are not the first generation of American children worse off than their parents.

**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 incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

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

**REVOLUTIONARY WAR AND WAR OF 1812 AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD PROTECTION**

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1694) to amend the American Battlefield Protection Act of 1996 to establish a battlefield acquisition grant program for the acquisition and protection of nationally significant battlefields and associated sites of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1694

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

**SECTION 1. REVOLUTIONARY WAR AND WAR OF 1812 AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD PROTECTION.**

Section 7301(c) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-11) is amended as follows:

(1) In paragraph (1)(A), by inserting after "means" the following: "collectively, both

the document entitled 'Report to Congress on the Historic Preservation of Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Sites in the United States', prepared by the National Park Service, and dated September 2007, and".

(2) In paragraph (2), by inserting "eligible sites or" after "acquiring".

(3) In paragraph (3), by inserting "an eligible site or" after "acquire".

(4) In paragraph (4), by inserting "an eligible site or" after "acquiring".

(5) In paragraph (5), by striking "An" and inserting "An eligible site or an".

(6) By redesignating paragraph (6) as paragraph (8).

(7) By inserting after paragraph (5) the following new paragraphs:

"(6) WILLING SELLERS.—Acquisition of land or interests in land under this subsection shall be from willing sellers only.

"(7) REPORT.—Not later than 5 years after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the activities carried out under this subsection, including a description of—

"(A) preservation activities carried out at the battlefields and associated sites identified in the battlefield report during the period between publication of the battlefield report and the report required under this paragraph;

"(B) changes in the condition of the battlefields and associated sites during that period; and

"(C) any other relevant developments relating to the battlefields and associated sites during that period."

(8) In paragraph (8) (as so redesignated), by striking "\$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2009 through 2013" and inserting "\$20,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2010 through 2014".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands.

**GENERAL LEAVE**

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1694, the Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Battlefield Protection Act, was introduced by my colleague on the Natural Resources Committee, Congressman RUSH HOLT of New Jersey. This bill will provide Federal matching grants that will help in the acquisition and preservation of nationally significant battlefields and sites associated with the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812.

Rapid urbanization and suburban sprawl have increasingly encroached upon these battlefield sites, threatening the historic integrity and resulting in the loss of some sites altogether.

H.R. 1694 will enable State or local governments to obtain Federal grants to leverage matching private funds to acquire these endangered sites and work to restore, protect and preserve them for future generations.

I commend our colleague, Representative HOLT, for his leadership on this issue, his patience and his perseverance, as well as his commitment to the preservation of these historic places which influenced the course of our American history.

I ask my colleagues to support the passage of this measure.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

During hearings on this bill, the committee heard testimony from historian David Hackett Fischer whose writings on the Revolutionary War pointed out General Washington's support for property rights and the strong actions he took to ensure that his soldiers respected the property of civilians, even when that property belonged to Tory sympathizers.

Washington personally gave strict orders to forbid looting, even though plunder was the norm at the time and many of his men were hungry, they were dressed in rags, and they marched barefoot in the snow. It is remarkable in such a desperate situation and in such a noble cause, Washington imposed on the Patriot side such a high standard of conduct.

Washington's honorable policy stood in stark contrast to the routine seizures by British and Hessian troops. It is no accident over the course of the early years of the war, in the battleground State of New Jersey, home of the sponsor of this bill, a population that was once evenly divided in its loyalty threw its support to the American cause.

There are lessons that we can learn from Washington's example. In earlier battlefield protection efforts—not this one but earlier ones—the National Park Service misused its eminent domain powers to seize land from unwilling sellers. The justified resentment this caused hurt subsequent efforts. Our enthusiasm for battlefield protection notwithstanding, it is definitely our hope that as we set out to preserve historic sites, we will emulate George Washington and not George III.

□ 1415

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

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I would like to yield such time as he might consume to the distinguished sponsor of H.R. 1694, Congressman RUSH HOLT of New Jersey.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlelady. I rise as the sponsor of the Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Battlefield Protection Act, which I introduced with others.

If this looks familiar, it is because this House—you, my colleagues—passed this legislation by an overwhelming majority, this exact legislation, a little over a month ago. So here we are for take two.

I would like to thank Chairman RAHALL, Chairman GRIJALVA, and Major-

ity Leader HOYER for helping to bring this legislation back to the floor after a peculiarity, a quirk in parliamentary procedure, had left the previously passed legislation lying on the road-side.

Mr. Speaker, the preservation of tangible history of the United States, especially history of those formative years of our country, is essential for us to see our way forward. Mr. Speaker, history is something we need now more than ever. I urge the passage of this legislation.

I rise as the sponsor of H.R. 1694, the Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Battlefield Protection Act, which I introduced for myself and 12 of my colleagues. This bill may look familiar to many members, a carbon copy passed the House a little over a month ago. However, due to some procedural motions by the other body it is necessary to bring this legislation back to the floor today. I would like to thank Chairman RAHALL, Chairman GRIJALVA, and Majority Leader HOYER for their help in bringing this legislation back to the floor today.

This month marks the 234th anniversary of two defining and symbolic moments in our nation's early struggle for independence. On the night of April 18, 1775, Paul Revere began his legendary ride to Lexington, Massachusetts to warn Samuel Adams and John Hancock that British troops were marching to arrest them. Along the way, he and his fellow riders alerted countryside residents to the British troops' approach. The next day, dozens of Colonial troops gathered at Lexington to meet the British troops head on officially starting the Revolutionary War. Ralph Waldo Emerson in his poem "The Concord Hymn," commemorated this moment as the "shot heard 'round the world." Paul Revere's Ride and the shot heard round the world are just a few of the stories of the American Revolution that help bring to life the ideals of liberty and Democracy fostered by our Nation's founders.

One can read about the American Revolution and the values that were fought for and established at that time, or read about the War of 1812 when the fledgling country fought to maintain its independence. However, history is best experienced not by reading but by feeling, touching and living what was experienced in those trying times. There is no better way to experience the history of the founding of our great Nation than on the hallowed ground where the epic struggle for our independence took place.

Preserving these American historic treasures is essential to remembering the sacrifices that our forefathers made to secure our freedom and our independence, and it is vital for educating the current generations and future generations about our rich cultural heritage. Unfortunately, urbanization, suburban sprawl and unplanned development continually encroach on many of the significant battlefields of that period posing a severe and growing risk to the preservation of these sites.

Last spring, the National Park Service published its report to Congress on the status of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 sites. This report demonstrates that there is a great need to act and to act quickly to preserve many of these sites. Out of the 677 naturally significant battlefields and associated sites of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, 99 are lost forever already; 234 are

fragmented or in poor condition; an additional 170 are in danger of being destroyed within the next decade.

This bill would help State and local governments and non-profits protect and preserve these battlefields and historic sites by authorizing the use of money from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to provide up to 50 percent of the costs of purchasing battlefield land threatened by sprawl and commercial development. This legislation is patterned after the successful Civil War Battlefield Protection Program that has been in effect for quite some time now.

I might add, it was an oversight, I would say, that decades ago, these battlefields and sites of the War of 1812 and the Revolutionary War were not included under the same umbrella. Now is the time to do it. Now is past the time to do it.

In 1861, Abraham Lincoln visited Trenton on his historic journey to his inauguration in Washington. There, he told the New Jersey State Assembly "In the early Revolutionary struggle, few of the States among the old Thirteen had more of the battle-fields of the country within their limits than old New-Jersey." A couple years ago, I was pleased when Congress took action to protect the battlefields in historic sites in New Jersey where this conflict took place. We passed legislation that created the Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area, linking hundreds of Revolutionary War sites across 14 counties in New Jersey. New Jersey was truly the crossroads of the American Revolution for a number of reasons, and I'm pleased we are taking steps to preserve the record of those engagements.

There's a fundamental misconception that the American Revolution and War of 1812 took place only in the Northeast. In truth, the story of the American Revolution and the War of 1812 crisscrosses 33 States, from New York to Louisiana, from Georgia to Oregon. Enacting this legislation would allow each of these States to preserve better their history and their role in the War of 1812 and the American Revolution.

Today, I will be introducing legislation that will provide additional funding for the battlefield protection program created by this bill. My legislation, the American Revolution and War of 1812 Commemorative Coin Act, is modeled after the Civil War Battlefield Commemorative Coin Act of 1992, which has raised over \$6 million for battlefield preservation.

Enacting that bill will allow many more historic battlefields to be preserved. Enacting this bill will make it possible for our children and their children and other generations to enjoy and learn. We want to give Americans the opportunity to learn history, to feel history, to experience history so that they understand the principles on which this country was founded. People who know history can be better citizens, more engaged in current civic affairs and more cognizant of their place in history.

I urge my colleagues to support and vote for this important legislation.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I want to be both partisan and very clear on this thing. This is the third time we have actually had this bill before us. I voted for it the first time; I am going to vote for it again; and I will urge my colleagues to

support this legislation at the same time. However, in fairness, I guess in fairness to the sponsor, we should do that again since his original bill did pass, and by machinations then over in the Senate, his bill was stripped and sent back to us in his title, with his number and name, but not with his bill.

Had the Democratic Party leadership not tried so hard with so many machinations to make sure that Republicans were not allowed to try and make amendments to the omnibus land bill, his bill would have passed the first time, legitimately, and it would be done and passed by now. So let us remember that, unfortunately, the good representative from New Jersey lost out because of games that were played on a bill totally separate to this particular one, and I find those games were unfortunate. This bill, however, I once again want to make very clear that I support this bill, and I will urge my colleagues to support it. We passed another bill dealing with Civil War battlefields with a Republican chief sponsor. It is only fair and appropriate that we now look at Revolutionary War and War of 1812 battlefield sites with the Democratic sponsor.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1694, as amended.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the acquisition and protection of nationally significant battlefields and associated sites of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 under the American Battlefield Protection Program."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CRANE CONSERVATION ACT OF 2009

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 388) to assist in the conservation of cranes by supporting and providing, through projects of persons and organizations with expertise in crane conservation, financial resources for the conservation programs of countries the activities of which directly or indirectly affect cranes and the ecosystems of cranes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 388

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

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Crane Conservation Act of 2009".

#### SEC. 2. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to perpetuate healthy populations of cranes;

(2) to assist in the conservation and protection of cranes by supporting—

(A) conservation programs in countries in which endangered and threatened cranes occur; and

(B) the efforts of private organizations committed to helping cranes; and

(3) to provide financial resources for those programs and efforts.

#### SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) CONSERVATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term "conservation" means the use of any method or procedure to improve the viability of crane populations and the quality of the ecosystems and habitats on which the crane populations depend to help the species achieve sufficient populations in the wild to ensure the long-term viability of the species.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term "conservation" includes the carrying out of any activity associated with scientific resource management, such as—

(i) protection, restoration, and management of habitat;

(ii) research and monitoring of known populations;

(iii) the provision of assistance in the development of management plans for managed crane ranges;

(iv) enforcement of the Convention;

(v) law enforcement and habitat protection through community participation;

(vi) reintroduction of cranes to the wild;

(vii) conflict resolution initiatives; and

(viii) community outreach and education.

(2) CONVENTION.—The term "Convention" has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1532).

(3) FUND.—The term "Fund" means the Crane Conservation Fund established by section 5(a).

(4) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

#### SEC. 4. CRANE CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations and in consultation with other appropriate Federal officials, the Secretary shall use amounts in the Fund to provide financial assistance for projects relating to the conservation of cranes for which project proposals are approved by the Secretary in accordance with this section.

(b) PROJECT PROPOSALS.—

(1) APPLICANTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—An applicant described in subparagraph (B) that seeks to receive assistance under this section to carry out a project relating to the conservation of cranes shall submit to the Secretary a project proposal that meets the requirements of this section.

(B) ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS.—An applicant described in this subparagraph is—

(i) any relevant wildlife management authority of a country that—

(I) is located within the African, Asian, European, or North American range of a species of crane; and

(II) carries out 1 or more activities that directly or indirectly affect crane populations;

(ii) the Secretariat of the Convention; and

(iii) any person or organization with demonstrated expertise in the conservation of cranes.

(2) REQUIRED ELEMENTS.—A project proposal submitted under paragraph (1)(A) shall include—

(A) a concise statement of the purpose of the project;

(B)(i) the name of each individual responsible for conducting the project; and

(ii) a description of the qualifications of each of those individuals;

(C) a concise description of—

(i) methods to be used to implement and assess the outcome of the project;

(ii) staff and community management for the project; and

(iii) the logistics of the project;

(D) an estimate of the funds and the period of time required to complete the project;

(E) evidence of support for the project by appropriate government entities of countries in which the project will be conducted, if the Secretary determines that such support is required to ensure the success of the project;

(F) information regarding the source and amount of matching funding available for the project; and

(G) any other information that the Secretary considers to be necessary for evaluating the eligibility of the project to receive assistance under this Act.

(c) PROJECT REVIEW AND APPROVAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

(A) not later than 30 days after receiving a final project proposal, provide a copy of the proposal to other appropriate Federal officials; and

(B) review each project proposal in a timely manner to determine whether the proposal meets the criteria described in subsection (d).

(2) CONSULTATION; APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL.—Not later than 180 days after receiving a project proposal, and subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary, after consulting with other appropriate Federal officials, shall—

(A) consult on the proposal with the government of each country in which the project is to be carried out;

(B) after taking into consideration any comments resulting from the consultation, approve or disapprove the proposal; and

(C) provide written notification of the approval or disapproval to—

(i) the applicant that submitted the proposal;

(ii) other appropriate Federal officials; and

(iii) each country described in subparagraph (A).

(d) CRITERIA FOR APPROVAL.—The Secretary may approve a project proposal under this section if the Secretary determines that the proposed project will enhance programs for conservation of cranes by assisting efforts to—

(1) implement conservation programs;

(2) address the conflicts between humans and cranes that arise from competition for the same habitat or resources;

(3) enhance compliance with the Convention and other applicable laws that—

(A) prohibit or regulate the taking or trade of cranes; or

(B) regulate the use and management of crane habitat;

(4) develop sound scientific information on, or methods for monitoring—

(A) the condition of crane habitat;

(B) crane population numbers and trends; or

(C) the current and projected threats to crane habitat and population numbers and trends;

(5) promote cooperative projects on the issues described in paragraph (4) among—

(A) governmental entities;

(B) affected local communities;

(C) nongovernmental organizations; or

(D) other persons in the private sector;

(6) carry out necessary scientific research on cranes;

(7) provide relevant training to, or support technical exchanges involving, staff responsible for managing cranes or habitats of cranes, to enhance capacity for effective conservation; or

(8) reintroduce cranes successfully back into the wild, including propagation of a sufficient number of cranes required for this purpose.

(e) PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY; MATCHING FUNDS.—To the maximum extent practicable, in determining whether to approve a project proposal under this section, the Secretary shall give preference to a proposed project—

(1) that is designed to ensure effective, long-term conservation of cranes and habitats of cranes; or

(2) for which matching funds are available.

(f) PROJECT REPORTING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each person that receives assistance under this section for a project shall submit to the Secretary, at such periodic intervals as are determined by the Secretary, reports that include all information that the Secretary, after consulting with other appropriate government officials, determines to be necessary to evaluate the progress and success of the project for the purposes of—

(A) ensuring positive results;

(B) assessing problems; and

(C) fostering improvements.

(2) AVAILABILITY TO THE PUBLIC.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1), and any other documents relating to a project for which financial assistance is provided under this Act, shall be made available to the public.

**SEC. 5. CRANE CONSERVATION FUND.**

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Multinational Species Conservation Fund established by the matter under the heading “MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND” in title I of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 (112 Stat. 2681–237; 16 U.S.C. 4246) a separate account to be known as the “Crane Conservation Fund”, consisting of—

(1) amounts transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury for deposit into the Fund under subsection (c); and

(2) amounts appropriated to the Fund under section 7.

(b) EXPENDITURES FROM FUND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), upon request by the Secretary, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer from the Fund to the Secretary, without further appropriation, such amounts as the Secretary determines are necessary to provide assistance under section 4.

(2) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—Of the amounts in the Fund available for each fiscal year, the Secretary may expend not more than 3 percent, or \$150,000, whichever is greater, to pay the administrative expenses necessary to carry out this Act.

(3) LIMITATION.—Not more than 20 percent of the amounts made available from the Fund for any fiscal year may be used for projects relating to the conservation of North American crane species.

(c) ACCEPTANCE AND USE OF DONATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may accept and use donations to provide assistance under section 4.

(2) TRANSFER OF DONATIONS.—Amounts received by the Secretary in the form of donations shall be transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury for deposit in the Fund.

**SEC. 6. ADVISORY GROUP.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—To assist in carrying out this Act, the Secretary may convene an advisory group consisting of individuals representing public and private organizations actively involved in the conservation of cranes.

(b) PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.—

(1) MEETINGS.—The advisory group shall—

(A) ensure that each meeting of the advisory group is open to the public; and

(B) provide, at each meeting, an opportunity for interested persons to present oral or written statements concerning items on the agenda.

(2) NOTICE.—The Secretary shall provide to the public timely notice of each meeting of the advisory group.

(3) MINUTES.—Minutes of each meeting of the advisory group shall be kept by the Secretary and shall be made available to the public.

(c) EXEMPTION FROM FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the advisory group.

**SEC. 7. FUNDING.**

There is authorized to be appropriated to the Fund \$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2010 through 2014, to remain available until expended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands.

**GENERAL LEAVE**

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 388, the Crane Conservation Act, was reintroduced in the 111th Congress by our colleague from Wisconsin, Congresswoman TAMMY BALDWIN. The bill is identical to noncontroversial legislation that passed the House during the 110th Congress.

The overall purpose of the bill is to assist in the conservation of the world’s 15 crane species, including the two crane species found in North America, the whooping crane and the sandhill crane. The bill would establish a new crane conservation fund to finance Federal matching grants that support critical conservation projects that conserve these highly endangered birds and their scarce and shrinking habitats in Europe, Asia, South Asia, Africa, and North America. The legislation also mirrors other highly popular and effective wildlife conservation funds authorized under the Multinational Species Conservation Fund that support other critically endangered wildlife species and their habitats.

Mr. Speaker, cranes play an important iconic role in cultures around the world. These birds are viewed as universal symbols of peace, happiness, and good fortune. I ask Members on both sides to support passage of this noncontroversial bill that will help to conserve this family of large, charismatic birds.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to actually speak on this particular bill, H.R. 388, the Crane Conservation Act. Under this legislation, a new international conservation fund is going to be established to assist up to 15 species of cranes that are in Africa, Asia, Australia, North America—I guess every-one except South America.

There are currently seven crane species that are protected under our Endangered Species Act. The two most imperiled species reside here in the United States and are covered.

The United States already has several laws on the books which can help conserve domestic cranes and their habitats, which includes such things as the Migratory Bird Treaty, the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act, wetlands conservation statutes, and the Endangered Species Act.

With the current economic crisis the United States finds itself in—exacerbated by our spending bills in the stimulus, in the budget, and the omnibus bills which simply spend too much, tax too much, and borrow too much—it is highly questionable whether this is the time to once again create another multinational fund to spend taxpayers’ money overseas. Other countries should be required to step up to the plate to save their own wildlife without relying on American funds going there.

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

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I will submit for the RECORD the following exchange of letters between the Committee on Natural Resources and the Committee on Foreign Affairs concerning H.R. 388 and H.R. 411.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,  
Washington, DC, April 21, 2009.

Hon. NICK J. RAHALL II,  
Chairman, Committee on Natural Resources,  
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 388, the Crane Conservation Act of 2009, and H.R. 411, the Great Cats and Rare Canids Act of 2009.

These bills contain provisions within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. In the interest of permitting your Committee to proceed expeditiously to floor consideration of these important bills, I am willing to waive this Committee’s right mark up these bills. I do so with the understanding that by waiving consideration of the bills, the Committee on Foreign Affairs does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the bills which fall within its Rule X jurisdiction.

Further, I request your support for the appointment of Foreign Affairs Committee conferees during any House-Senate conference convened on this legislation. I would ask that you place this letter into the Congressional Record when the Committee has these bills under consideration.

I look forward to working with you as we move these important measures through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

HOWARD L. BERMAN,  
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES,  
Washington, DC, April 21, 2009.  
Hon. HOWARD BERMAN,  
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, Ray-  
burn H.O.B., Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your willingness to allow floor consideration of H.R. 388, the Crane Conservation Act of 2009 and H.R. 411, the Great Cats and Rare Canids Act of 2009, to proceed unimpeded.

I understand that this waiver is not intended to prejudice any future jurisdictional claims over these provisions or similar language. I also understand that you reserve the right to seek to have conferees named from the Committee on Foreign Affairs on these provisions, and would support such a request if it were made.

This letter will be entered into the Congressional Record during consideration of H.R. 388 and H.R. 411 on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our respective committees.

With warm regards, I am  
Sincerely,

NICK J. RAHALL II,  
Chairman,  
Committee on Natural Resources.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield such time as she may consume to the sponsor of H.R. 388, our distinguished colleague from Wisconsin, Representative BALDWIN.

Ms. BALDWIN. I thank the gentleman from the U.S. Virgin Islands, Dr. CHRISTENSEN, for yielding time. And I also thank the chairman of the full committee for reporting out this bill for consideration on the suspension calendar.

I rise today in support of the Crane Conservation Act of 2009, legislation to help protect and preserve the world's 15 species of cranes for generations to come.

Cranes are the most endangered family of birds in the world, with 11 of the world's 15 crane species at risk of extinction. Their special characteristics and unique ability to bring people together across city, State, and international boundaries place them in a class worthy of our conservation efforts.

Cranes are revered throughout the world for their beauty, grace, and long-distance migrations, frequently spanning numerous countries. In fact, their appeal is so vast that they figure prominently in the culture, folklore, and art of many people around the world. They are featured in the silks, sculpture, poetry, and folk tales of many cultures. And because of their long lifespans, they have become symbols of longevity and good fortune.

These magnificent birds also have served as ambassadors of harmony and peace in the international arena. Representatives from nations with various political struggles have reached beyond the instability to address the conservation of cranes. In fact, about 2 years ago, representatives from bordering nations, including India, China, Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan, and others, met in an attempt to overcome strained relations and send a message of goodwill

for the sake of protecting this threatened species. Similarly, African nations which share troubled borders also have joined together in recent years to stop the illegal trade of cranes.

In North America, the whooping crane is the rarest of the crane species. Back in the year 1941, only 21 whooping cranes existed in the entire world. Today, there are almost 400 birds in existence. The resurgence is attributed to the bird's tenacity for survival and to the efforts of conservationists in the United States and Canada. In fact, since 2001, coordinated efforts have focused on encouraging young whooping cranes to migrate from their breeding grounds in Wisconsin's Necedah National Wildlife Refuge to their destination in Florida.

In an effort to reintroduce a migratory flock into their historic range in the eastern United States, the recovery team used ultralight aircraft to train and lead these young cranes on their spectacular journey, stretching from city to city and State to State. Fortunately, these efforts have been successful, and the Crane Conservation Act would complement them, both domestically and internationally.

This bill will provide the resources to support initiatives that protect cranes and, importantly, their habitats, which have deteriorated due to industrial development, pollution, and other human disturbances, including wars and other violent conflicts. The bill will also provide the means for the United States to fulfill various international obligations and commitments, thus having a large environmental and cultural impact across the globe.

Additionally, the Crane Conservation Act will provide resources for the United States to bring people and governments around the world together to protect ecosystems, develop adequate habitats, and encourage overall goodwill. Specifically, the Crane Conservation Act will authorize up to \$5 million per year to be distributed in the form of conservation project grants to protect cranes in the wetlands and grasslands and other ecosystems on which they depend.

Congress has passed similar bills in support of globally significant and endangered wildlife species, including tigers, rhinos, elephants, and neotropical migratory birds. And just as these efforts took significant steps in international wildlife conservation, the Crane Conservation Act would play a similar and promising role in improving endangered wildlife and their habitats.

This bill, in identical form, passed on the suspension calendar last session. I encourage my colleagues to support the Crane Conservation Act of 2009.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I am pleased to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas, who is an expert not only in cranes and whooping cranes, but on whoopings themselves.

Mr. GOHMERT. I appreciate my friend from Utah yielding in such an amazing form.

I do appreciate my friend from Wisconsin's sensitivity over cranes. And she is right; they are a thing of beauty. We have seen whooping cranes in Texas. I am glad they are protected; they are beautiful.

We have heard President Obama say recently that we are going to have to make some tough choices, that we are going to have to scour through our appropriations, our authorizations, our budgets and cut things that are not really essential. And it is my understanding that of the 15 crane species here, 13 are not in the United States.

Currently, it is clear we are borrowing a great deal of our money that we use as we appropriate from this floor from the Chinese. As I understand it, many of these crane species are not located in the United States, but are located in Asia. What an incredible irony, that we could borrow money from the Chinese for which we will owe principal and interest to the Chinese, and then potentially turn around and pay money to help habitats in China. The irony is astounding.

□ 1430

I know all of us have people in our districts who are struggling to maintain their own habitat. As we make tough decisions in this body, this ought to be one that is not that tough: The American people keeping their habitat or cranes in a foreign country keeping their habitat. I think we ought to vote for Americans to keep their habitat. We have got to make some tough choices. It is time to quit borrowing money from China. It's time to quit printing additional money. It's time for some responsibility on this floor. We owe that to future generations not to put them in debt to pay foreign countries to create habitats for cranes.

With that I would urge a "no" vote on this bill.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I would just like to respond briefly to some of the mischaracterizations that have been raised about this legislation.

As I stated earlier, the Crane Conservation Act is identical to non-controversial legislation that passed the House during the 110th Congress. This legislation also mirrors other highly popular and effective wildlife conservation funds authorized under the Multinational Species Conservation Fund that support other critically endangered wildlife species and their habitats. It is no exaggeration to say that the grants awarded through these funds have been pivotal in the recovery of some of the most endangered wildlife populations on the planet. Cranes are no less deserving.

I think that it is also important to note that grants awarded through these funds generate non-Federal matching contributions commonly in excess of three or four times the amount of the Federal grant. As a result, these wildlife programs are some of our most effective conservation programs in leveraging additional funds from partner organizations.

Mr. Speaker, it is expected that future grants awarded from a crane conservation fund will provide the same kind of leveraging benefit as demonstrated by the other funds authorized under the Multinational Species Conservation Fund. The track record for these programs has proven that they are not only good for wildlife conservation, they are also a great value to the Federal taxpayer.

Again, I ask Members on both sides to support passage of this non-controversial bill.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I will conclude simply by saying this is a noble concept, but what Dr. CHRISTENSEN argued is exactly the problem inherent in this noble concept. What we are continuing to do more and more is carve out specific funds for specific animal species that then add up to the total that we are doing rather than realizing our common goals and what we need to deal with. There are seven species that are covered already, two of those in the United States already covered on prior pieces of legislation. This is simply extra funding that is not going to assist necessarily on the American side; it is going to assist overseas in other countries where, quite frankly, in these conditions they should be stepping up to deal with their own wildlife problems, not relying on the United States simply to bail them out once again with another special fund crafted out for American money to go overseas.

This is simply another one of several funds that keep growing all the time without any coordinated policy to it. And that is the danger of this bill. It's not the issue at hand. It's not trying to protect these species. It is the haphazard way we go about creating these funds to try to fund specific entities rather than coming up with a comprehensive overall plan and not requiring our friends in other countries to step up to the plate as well.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 388, the Crane Conservation Act of 2009. I strongly endorse this effort to provide financial resources and foster international cooperation to restore and perpetuate healthy populations of endangered species and to protect threatened habitats.

This bill establishes a fund to support specific conservation activities by "any wildlife management authority" of a foreign country that meets certain criteria, as well as groups and individuals with demonstrated, relevant expertise. While supporting such efforts is a key element of any effective conservation strategy, it seems to me that such funding in effect constitutes a new form of foreign assistance that ought to be carefully coordinated with our other foreign aid programs.

In the first place, it is essential that the Secretary of the Interior, who will be administering these programs, consult closely with the Secretary of State to ensure that these activities will not conflict with our overall foreign policy objectives. For instance, if there are problems with corruption or transparency and account-

ability in a particular government, the State Department would be in a better position to know which entities are reliable partners, and to ensure that funding is not diverted to unauthorized purposes. There may also be some countries to which all other government-to-government aid has been terminated for political or human rights reasons, and in which these conservation activities ought to be conducted exclusively through non-governmental organizations.

Secondly, the State Department, the United States Agency for International Development, the Millennium Challenge Corporation, the Peace Corps and other foreign policy agencies may be carrying out their own environmental programs in a given—country. The conservation activities supported by this new fund must be coordinated with ongoing and planned efforts of such agencies in order to avoid duplication and overlap and to seize openings for collaboration. Without a mechanism for consultation with the State Department and USAID, opportunities to build synergy among programs will be lost and the risks of waste and inefficiency will escalate.

In light of these concerns, I would strongly urge that in implementing these new provisions, the Secretary of Interior develop a mechanism for full and meaningful consultation with the State Department, USAID and the foreign policy agencies under the Department's guidance.

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

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I again just ask colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support H.R. 388, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 388.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

#### GREAT CATS AND RARE CANIDS ACT OF 2009

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 411) to assist in the conservation of rare felids and rare canids by supporting and providing financial resources for the conservation programs of nations within the range of rare felid and rare canid populations and projects of persons with demonstrated expertise in the conservation of rare felid and rare canid populations, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 411

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

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Great Cats and Rare Canids Act of 2009".

#### SEC. 2. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this Act are to provide financial resources and to foster international cooperation—

(1) to restore and perpetuate healthy populations of rare felids and rare canids in the wild; and

(2) to assist in the conservation of rare felid and rare canid populations worldwide.

#### SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) CITES.—The term "CITES" means the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, done at Washington March 3, 1973 (27 UST 1087; TIAS 8249), including its appendices.

(2) CONSERVATION.—The term "conservation"—

(A) means the methods and procedures necessary to bring a species of rare felid or rare canid to the point at which there are sufficient populations in the wild to ensure the long-term viability of the species; and

(B) includes all activities associated with protection and management of a rare felid or rare canid population, including—

(i) maintenance, management, protection, and restoration of rare felid or rare canid habitat;

(ii) research and monitoring;

(iii) law enforcement;

(iv) community outreach and education;

(v) conflict resolution initiatives; and

(vi) strengthening the capacity of local communities, governmental agencies, non-governmental organizations and other institutions to implement conservation programs.

(3) FUND.—The term "Fund" means the Great Cats and Rare Canids Conservation Fund established by section 5.

(4) IUCN RED LIST.—The term "IUCN Red List" means the Red List of Threatened Species Maintained by the World Conservation Union.

(5) RARE CANID.—The term "rare canid"—

(A) except as provided in subparagraph (B), means any of the canid species dhole (*Canis lupus*), gray wolf (*Canis lupus*), Ethiopian wolf (*Canis simensis*), bush dog (*Speothos venaticus*), African wild dog (*Lycan pictus*), maned wolf (*Chrysocyon brachyurus*), and Darwin's fox, (*Pseudalopex fulvipes*), including any subspecies or population of such a species; and

(B) does not include any subspecies or population that is native to the area comprised of the United States and Canada or the European Union.

(6) RARE FELID.—The term "rare felid"—

(A) except as provided in subparagraph (B), means any of the felid species lion (*Panthera leo*), leopard (*Panthera pardus*), jaguar (*Panthera onca*), snow leopard (*Uncia uncia*), clouded leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*), cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*), Iberian lynx (*Lynx pardina*), and Borneo bay cat (*Catopuma badia*), including any subspecies or population of such a species; and

(B) does not include—

(i) any species, subspecies, or population that is native to the United States; and

(ii) any tiger (*Panthera tigris*).

(7) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

#### SEC. 4. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of funds and in consultation with other appropriate Federal officials, the Secretary shall use amounts in the Fund to provide financial assistance for projects for the conservation of rare felid and rare canids for which project proposals are approved by the Secretary in accordance with this section.

## (b) PROJECT PROPOSALS.—

(1) ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS.—A proposal for a project for the conservation of rare felid and canids may be submitted to the Secretary by—

(A) any wildlife management authority of a country that has within its boundaries any part of the range of a rare felid or rare canid species, respectively; and

(B) any person or group with the demonstrated expertise required for the conservation in the wild of rare felids or rare canids, respectively.

(2) PROJECT PROPOSALS.—To be considered for financial assistance for a project under this Act, an applicant shall submit a project proposal that includes—

(A) a concise statement of the purposes of the project;

(B) the name of the individual responsible for conducting the project;

(C) a description of the qualifications of the individuals who will conduct the project;

(D) a concise description of—

(i) methods for project implementation and outcome assessment;

(ii) staffing for the project;

(iii) the logistics of the project; and

(iv) community involvement in the project;

(E) an estimate of funds and time required to complete the project;

(F) evidence of support for the project by appropriate governmental entities of the countries in which the project will be conducted, if the Secretary determines that such support is required for the success of the project;

(G) information regarding the source and amount of matching funding available for the project; and

(H) any other information that the Secretary considers to be necessary for evaluating the eligibility of the project for funding under this Act.

## (c) PROJECT REVIEW AND APPROVAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

(A) not later than 30 days after receiving a project proposal, provide a copy of the proposal to the appropriate Federal officials; and

(B) review each project proposal in a timely manner to determine if the proposal meets the criteria specified in subsection (d).

(2) CONSULTATION; APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL.—Not later than 180 days after receiving a project proposal, and subject to the availability of funds, the Secretary, after consulting with other appropriate Federal officials, shall—

(A) ensure the proposal contains assurances that the project will be implemented in consultation with relevant wildlife management authorities and other appropriate government officials with jurisdiction over the resources addressed by the project;

(B) approve or disapprove the proposal; and

(C) provide written notification of the approval or disapproval to the person who submitted the proposal, other appropriate Federal officials, and each country within whose borders the project will take place.

(d) CRITERIA FOR APPROVAL.—The Secretary may approve a project proposal under this section if the project will contribute to conservation of rare felids or rare canids in the wild by assisting efforts to—

(1) implement conservation programs;

(2) address the conflicts between humans and rare felids or rare canids, respectively, that arise from competition for the same habitat or resources;

(3) enhance compliance with CITES, the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and other applicable laws that prohibit or regulate the taking or trade of rare felids and rare canids or regulate the use and management of rare felid and rare canid habitat;

(4) develop sound scientific information on, or methods for monitoring—

(A) the condition and health of rare felid or rare canid habitat;

(B) rare felid or rare canid population numbers and trends; and

(C) the ecological characteristics and requirements of populations of rare felids or rare canids for which there are little or no data;

(5) promote cooperative projects among government entities, affected local communities, nongovernmental organizations, and other persons in the private sector; or

(6) funds will not be appropriated for the purchase or lease of lands to be used as suitable habitat for felids or canids.

(e) PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY.—In approving project proposals under this section, the Secretary shall give preference to conservation projects that are designed to ensure effective, long-term conservation of rare felids and rare canids and their habitats.

(f) MATCHING FUNDS.—In determining whether to approve project proposals under this section, the Secretary shall give preference to projects for which there exists some measure of matching funds.

## (g) PROJECT REPORTING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each person that receives assistance under this section for a project shall submit to the Secretary periodic reports (at such intervals as the Secretary considers necessary) that include all information that the Secretary, after consultation with other appropriate government officials, determines is necessary to evaluate the progress and success of the project for the purposes of ensuring positive results, assessing problems, and fostering improvements.

(2) AVAILABILITY TO THE PUBLIC.—Reports under paragraph (1), and any other documents relating to projects for which financial assistance is provided under this Act, shall be made available to the public.

(h) LIMITATIONS ON USE FOR CAPTIVE BREEDING OR DISPLAY.—Amounts provided as a grant under this Act—

(1) may not be used for captive breeding or display of rare felids and rare canids other than captive breeding for release into the wild; and

(2) may be used for captive breeding of a species for release into the wild only if no other conservation method for the species is biologically feasible.

## (i) ADVISORY GROUP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To assist in carrying out this Act, the Secretary may convene an advisory group consisting of individuals representing public and private organizations actively involved in the conservation of felids and canids.

## (2) PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.—

(A) MEETINGS.—The advisory group shall—

(i) ensure that each meeting of the advisory group is open to the public; and

(ii) provide, at each meeting, an opportunity for interested persons to present oral or written statements concerning items on the agenda.

(B) NOTICE.—The Secretary shall provide to the public timely notice of each meeting of the advisory group, including the meeting agenda.

(C) MINUTES.—Minutes of each meeting of the advisory group shall be kept by the Secretary and shall be made available to the public.

(3) EXEMPTION FROM FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the advisory group.

**SEC. 5. GREAT CATS AND RARE CANIDS CONSERVATION FUND.**

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established, in the Multinational Species Conservation Fund established in title I of the Department

of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 under the heading “MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND”, a separate account to be known as the “Great Cats and Rare Canids Conservation Fund”, consisting of—

(1) amounts transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury for deposit into such account under subsection (c); and

(2) amounts appropriated to such account under section 7.

## (b) EXPENDITURES FROM FUND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), upon request by the Secretary, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer from the Fund to the Secretary, without further appropriation, such amounts as the Secretary determines are necessary to provide assistance under section 4.

(2) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—Of the amounts in the Fund available for each fiscal year, the Secretary may expend not more than three percent, or up to \$100,000, whichever is greater, to pay the administrative expenses necessary to carry out this Act.

(c) ACCEPTANCE AND USE OF DONATIONS.—The Secretary may accept and use donations to provide assistance under section 4, and may make public on the Internet website and in publications of the Department of the Interior that the Secretary is authorized to accept and use such donations. Amounts received by the Secretary in the form of such donations shall be transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury for deposit into the Fund.

**SEC. 6. STUDY OF CONSERVATION STATUS OF FELID AND CANID SPECIES.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall initiate within three months after the date of the enactment of this Act a study of felid and canid species listed under the IUCN Red List that are not rare canids and rare felids (as those terms are defined in section 3), respectively, to determine—

(1) the conservation status of such species in the wild, including identification of any such species that are critically endangered or endangered; and

(2) any such species that should be made eligible for assistance under this Act.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than two years after date of the enactment of this Act the Secretary shall report to the Congress the determinations made in the study, including recommendations of additional felid species and canid species that should be made eligible for assistance under this Act.

**SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

There are authorized to be appropriated—

(1) to the Fund, \$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2010 through 2014 to carry out this Act, other than section 6; and

(2) such sums as are necessary to carry out section 6.

**SEC. 8. INELIGIBLE COUNTRIES.**

Amounts provided as a grant under this Act may not be used for any project conducted in Iran, Syria, Cuba, Sudan, or North Korea.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands.

**GENERAL LEAVE**

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

H.R. 411, the Great Cats and Rare Canids Act, was introduced in the 111th Congress by our colleague from Washington, Congressman JAY INSLEE. The bill before the House today is identical to noncontroversial legislation that passed the House during the 110th Congress.

The overall purpose of the bill is to assist in the conservation of 15 imperiled cat and canid species such as the lion, cheetah, and jaguar and the African wild dog and Darwin's fox. The bill would establish a new Great Cat and Rare Canid Conservation Fund to finance Federal matching grants that support critical conservation projects to conserve these highly endangered wildlife species and their shrinking and fragmented habitats.

Moreover, this legislation is patterned after other noteworthy wildlife conservation funds authorized by the Congress that help conserve and recover critically endangered populations of rhinoceros, tigers, African and Asian elephants, great apes, and marine turtles.

Mr. Speaker, great cats and rare canids are no less deserving than these other keystone wildlife species, and I ask Members on both sides to support the passage of this noncontroversial bill.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

While this legislation is similar to a bill that was approved by the House last year, and I did, in fact, vote for the bill last year, we have Members who still continue to have concerns with H.R. 411, the Great Cats and Rare Canids Act.

During consideration in the Natural Resources Committee during the last Congress, this bill was amended by Congressman HENRY BROWN to target only 12 imperiled big cats and rare dog species. That was an appropriate amendment especially considering the beginning stages of this particular bill, which had well over 50 different animals listed. However, by the time it went from committee to the floor last year, this bill was expanded, and several other species that are protected under this bill but do not reach the criteria used to create the other five existing wildlife conservation funds under law were added.

I am particularly troubled that the inclusion of things like the Iberian lynx, which lives exclusively in Spain and Portugal, is added. These are clearly two countries that are not impoverished European nations. They could easily afford to conserve their own native wildlife. In addition, I note that

few of the species singled out for special treatment under this law could be considered "keystone," unlike the African elephant, the tiger, the rhino that are considered keystone criteria. Under H.R. 411, this bill, these 15 cats and dogs will now be competing for limited funds with the other iconic species.

More importantly, at a time when America has a national debt in excess of \$11 trillion, you still have to question whether this legislation is the proper priority for right now. With Federal spending, bank failures, and home foreclosures reaching historic levels, is it really appropriate to spend our constituents' hard-earned tax money to conserve an African wild dog, an Ethiopian wolf, or a Borneo bay cat in Asia? We still are taxing too much, spending too much, and borrowing too much. And this particular bill once again goes at elements and species that are not considered reaching the criteria of needing this kind of protection. If it were to go back to the original bill that came out last year from the Natural Resources Committee with the Brown amendment intact, then you would have a decent standard bill which I would firmly support. But as long as we are still expanding it to areas that don't meet the criteria that should be used on these types of issues, then I need to urge a "no" vote.

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

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to yield such time as he may consume to the sponsor of this legislation, Congressman JAY INSLEE of Washington State.

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, I just want to point out a few points about this bill.

First off, this is a bill we passed with broad bipartisan support last year. Two hundred ninety-four Democrats and Republicans stepped up to the plate and took a very, very modest step to try to preserve these endangered species that, in fact, are threatened and are listed on international lists. Having gone through the scientific process, these 15 species are all recognized at risk both under United States considerations and under the international consortiums of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, also called CITES; and the World Conservation Union, the IUCN. We know the science is that all 15 of these species are at risk. And I want to suggest in answer to my friend's concern about this investment by Americans, there are at least three reasons Americans should have an interest in these species even though some of them are not in the United States.

Number one and perhaps most important, many of our citizens will never physically be in the presence of a cheetah or physically be in the presence of some of the fox species that are endangered here. But I can tell you that they are enjoying the presence of these spe-

cies, the Creator's creation, in the Creator's creation watching them on television. I spent a week taking care of my dad recovering from surgery, and he spent about half of his time enjoying watching these creatures, the Creator's creation, because it gives him joy. And we have got constituents who are enjoying the existence of these species. This is a very small down payment to protect that.

Number two, when we preserve these species and when we preserve their habitat, it is in our self-interest because it is in our self-interest that the rain forest in South America is preserved. That is the lungs of the planet. We cannot solve our climate change problems without it. This can, in fact, help Americans through our environmental challenges that we have.

And, third, this bill is a great investment because for every dollar we put in, and it's a very small commitment of \$5 million, but for every one of those dollars, we get \$4 from the international community to match and exceed our investment. It is a prudent investment.

So I would hope that we would continue our efforts that we had on a bipartisan basis last year of standing up for these precious species that are on the cusp. And I realize that these species are sometimes thousands of miles away from us, but they can be only months or years away from extinction; so our great-grandkids will never get to watch them except in old-time videos and old-time documentaries. We owe them more. Let's take this very small step forward and pass this bill.

I rise to present important legislation, the Great Cats and Rare Canids Conservation Act, which supports the conservation of wild big cats and canine populations outside the United States by providing financial resources to conserve 15 such species that are vital for their ecological value and are listed as endangered or threatened on the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, IUCN, Red List of Endangered Species.

Mr. Speaker, the genesis of the Great Cats and Rare Canids program is nearly a decade old, and the bill under consideration today was also introduced in the past three Congresses. In that time, these species have continued to decline in numbers. I would like to thank Representative UDALL, now Senator UDALL, who brought up this bill in the past.

This bipartisan legislation continues our tradition of protecting threatened and endangered species around the world and comes at a critical time in the survival of these animals. Of the 37 wild felid species worldwide, all are currently recognized as species in need of protection. Of the 35 wild canid species worldwide, nearly 50 percent are recognized as in need of such protection in one of these categories.

The 15 species whose conservation is supported in this bill are umbrella species that, if conserved appropriately, protect their corresponding landscapes and other species dependent on those ecosystems. They include the majestic jaguar of South and Central

America, the elusive snow leopard, the cheetah, the African wild dog, and other rare carnivore species.

If enacted, the Great Cats and Rare Canids Conservation Fund would be established, building on the success of the Multinational Species Conservation Fund. Importantly, it leverages private conservation dollars from corporate and non-government sources in order to address the critical need to conserve these threatened large carnivores. Historically, for every \$1 invested by the Federal Government in the programs that are part of the Multinational Species Conservation Fund, there is a \$4 match by private donations. Since 1990, the Multinational Species Conservation Fund which has invested over \$50 million in conservation assistance to the world's charismatic species, has garnered over \$180 million in partner contributions and private funding.

A coalition of over 80 conservation organizations, zoos, sportsmen and hunting groups and other non-governmental organizations support this bill. I would particularly like to recognize Defenders of Wildlife, the International Fund for Animal Welfare, Safari Club International, and the Association of Zoos and Aquariums. These organizations together and their millions of members represent the broad based support among Americans all over the country for Congress to enact this critical piece of legislation.

I would like to thank Chairman RAHALL and committee staff Jim and Dave Jansen for bringing this bill to the floor.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, just to clarify on the record, for any kind of species to be included, they have to be included on the endangered species list, the appendix I and appendix II in the red list. Three of these 15 do not meet that criteria. Twelve are legitimate. Three don't meet that criteria.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT).

Mr. GOHMERT. Again I appreciate the sensitivities with regard to rare cats and dogs around the world. With regard to the previous votes on this bill in the House, to be specific, 227 Democrats voted "aye," 67 Republicans voted "aye," which also was about the same numbers, similar numbers, that voted for the bailout back in September, which was also a huge mistake. There was one Democrat that voted "no" and 118 Republicans that voted "no."

But we are even in different times now. We are still borrowing money from the Chinese. And, once again, the irony here is incredible. We are going to borrow more money from the Chinese to possibly give them money back to create habitats for wild dogs and cats that are rare.

□ 1445

There is no assurance that if we did that we wouldn't end up with moo goo dog pan or moo goo cat pan. There is no way to assure that money will not be wasted when it's sent to foreign countries.

One other thing, Iberian lynx, that cat would be eligible, and he is only

found in Spain and Portugal. We would be appropriating \$25 million over 5 years in order to send some money to the very country that has been making ridiculous accusations about the United States here in recent days. Oh, good, accuse us of ridiculous crimes, and then we will send you money for your dogs and cats. At some point we have got to stand up and be more responsible with the money we are borrowing that we are pledging our children and grandchildren and great-grandchildren will pay back.

This is not the time to be passing this bill. I know there were 294 votes, 67 Republicans last time, but I am hoping that because American habitats are again threatened for individual people in America, it's time to quit spending money for habitats in foreign countries for animals.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to once again yield such time as he might consume to the sponsor of the bill, Congressman INSLEE.

Mr. INSLEE. Very briefly, I just wanted to respond to my friend's assertion that the species have not been recognized by the scientific community. I want to assure the gentleman, all of the 15 species, eight cats and seven canine species, are listed on at least one of the salient lists of these endangered and threatened species, and that would be the Endangered Species Act of the United States, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, also called CITES, and the third, the World Conservation Union Red List of Endangered Species. All of the species that we have selected are on at least one of those lists.

I think we will find broad scientific consensus a lot more species are in trouble than these. These are just a tiny fraction of the species that are in trouble, but, frankly, the ones whose existence our constituents enjoy. They are enjoying them in their living rooms, and this is a very small down payment to make sure that continues.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. May I inquire, Doctor, do you have other speakers?

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. I have just a brief closing statement.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Just in conclusion, once again, the grants that we have pervaded in the past for things like the African elephant, the rhino, the tigers are on all three lists, not just one of the three lists. Twelve of the fifteen categories included in this are on all three, not one of the three, which is why, if you were to go back to the bill that was actually passed in the Resources Committee, the Brown amendment, and take that standard, that is one that I think is clearly defensible here on the floor.

But the fact of the matter is, we have expanded it. And once you expand it, taking not all three criteria, but any of those three criteria, you set the standard for what may or may not happen in the future. And once again, we start moving into the direction of having

dedicated reserve funds going to specific areas without having a comprehensive plan of how we want to spend that money overseas.

In our situation, in the budget crunch here that we are in, we should be much more systematic in the way we try to deal with these kind of endangered species and at least demand that everything on that list is covered on all three of those categories, not just one or two, but all three of them.

Let me just say once again, I did vote for this bill last time. And, once again, I think we could make it better and should be making it better.

I do actually want to thank the majority party for putting back an amendment that was inadvertently omitted last time that had been placed in the bill in committee and making sure that that was added in there before this bill came to the floor. That was very kind of them. I appreciate them doing that.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, President Theodore Roosevelt in a message to the Congress once said, and I am quoting, "To waste, to destroy our natural resources, to skin and exhaust the land instead of using it, so as to increase its usefulness, will result in undermining in the days of our children the very prosperity which we ought by right to hand down to them amplified and developed."

H.R. 411, the Great Cats and Rare Canids Act, is legislation that embodies the central tenet in President Roosevelt's message by conserving our natural resources. By conserving our natural resources today, we will ensure the prosperity of future generations.

Mr. INSLEE. Will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. INSLEE. Just to make sure that Members will know about the lists we are talking about, the reason not all of these species are on all three lists that we have alluded to is that canine species that are not traded could not be listed under one of these lists that involve just those that are traded animals. It doesn't mean they are not endangered. It doesn't mean they are not threatened. It just doesn't mean that that is the list that pertains to only traded species.

And I can warrant that you will not find anything but scientific consensus that we have had a very well-targeted rifle shot to the most endangered cats and canines here, not the least. And I am very sensitive to my colleague's concern about our fiscal condition. It is real and his points are well taken.

But there are some things that will not wait, even in respite of our fiscal condition, and extinction is one of them. If we get in better fiscal condition 3 years from now, we can't go back and sort of gin up the DNA from these species. Once the Creator's handiwork is gone, we can't go to our grandkids

and say, well, we had a budget crunch and we just couldn't save them. So we hope we get this done.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Just for the record, I think it's important to note also that this legislation has the full support of the cochairs of the bipartisan International Conservation Caucus, which includes Congressman NORM DICKS, Congressman HAROLD ROGERS, Congressman JOHN TANNER and Congressman ED ROYCE, as well as the Safari Caucus.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that Members on both sides support the passage of this noncontroversial bill.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 411, the Great Cats and Rare Canids Act of 2009. I strongly endorse this effort to provide financial resources and foster international cooperation to restore and perpetuate healthy populations of endangered species and to protect threatened habitats.

This bill establishes a fund to support specific conservation activities by "any wildlife management authority" of a foreign country that meets certain criteria, as well as groups and individuals with demonstrated, relevant expertise. While supporting such efforts is a key element of any effective conservation strategy, it seems to me that such funding in effect constitutes a new form of foreign assistance that ought to be carefully coordinated with our other foreign aid programs.

In the first place, it is essential that the Secretary of the Interior, who will be administering these programs, consult closely with the Secretary of State to ensure that these activities will not conflict with our overall foreign policy objectives. For instance, if there are problems with corruption or transparency and accountability in a particular government, the State Department would be in a better position to know which entities are reliable partners, and to ensure that funding is not diverted to unauthorized purposes. There may also be some countries to which all other government-to-government aid has been terminated for political or human rights reasons, and in which these conservation activities ought to be conducted exclusively through non-governmental organizations.

Secondly, the State Department, the United States Agency for International Development, the Millennium Challenge Corporation, the Peace Corps and other foreign policy agencies may be carrying out their own environmental programs in a given country. The conservation activities supported by this new fund must be coordinated with ongoing and planned efforts of such agencies in order to avoid duplication and overlap and to seize openings for collaboration. Without a mechanism for consultation with the State Department and USAID, opportunities to build synergy among programs will be lost and the risks of waste and inefficiency will escalate.

In light of these concerns, I would strongly urge that in implementing these new provisions, the Secretary of the Interior develop a mechanism for full and meaningful consultation with the State Department, USAID and the foreign policy agencies under the Department's guidance.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by

the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 411, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

#### LAKE HODGES SURFACE WATER IMPROVEMENT AND RECLAMATION ACT OF 2009

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1219) to make amendments to the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1219

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

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Lake Hodges Surface Water Improvement and Reclamation Act of 2009".

#### SEC. 2. PROJECT AUTHORIZATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act (Public Law 102-575, title XVI; 43 U.S.C. 390h et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 16 the following:

"SEC. 16 . . . LAKE HODGES SURFACE WATER IMPROVEMENT AND RECLAMATION PROJECT.

"(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary, in cooperation with the Olivenhain Municipal Water District, California, is authorized to participate in the design, planning, and construction of projects to treat, reclaim, and reuse impaired surface water from Lakes Hodges in San Diego County, California.

"(b) COST SHARE.—The Federal share of the costs of the projects authorized by this section shall not exceed 25 percent of the total cost.

"(c) LIMITATION.—The Secretary shall not provide funds for the operation or maintenance of a project authorized by this section."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections in section 2 of the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 16 the following: "Sec. 16 . . . Lake Hodges surface water improvement and reclamation project."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. H.R. 1219 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Reclamation, to participate in the Lake Hodges Surface Water Improvement and Reclamation Project.

This project would pre-treat 13,000 acre-feet of impaired Lake Hodges water currently unavailable for consumptive use. We have no objection to this noncontroversial bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield to the author of this piece of legislation, this bipartisan piece of legislation, as much time as he shall consume, the gentleman from California (Mr. BILBRAY).

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, this bill is one that is balanced in time and in effort. At a time when snow packs on Sierra Nevada are very low, at a time when the fact that the water supplies for Southern California have been cut off dramatically through a court order restriction or outright abolition on pumping in the Delta area of the San Joaquin Valley because of the endangered delta smelt, and especially due to the fact that this problem has run into Hodges, those of us in the Federal Government can take a little bit of responsibility here, seeing the fact that a major contributing factor to the pollution problem in this lake was our procedure in the Endangered Species Act, though meaning well to preserve the species, took time that created the problem.

And let me explain to you what happened here. The lake lowered to a level where habitat for the least Bell's vireo was able to grow on the dry land during that time.

When authorities realized that this was going to become a problem, they were not allowed, because of the permitting process for what had been designated a habitat that was great for the least Bell's vireo, an endangered species at that time, now threatened, but basically to explain it is the process took so long that the lake raised back up, flooded out this habitat, and now that habitat is decomposing and polluting the waters of Lake Hodges.

No one meant this to happen. There was no intention by either the environmental agencies involved or by the local community to address this issue. It was just as our regulations go, we create these less-than-appropriate situations.

This bill is one that not only recognizes the responsibility of the Federal Government to the problem, but really is one where the local community is saying we will take on the great majority of the responsibility of addressing this issue. For every dollar of Federal funds that is committed under this bill, there will be \$3 of local funds to address this.

And this is not an issue that only affects the 50th District, my district, and

a small section around Lake Hodges. The entirety of Southern California is desperate for the massive amounts of water—not massive—but large amounts of water that is not safe to drink at this time.

I think this is a good cooperative effort. The local community has said we will match you 3 to 1. We will hold harmless the fact that the procedures didn't work out like we would all like it to do, but we will be able to make available very safe drinking water in a very environmentally friendly way.

And that's basically one of those things that I think we can look to as Federal representatives of cooperating, not doing something for the local community but helping the local community do itself and addressing concerns and problems that we might have been part and parcel involved, sticking to our responsibility as long as the local community is willing to stand up and take care of theirs.

With that, I would ask passage of this bill, Mr. Speaker. I think it's one of those, as the chairwoman for the committee pointed out, it's a reasonable, balanced approach. And when we talk about a 3 to 1 match, a local, I think we have got a very strong statement here that the Federal Government is willing to participate, especially when a community is willing to match us 3 to 1 for a situation that everyone agrees no one was without fault on this.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. May I simply say in closing on our side that I have to commend the gentleman from California for coming up with this water recycling project that would basically pre-treat the impaired surface of Lake Hodges, California, so that consumer water needs are going to be met.

The drought has largely been made because of litigation to protect a 3-inch fish, and it will decrease Southern California's water supplies. As a result, there will be water rationing in some areas and water rates will increase for working families and businesses.

There will be less imported water to recycle. However, water recycling is still, in the long term, a necessity for California and other arid regions in the West. And all these projects together will help ensure that there will be no such thing as a waste of our water. So I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1219.

The question was taken.

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

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Ms. Evans, one of his secretaries.

#### REPEALING THE "BENNETT FREEZE"

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 39) to repeal section 10(f) of Public Law 93-531, commonly known as the "Bennett Freeze".

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The text of the Senate bill is as follows:

S. 39

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

#### SECTION 1. REPEAL OF THE BENNETT FREEZE.

Section 10(f) of Public Law 93-531 (25 U.S.C. 640d-9(f)) is repealed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, the pending legislation would settle a longstanding dilemma faced by the people of the Navajo and Hopi Nations in Arizona. At the outset, I would commend our colleague from Arizona (Mrs. KIRKPATRICK) for her tenacity in working to have this measure considered by the House, and hopefully by the end of the day, passed and sent to the President for his signature.

The need for this legislation dates back to an executive order issued in 1882 which set aside land in northern Arizona for the Hopi Tribe and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to settle thereon. A 1934 act of Congress setting aside some of the same lands for the Navajo Nation further complicated the matter.

In 1962, a Federal District Court ruled that both the Hopi Tribe and the

Navajo Nation had joint rights to use the land in dispute. This ruling created great tension between the two tribes over critical issues such as access to sacred sites and the development of lands in the joint use area. Because of this situation, in 1966 the Commissioner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Robert Bennett, issued a freeze on any development on the disputed lands. This freeze extended to some of the core aspects of tribal life, including the building of homes, improvement to property, public works projects, power lines, and water and sewer access.

After nearly a century of dispute between the Navajo Nation and the Hopi Tribe, the Navajo-Hopi Settlement Act was enacted in 1974 in an attempt to settle rights and interests between the two Native nations. However, in 1980, Congress amended that act to codify the Bennett Freeze. As a result of this freeze on development, tribal citizens living in the Bennett Freeze region find themselves living in 1966 conditions. Only 3 percent of these families affected by the Bennett Freeze have electricity and only 10 percent have running water.

In 2005, the Navajo and the Hopi governments entered into an intergovernmental agreement that resolved all outstanding issues regarding the land in dispute. This agreement contains language which puts an end to the ban on development on the disputed lands. The Secretary of the Interior approved this agreement in September 2006.

This legislation will clarify the law so that it is in agreement with all of the land users and finally close this longstanding dispute between neighboring Indian tribes.

I once again commend our colleague, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, who has a companion bill here in the House for her work in getting this bill to the floor today. The aforementioned conditions of those living in the Bennett Freeze area are unacceptable. The tribes have resolved their issues and the administration has fulfilled its duties, and now it is time for us to pass this legislation and fulfill our trust responsibility to these two native nations.

I urge all of my colleagues to support the passage of Senate bill 39.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise to support this bipartisan legislation that was authored by Senator JOHN MCCAIN. This bill would end more than 40 years of Federal restrictions placed upon native people living in the western area of the Navajo Nation. These restrictions have barred area residents from making any improvements and repairs to their homes and property.

Once this legislation becomes law, both Navajo and Hopi people will have the opportunity to move forward with critical development projects aimed at providing relief to their region. This

means homes without electricity can now be wired, modern plumbing fixtures can be installed and recent health and safety improvements like smoke detectors and water filters can be realized.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is identical to a bill that was introduced in the 110th Congress by Senator MCCAIN. Unfortunately, we delayed consideration of this bill during the presidential election, for whatever reason. Hopefully, we are prepared to move ahead with this good public policy.

I am grateful that we are finally able to move forward this legislation that will help both the Navajo and Hopi people. I support the bill.

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

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield such time as she may consume to the sponsor of the House companion measure to S. 39, the gentlewoman from Arizona (Mrs. KIRKPATRICK).

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to encourage all of my colleagues to support S. 39, the companion to H.R. 1762, which I introduced last month. This bill will repeal the law that has held back growth in my district for 40 years.

In 1966, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Robert Bennett chose to deal with a long-running land dispute between the Navajo and Hopi Nations by establishing a construction freeze on 1.5 million acres in my district. For four decades, no construction was allowed in the area. Families could not even do basic home repair or have electricity put in. There was no economic development, and there was no hope.

Now the Navajo and Hopi have come to an agreement, and in 2006 a judge lifted the Bennett Freeze. But that is not enough. We need to permanently remove the law that kept thousands of folks frozen in time.

Far too many families on tribal lands lack basic necessities. In the area of the freeze, only 10 percent of the people have running water, and even fewer have electricity. We are trying to fight a diabetes epidemic with folks who cannot keep the medication they need at home because they don't have a plug for a refrigerator. These families deserve to know that their government will not stop them from pulling themselves out of poverty.

I was proud to join Senator MCCAIN in introducing this legislation. Senator MCCAIN and I believe that Washington bureaucrats should never stand in the way of folks trying to improve their lives and develop their communities. That is something that I think that everyone in this House on both sides of the aisle can come together on.

I urge your support and encourage passage of this bill.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentlewoman from Arizona's work on this par-

ticular issue. I appreciate Senator MCCAIN's sponsorship of this particular bill. This is indeed a fresh approach that will produce positive benefits for the people in this particular State, and I appreciate it being brought to the floor by the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time as well.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 39.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### HONORING JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 320) honoring the life and achievements of Dr. John Hope Franklin.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

#### H. RES. 320

Whereas Dr. John Hope Franklin was born on January 2, 1915, in Rentiesville, Oklahoma, the grandson of a slave and the son of Buck Colbert Franklin, one of the first Black lawyers in the Oklahoma Indian territory, and Mollie Parker Franklin, a schoolteacher and community leader;

Whereas Dr. John Hope Franklin, a noted historian, made significant academic and civic contributions that helped integrate the African-American narrative into American history;

Whereas Dr. John Hope Franklin was a graduate of Fisk University and a recipient of a Ph.D. degree in history from Harvard University;

Whereas in 1936, Dr. John Hope Franklin was appointed to the faculty of Fisk University as Instructor of History and subsequently served as Professor of History at St. Augustine's College, North Carolina Central University, and Howard University;

Whereas in 1956, Dr. John Hope Franklin became the Chairman of the Department of History at Brooklyn College, the first African-American to lead a department at a predominately White institution and later became the first African-American professor to hold an endowed chair at Duke University;

Whereas in 1964, Dr. John Hope Franklin joined the faculty of the University of Chicago, serving as Professor of American History, Chairman of the Department of History from 1967 to 1970, and the John Matthews Manly Distinguished Service Professor from 1969 to 1982 when he became Professor Emeritus of History;

Whereas in 1982, Dr. John Hope Franklin joined the faculty at Duke University and served until his passing, holding such positions as the James B. Duke Professor of History, Professor of Legal History at Duke University Law School, the James B. Duke Professor of History Emeritus, Duke Univer-

Whereas Dr. John Hope Franklin's numerous publications include "From Slavery to Freedom: A History of Negro Americans", widely considered the preeminent history of the African-American experience in the United States, "The Emancipation Proclamation", "The Militant South", "The Free Negro in North Carolina", "Reconstruction After the Civil War", "A Southern Odyssey: Travelers in the Ante-bellum North", and his influential autobiography "Mirror to America: The Autobiography of John Hope Franklin";

Whereas Dr. John Hope Franklin's research contributed to the success of Thurgood Marshall and the NAACP's legal victory in the landmark 1954 Supreme Court case, *Brown v. Board of Education*, which ended the "separate but equal" doctrine in America's public schools;

Whereas Dr. John Hope Franklin was active in numerous professional and educational organizations including serving as President of The Organization of American Historians, the American Studies Association, the Southern Historical Association, the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa, and the first African-American to serve as President of the American Historical Association;

Whereas Dr. John Hope Franklin served on many national commissions and delegations, including the National Council on the Humanities, Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy, and as chair of President Clinton's Race Initiative Advisory Board in 1997;

Whereas Dr. John Hope Franklin was the recipient of numerous awards and accolades, including the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1995, the inaugural W.E.B. DuBois Award from Fisk University Alumni Association, the Organization of American Historians' Award for Outstanding Achievement, the Alpha Phi Alpha Award of Merit, the NAACP's Spingarn Medal, and Lifetime Achievement Awards from the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the American Philosophical Society in 2007;

Whereas in 1996, Dr. John Hope Franklin was named "Historian of the Century" by Duke University, North Carolina State University, North Carolina Central University, and the University of North Carolina Chapel Hill;

Whereas in 1998, Dr. John Hope Franklin was inducted into the North Carolina Literary Hall of Fame;

Whereas Dr. John Hope Franklin inspired the John Hope Franklin Center for Interdisciplinary & International Studies at Duke University, a consortium of academic programs that encourage creative scholarship, the exchange of ideas, and a variety of perspectives and methodologies to revitalize notions of how knowledge is gain and shared;

Whereas Dr. Franklin described historians as "the conscience of the nation, if honesty and consistency are factors that nurture the conscience", and his contributions to the study of American history fundamentally challenged and changed the manner in which the Nation collectively interprets its past and understands its present;

Whereas Dr. John Hope Franklin was a true scholar and soldier for justice whose chronicling of American history affirmed the dignity of Black people while giving us all a richer understanding of who we are as Americans and our journey as a people;

Whereas generations of young historians have been inspired and personally influenced by Dr. Franklin's keen intellect, graceful humility, and humor in the classroom, and will ensure the endurance of his towering legacy; and

Whereas Dr. John Hope Franklin passed away on March 25, 2009, in Durham, North Carolina, and will be deeply missed: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) honors the life and achievements of Dr. John Hope Franklin; and

(2) encourages the Nation to recognize his academic contributions, scholarship, and service to the American society and history.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CHAFFETZ) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LYNCH. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, it is with deep respect that I rise in support of House Resolution 320, which celebrates the life of legendary scholar, professor, author and historian, Dr. John Hope Franklin. I would first like to thank my colleague and friend from North Carolina, Congressman MEL WATT, for sponsoring this afternoon's condolence measure which has amassed over 90 cosponsors since being introduced on April 2nd, 2009. I would also like to thank Congressman DAVID PRICE and Congresswoman BARBARA LEE and Senator KAY HAGAN for cosponsoring similar legislation. The outpouring of bipartisan support surely speaks to Dr. Franklin's legacy.

Dr. Franklin was more than a historian. His academic and civic contributions helped integrate the African American narrative into American history. He did as much or more to influence the American historical perspective than nearly any scholar in recent memory in this respect.

One of Dr. Franklin's first contributions to our national story came when he was a young academic working alongside Thurgood Marshall and the NAACP in the landmark 1954 Supreme Court case, *Brown v. Board of Education*. By his work, Dr. Franklin helped bring an end to the "separate but equal" doctrine in America's public schools, ending decades of institutionalized injustice.

John Hope Franklin graduated from Fisk University in 1935, and received both a master's and Ph.D. in history from Harvard University. He taught at a number of institutions, including Fisk University, North Carolina Central University, St. Augustine's College and Howard University.

In 1956, Mr. Franklin became the Chairman of the Department of History at Brooklyn College and in 1964 he joined the faculty of the University of Chicago and served as Chairman of the Department of History from 1967 to 1970.

In 1982, Dr. Franklin joined the faculty of Duke University, where he re-

mained until his passing. He held such positions as the James B. Duke Professor of History, Professor of History Emeritus and Professor of Legal History at Duke University Law School. In 2000, Duke University opened the John Hope Franklin Center for Interdisciplinary and International Studies, dedicated to new methods of knowledge sharing and collaborative understanding.

In 1947, Dr. Franklin published the seminal piece, "From Slavery to Freedom: A History of African Americans." Now in its seventh edition, it is considered the preeminent account of the African American experience in the United States. Other works by Dr. Franklin include "The Emancipation Proclamation," "The Free Negro in North Carolina," "The Militant South," "A Southern Odyssey, Travelers in the Antebellum North," "Reconstruction After the Civil War," and his influential autobiography, "Mirror to America."

Dr. Franklin was active in an array of professions and educational organizations. He served as President of the Organization of American Historians, the Southern Historical Association, the American Studies Association, and the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa. In 1979, he became the first African American to serve as President of the American Historical Association, and he also served his country on national delegations and commissions, such as the National Council on the Humanities and the Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy. In 1997, President Clinton tapped Dr. Franklin to chair the Race Initiative Advisory Board.

Dr. Franklin was the recipient of countless awards and accolades, including the Nation's highest civilian honor, the Presidential Medal of Freedom. Dr. Franklin received the inaugural W.E.B. DuBois Award from the Fisk University Alumni Association, the Organization For American Historians Award for Outstanding Achievement, the Alpha Phi Alpha Award of Merit, the NAACP's Spingarn Medal, and the Lifetime Achievement Award from the American Academy of the Arts and Sciences.

□ 1515

Dr. Franklin married his college sweetheart, Aurelia Whittington, in 1940. Aurelia passed away on January 27, 1999. They are survived by their son, John Whittington Franklin.

I ask that this body join the American people in celebrating the life of Dr. John Hope Franklin, who we lost on March 25, at the age of 94. We will certainly miss his keen intellect, his graceful humility and humor. He was a true scholar and stalwart for justice, whose chronicling of American history affirmed the dignity of African Americans everywhere, while giving us a richer understanding of our journey together as Americans.

And so, Mr. Speaker, let us collectively and formally express our appre-

ciation for Dr. John Hope Franklin's life and accomplishments and career by agreeing to House Resolution 320.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 320, honoring the life and achievements of Dr. John Hope Franklin.

Dr. Franklin was born in Oklahoma and graduated from Booker T. Washington High School in Tulsa. He graduated from Fisk University in 1935, and earned a doctorate in history in 1941 from Harvard University.

Dr. Franklin was a dedicated educator, whose career in teaching included periods at many prestigious institutions of higher learning, including Fisk University, St. Augustine's College, North Carolina College, the University of Chicago, Duke University and its law school, and the District's own Howard University.

In 1956 Dr. Franklin became the chair of a major history department when he joined the faculty at Brooklyn College.

Dr. Franklin spent his life on the front lines of social change in the United States of America. In the early 1950s, he served as a historian consultant to the NAACP Legal Defense Fund team led by future Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall that helped develop the brief in *Brown v. Board of Education*. That brief led to the historic decision ending legal segregation in America.

Dr. Franklin was a prolific writer, and from among his works is perhaps best known for "From Slavery to Freedom," first published in 1947, and continually updated. More than 3 million copies have been sold.

Throughout his career as a historian, Dr. Franklin was the recipient of many honors and accolades, including the Society of American Historians' Bruce Catton Prize for Lifetime Achievement in 1994, and the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian honor in 1995.

In 2006 Dr. Franklin was announced as the third recipient of the John W. Kluge Prize for Lifetime Achievement in the study of humanity.

Dr. Franklin also served on many national commissions and delegations, including the National Council on the Humanities, and the President's Advisory Commission on Ambassadorial Appointments. He also served as the United States Delegate to the 21st General Conference of UNESCO.

Dr. Franklin also served as the President of the American Historical Association, the American Studies Association, the Southern Historical Association, and the Organization of American Historians.

He was a member of the Board of Trustees at Fisk University, the Chicago Public Library, and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra Association.

Sadly, we lost Dr. Franklin in March, but his work and his impact and his

contributions live on. Dr. John Hope Franklin dedicated his life to education and the study of history, and his achievements can be summed up in his own words: "You can't have a high standard of scholarship without having a high standard of integrity because the essence of scholarship is truth."

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

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to yield 5 minutes to the lead sponsor of this measure, the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WATT).

Mr. WATT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time and for reserving this time to bring this important resolution forward.

About 2 weeks ago, following the death of our good friend, John Hope Franklin, I witnessed something that I had never witnessed in this body before. People were lining up to introduce resolutions honoring Dr. John Hope Franklin. And the Congressional Black Caucus was saying, John Hope Franklin is our honored person who has been so important to us.

Representative DAVID PRICE from North Carolina, in whose district John Hope Franklin lived at his death, said, I want the honor of introducing a resolution. Individual Members were all intent on introducing their resolution. And I modestly tell you, Mr. Speaker, that I ended up being the lead sponsor, only after a period of negotiation between people who were anxious to be in this position. And I am honored to have been kind of negotiated into the position of being the lead sponsor.

But out of that process, something important became apparent to me, and that's this: That if 100 of our Members had introduced resolutions honoring the life and times of John Hope Franklin, that still wouldn't have been enough to give him the kind and sufficiency of honor that he deserved.

And if 100 different resolutions had been introduced, I can imagine that they would have covered 100 different aspects of his life. They would have said, he was a scholar, because when John Hope Franklin was researching African American history in this country, there really was no written African American history in this country. And he had to beg his way into the Library of Congress, into places where nobody African American had ever really spent any time to try to find the history and place African Americans in a particular reserved place, tracing their ancestry all the way back into Africa, and giving us the due that we were entitled to have as part of this, the history of this country.

A resolution might have talked about his being the first, because there's a whole list. We could take 20 minutes on our side just listing the things that John Hope Franklin was the first to do; the first to be an African American head of a Department of History, the first to do this, the first to do that.

We could devote a whole resolution to him as a historian, because the won-

derful work that he authored, "From Slavery to Freedom," helped to define the role of African Americans in this country.

We could do a resolution listing just the honors that he received, the number of honorary doctorates and prizes and awards that he received for his scholarship and his participation.

We could do a resolution on his commitment to growing tulips. Here's a man that has had an tulip named after him because he took a liking to tulips, and really went in and probably has the best understanding and the best collection of tulips of any individual in America.

We could do a resolution on his landmark participation, the fact that he was part of the research team that did *Brown v. Board of Education*; that he was part of the research team that made it possible for me to continue to serve in this body.

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

Mr. LYNCH. I yield the gentleman an additional 2 minutes.

Mr. WATT. He was part of the team that did the research on the Voting Rights Act that resulted in the Supreme Court upholding the congressional districts that many of the members of the CBC now occupy in this body.

We could do a resolution on his involvement in President Clinton's Race Initiative.

But I tell you, if I were doing a resolution, if I were writing it myself, I'd do it based on this humble genius, the mentorship that he provided to me, the friendship that he provided to me and my family as we grew up in politics, as we came out of the South and assumed the role that I have in this body today.

This is a great, great, great, great man that had so many different ingredients to his greatness. Time doesn't give us enough time or enough resolutions to do appropriate honor to this man. I am grateful that we have this time, but I'm more grateful that we had him for 90-plus years on this Earth.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Mr. Speaker, I have no other speakers at the moment, but I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, at this point I would like to yield to the gentleman from North Carolina, who is also a cosponsor of this legislation, and earlier the lead sponsor until that position was assumed by Mr. WATT, the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PRICE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. I thank the gentleman for yielding and for his work on this resolution, helping us bring it to the floor.

I thank my colleague, Mr. WATT, for his moving and impassioned comments, and I identify myself totally with what he's saying.

This resolution gives us the occasion to honor a great and good man, and to recognize the impact he's had on our lives personally and, indeed, on American life. Dr. Franklin was arguably

the most influential American historian of the 20th century. He was the preeminent scholar of African American history in the United States for nearly six decades. And in pursuing that course, he fundamentally changed the way we understood the Nation's past, showing us that African American history is inseparable from any telling of American history.

It may seem obvious today that our national story is made uniquely American by the shared experience of multiple backgrounds, a common quilt sewn with diverse cultural and ethnic and economic threads. This shared experience is perhaps particularly compelling to those of us from the South, those of us whose formative years were shaped by the civil rights movement of the 1950s and 60s. But this greater understanding and appreciation did not just happen by chance; it's in large part the fruit of Dr. Franklin's labors.

Dr. Franklin made his mark on a number of fine institutions, teaching at Fisk University in Nashville, at St. Augustine's College in Raleigh, at North Carolina College in Durham, now North Carolina Central University, and at Howard University here in the District of Columbia. Dr. Franklin spent nearly two decades at the University of Chicago, serving as Professor of American History, chairman of the Department of History, and John Matthews Manly Distinguished Service Professor of history. Then in 1982 Dr. Franklin joined me and other colleagues on the faculty at Duke University, serving as James B. Duke Professor of History and Professor of Legal History at Duke Law School and, ultimately, inspiring the John Hope Franklin Center For Interdisciplinary and International Studies.

Dr. Franklin's distinguished body of work includes his book that went through multiple editions, *From Slavery to Freedom: A History of Negro Americans*, which is still considered the definitive account of the African American experience in the United States. His clarity of thought and understanding of history were invaluable in aiding Thurgood Marshall's research and victory in the landmark Supreme Court case, *Brown v. Board of Education*, which ended the "separate but equal" doctrine in America's public schools.

Dr. Franklin was a tremendous asset to North Carolina, to the Durham/Chapel Hill/Raleigh area of North Carolina, and to our academic community. He was named "Historian of the Century" by Duke University, North Carolina State, North Carolina Central, and UNC-Chapel Hill a decade ago. In 1995, Dr. Franklin received the State of North Carolina's highest honor, the Order of the Long Leaf Pine.

Despite his long and impressive resume, I believe Dr. Franklin will be remembered most for his character as a person, as a man—for his gentleness of spirit, the power of his intellect, the sharpness of his wit, the passion of his social engagement.

□ 1530

I'll always be grateful for the opportunity to know him as a constituent and as a friend after his return to North Carolina in the 1980s. My wife and I will always treasure and remember the encouragement and the support he gave us in our various endeavors—she in the cause of gun violence prevention and I in both the academic and political vineyards.

So I thank Mr. WATT and the entire North Carolina delegation who have joined in this tribute. I thank Mr. TOWNS, Ms. LEE and others for their cooperative efforts in crafting this resolution, and I assure our colleagues that this could not be a more deeply felt resolution. It is a heartfelt and a richly deserved tribute to a great and good man.

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

Mr. LYNCH. In closing, Mr. Speaker, this is a travel day for Members of Congress, but I do want to recognize the other cosponsors of this measure: Representative JAMES CLYBURN from South Carolina; the chairman of our committee, Representative ED TOWNS from Brooklyn; Representative BARBARA LEE from California; Representative SHEILA JACKSON-LEE from Texas; Representative STEVE COHEN from Tennessee; and the gentleman JOHN LEWIS from Georgia, who also, but for the fact that they are traveling today on their way to Washington, would be here to speak in favor of this resolution as well.

Together, we all, the cosponsors and those who have spoken on the floor today, urge our colleagues to join us in this great recognition of Dr. Franklin.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am here to honor a great American who died last month but whose contributions to our nation will live on for many years to come.

John Hope Franklin was a mighty scholar and soldier for justice. H. Res. 320 celebrates the life of Dr. Franklin and his trailblazing achievements in a variety of fields and I'd like to thank Congressmen MEL WATT and DAVID PRICE for their work on this resolution.

A native of Oklahoma, Dr. Franklin received his undergraduate degree from one of the finest HBCU's, Fisk University in Nashville, Tennessee. He received his doctorate in history from Harvard University.

His distinguished academic career began right here in our nation's capitol at Howard University and he would go on to teach at Fisk University, St. Augustine's College and North Carolina Central University.

In 1956, Dr. Franklin became the Chairman of the Department of History at Brooklyn College, the first African American to lead a department at a predominately white institution.

Eight years later in 1964, Dr. Franklin joined the faculty of the University of Chicago, serving as Chairman of the Department of History from 1967 to 1970. At Chicago, he was the John Matthews Manly Distinguished Service Professor from 1969 to 1982, when he became Professor Emeritus.

Dr. Franklin is perhaps best known for his prolific writings including, *The Emancipation Proclamation*, *The Militant South*, *The Free*

*Negro in North Carolina*, *Reconstruction After the Civil War*, and *A Southern Odyssey: Travelers in the Ante-bellum North*.

For many African Americans our first introduction to black history was through Dr. Franklin's book *From Slavery to Freedom*. In its pages we found an account of American history that affirmed the dignity of black people and the nobility of our struggle.

Dr. Franklin was not only a noted historian, but also living history himself. His accomplishments are as many as they are great. He was active in numerous professional and education organizations including serving as President of the following organizations: The American Studies Association, the Southern Historical Association, the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa and the American Historical Association.

One of Dr. Franklin's earliest and most important contributions was as a member of the team of scholars who worked with Thurgood Marshall to win the landmark school desegregation case *Brown v. Board of Education*.

Mr. Speaker, our nation will be forever grateful for Dr. Franklin's lasting contributions which gave us all richer understanding of who we are as Americans and our journey as a people.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I stand in support today of H. Res. 320, "Honoring the life and achievements of Dr. John Hope Franklin". This incredible man was a true scholar, social engineer, and civil rights champion. His chronicling of American history affirmed the dignity of African people both in the United States and throughout the Diaspora, while giving us all a richer understanding of who we are as Americans and our journey as a people. His contributions have spanned this country and the world. As Francois Fenelon, a French theologian, poet and writer put it best, "A good historian is timeless; although he is a patriot, he will never flatter his country in any respect". Dr. John Hope Franklin unabashedly served as a clarion call to the triumphs of African peoples throughout the ages, without succumbing to reconstructive history.

It goes without saying that Dr. John Hope Franklin had an accomplished scholarly background, indeed an extraordinary background. Born from humble beginnings, he became one of the great pillars of American scholarly society and a giant in history. He was born on January 2, 1915, in Rentiesville, Oklahoma, the grandson of a slave and the son of Buck Colbert Franklin, one of the first Black lawyers in the Oklahoma Indian territory, and Mollie Parker Franklin, a schoolteacher and community leader.

He later was a graduate of Fisk University and a recipient of a Ph.D. degree in history from Harvard University and became a noted historian. Dr. Franklin made significant academic and civic contributions that helped integrate the African-American narrative into American history. As Dr. John Hope Franklin said "It was necessary, as a black historian, to have a personal agenda."

He was not only a great historian, but made an impact on American history. His research contributed to the success of Thurgood Marshall and the NAACP's legal victory in the landmark 1954 Supreme Court case, *Brown v. Board of Education*, which ended the 'separate but equal' doctrine in America's public schools.

Dr. John Hope Franklin was active in numerous professional and educational organizations. He served as President of the Organization of American Historians, the American Studies Association, the Southern Historical Association, the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa, and was the first African-American to serve as President of the American Historical Association. In addition, he served on many national commissions and delegations, including the National Council on the Humanities, Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy, and as chair of President Clinton's Race Initiative Advisory Board in 1997.

Dr. John Hope Franklin was the recipient of numerous awards and accolades, including the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1995, the inaugural W.E.B. DuBois Award from Fisk University Alumni Association, the Organization of American Historians' Award for Outstanding Achievement, the Alpha Phi Alpha Award of Merit, the NAACP's Spingarn Medal, and Lifetime Achievement Awards from the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the American Philosophical Society in 2007. He was also named 'Historian of the Century' by Duke University, North Carolina State University, North Carolina Central University, and the University of North Carolina Chapel Hill.

Dr. John Hope Franklin passed away on March 25, 2009, in Durham, North Carolina, and will be deeply missed. He deserves Congressional recognition which would honor his life and achievements as well as encourage the Nation to recognize his academic contributions, scholarship, and service to the American society and history. Dr. Franklin has given so much to our great nation and he has inspired generations of young historians with his keen intellect, graceful humility, and humor in the classroom, and will ensure the endurance of his towering legacy.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution and as Dr. Franklin said, 'historians are the conscience of the nation, if honesty and consistency are factors that nurture the conscience', and his contributions to the study of American history fundamentally challenged and changed the manner in which the Nation collectively interprets its past and understands its present.

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in support of H. Res. 320, a resolution recognizing the life and achievements of one of our country's most preeminent historian, scholar and humanitarian: Dr. John Hope Franklin.

Dr. John Hope Franklin, the grandson of a slave and the son of one of the first black lawyers in the Oklahoma Indian territory, graduated from Harvard with a Ph.D. in history and later became the Chairman of the Department of History at Brooklyn College making him the first African American to run a department at a predominately white institution. He was also the first African American professor to hold an endowed chair at Duke University, as well as the first African American to serve as President of the American Historical Association.

Franklin's many contributions include writing numerous publications; among them is his seminal work, *From Slavery to Freedom: A History of Negro Americans*, which is considered by many to be an unsurpassed history of the African American experience in the United States. In addition to his writings, Franklin was also a prominent figure in the arena of politics and social activism. He provided important historical research to NAACP Legal Defense

Fund lawyer Thurgood Marshall in the historic *Brown v. Board of Education* case that outlawed school segregation.

Over the course of his career, Franklin served on the National Council on the Humanities, and the Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy, as well as being the chair of President Clinton's Race Initiative Advisory Board. He has also been the recipient of many prestigious awards, including the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the inaugural W.E.B. DuBois Award from Fisk University Alumni Association, and the Organization of American Historians' Award for Outstanding Achievement Society.

During his life, Franklin saw his challenge as being "to weave into the fabric of American history enough of the presence of blacks so that the story of the United States could be told adequately and fairly." Franklin's life, achievements and contributions has had a profound influence on the field of history, in particular, African American history. With this resolution, Franklin's legacy and spirit will endure for years to come.

I commend Representative MELVIN WATT for introducing H. Res. 320, a resolution that honors the life and achievements of Dr. John Hope Franklin, and urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, if there ever were a genuine personification of those treasured values which we call scholarship, commitment, and leadership, Professor John Hope Franklin was it. Franklin, who passed away last month at a youthful ninety-four, lived these values everyday of his distinguished life as one of the twentieth century's most accomplished historians. His celebrated work reflected the trials of his own life and his own race, so that the people of the United States, and the citizens of the world, could better appreciate, better understand, and better embrace our tumultuous—yet always forward-marching—journey.

John Hope Franklin's career began over sixty years ago when, despite rejection from the University of Oklahoma due to the color of his skin, he earned a degree from Fisk University. Franklin then went on to receive a doctorate in history from Harvard University at the age of twenty-six. From there, he entered teaching, seeking to share his deep knowledge of the American experience with his students. Eventually, his acumen as an historian and skill as an instructor led Brooklyn College to name him as the nation's first African-American Chair of a major history department, a position which earned him the respect and prestige he had been denied years previously. John Hope, as his friends knew him, had achieved the notoriety he had worked hard to deserve.

From Brooklyn College, John Hope Franklin would go on to teach at the University of Chicago and Duke University. He would be honored at the latter institution with the distinction of James B. Duke Professor of History, eventually reaching "emeritus" status in that position. Furthermore, Franklin was the recipient of such honors and accolades as the John W. Kluge Prize in the Human Sciences, a Jefferson Lecturer of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and, in 1995, was the recipient of the Presidential Medal of Freedom, presented by President William Jefferson Clinton, for his contributions and service to American society.

Mr. Franklin's honors and titles are impressive and indeed well-deserved. Yet, they do not tell the entire story of this man's extraordinary impact. As an historian, John Hope Franklin sought to tell the story of his fellow men of color, to instill within our nation an understanding of the struggle over race that has defined so much of our history. His seminal work, *From Slavery to Freedom*, remains to this day a timeless and signature examination of African-American history. It served to illustrate how the history of the United States and the history of racial tensions are so deeply intertwined. Along with the rest of his extensive academic work, *From Slavery to Freedom* constitutes a tremendous educational legacy for which our nation will always remain filled with gratitude to have received.

The ivory towers and rolling lawns of academia, however, could not confine the enlightening force of John Hope Franklin's talents. In 1954, the NAACP Legal Defense Fund and a talented lawyer named Thurgood Marshall took up a lawsuit in the United States Supreme Court against the Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas. Franklin joined this team, utilizing his knowledge and understanding of race relations and the African-American experience to help Marshall win a court decision that forever changed these United States, serving as the first stone tossed in the pond of injustice, releasing countless ripples calling for social equality and civil rights.

Whether examining the history that had been written by others, or working to write the next pages himself, the potency of John Hope Franklin's impact on the understanding of our journey as a nation, and of our identity as a people places him among the giants of American historical study. His exposure and exploration of the path our nation has taken as it has encountered the struggles of racial strife are lasting contributions to the fulfillment of our nation's promise, and will serve to forever shine a light on the darkness of misunderstanding and ignorance.

It is with heartfelt gratitude and unwavering appreciation toward the accomplishments and contributions of the venerable John Hope Franklin, that I therefore urge my colleagues to join me in support of House Resolution 302, so that we may honor this man who embodied and embraced lasting values of scholarship and service, and who told the story of the United States—our story—with such eloquence and poignancy; a story of which he himself was frequently a resounding character.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 320, which honors the life and achievements of Dr. John Hope Franklin.

Dr. Franklin was a monumental figure in the field of African-American history. In 1947, he published *From Slavery to Freedom: A History of Negro Americans*. This groundbreaking work is considered the definitive history of the African-American experience in the United States. He continually updated the book over the next half-century, selling over 3 million copies. In 1979, he again made history by becoming the first African-American to serve as President of the American Historical Association. Dr. Franklin is the recipient of numerous awards including the NAACP's Spingarn Medal, the Kluge Prize for lifetime achievement in the humanities, and the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

Dr. Franklin's work forced millions of Americans to re-examine the history of the United

States and illuminated the African-American experience for people of all races and creeds. Perhaps more than any other figure, Dr. Franklin has crafted a true narrative of African-American history that speaks to the core of America's past and present.

On March 25, 2009, Dr. Franklin passed away in Durham, North Carolina. As great as his presence was, it is likely that his absence will loom even larger. However, his work will forever serve as a testament to his intellectual rigor and original scholarship. He will continue educating generations of American to come on the issues of race and our complex history. Today, we honor a life of service and achievement that will not be forgotten and I am proud to join with my colleagues in supporting this important resolution.

Mr. LYNCH. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 320.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### IRISH-AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 254) recognizing the designation of March 2009 as Irish-American Heritage Month and honoring the significance of Irish-Americans in the history and progress of the United States, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

#### H. RES. 254

Whereas from the earliest days of the Nation, America has inspired the hopes and dreams of countless individuals from around the world in search of a better life for themselves and their children;

Whereas these individuals have come to share in America's gifts of freedom, justice, and opportunity, and, in turn, America's democracy and great diversity owe their success in large part to these immigrants;

Whereas, since before the United States was even founded, Irish men and women undertook the perilous journey to make their home in this place of hope and promise, making inestimable contributions to their new country, both during the struggle for independence and in the founding of the republic;

Whereas nine of the 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence were of Irish origin and 19 Presidents of the United States can proudly claim Irish heritage, including the first President of the United States, George Washington;

Whereas Irish immigrants who came to the United States during the Great Famine of the 1840's helped transform America's largest cities, building them into dynamic centers of commerce and industry, and the cultural, economic, and spiritual contributions of these immigrants continue to be evident today throughout the United States;

Whereas, with strength, courage, wit, and creativity, Irish-Americans have flourished, making significant contributions in all areas of American life;

Whereas Irish-American writers such as Eugene O'Neill, F. Scott Fitzgerald, and George Bernard Shaw transformed American literature, entrepreneurs like Henry Ford helped revolutionize American transportation and industry, performers such as Gregory Peck, John Wayne, and Helen Hayes enriched the arts, and social reformers such as suffragist Leonora Barry and labor organizer Mary Kenney O'Sullivan fought for the rights of others;

Whereas Irish-Americans have served ably in their communities in numerous capacities, such as public safety and government, including four-term New York State Governor Alfred E. Smith, and in the Armed Services in every war in which the United States has ever fought, including patriots such as Audie Murphy, America's most decorated soldier of World War II;

Whereas approximately one in four Americans trace at least part of their ancestry to Ireland;

Whereas generations of Irish-Americans have worked alongside their fellow Americans to build a more perfect Union, and the United States is a stronger country because of them;

Whereas it is fitting that the House of Representatives honor the rich heritage, enduring contributions, and firm values of the Irish-Americans who continue to enrich and strengthen American families, communities, ideals, and character; and

Whereas President Barack Obama proclaimed March 2009 as Irish-American Heritage Month: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes the significant contributions of Irish-Americans in the history and progress of United States; and

(2) encourages Americans to celebrate Irish-American heritage with appropriate ceremonies, programs, and activities.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CHAFFETZ) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LYNCH. I now yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, representing the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform and being one of Irish heritage, I am happy to rise in support of this resolution, House Resolution 254, which is a bill to recognize the importance of Irish-American heritage and to honor the significance of Irish-Americans in the history of the United States.

This bill was introduced by my friend and colleague last month, CAROLYN MCCARTHY of New York, on St. Patrick's Day, and the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform amended the measure on April 2 in order that it be reported by unanimous consent.

House Resolution 254 gives the Members of this Chamber the chance to honor the valuable contributions that Americans of Irish heritage have made to our country since its inception. In fact, nine of the 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence were men of Irish origin, and Irish-Americans have served in the Armed Services for this country in every war in which the United States has ever fought. At least 19 Presidents of the United States can claim Irish heritage, including our current President, Barack Obama.

The works of Eugene O'Neill, F. Scott Fitzgerald and George Bernard Shaw remain invaluable parts of our literary history. Artists including Gregory Peck, John Wayne and Helen Hayes have helped enrich our Nation's culture, and social reformers such as suffragist Leonora Barry and labor organizer Mary Kenny O'Sullivan fought to extend basic rights to others. Henry Ford's assembly line revolutionized manufacturing, and Irish immigrants who settled here in the 1840s helped to make our largest cities into centers of commerce and industry.

I would like to thank my colleague, the gentlelady from New York, CAROLYN MCCARTHY, for sponsoring this measure. I would also like to thank the ranking member of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA), for helping us to get it to the floor today.

Many emigrated here from Ireland, hoping to share in our freedom and prosperity. In turn, they have helped to make our country great. For their countless contributions to American history and progress, I urge my colleagues to support the quick passage of House Resolution 254.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

What began with 300,000 Irish immigrants in 1776 has grown to more than 44 million Irish-Americans today. Throughout our Nation's history, the Irish who came to America saw the promise and hope for their future. Once here, they have been instrumental in building a Nation from the ground up—working on farms, constructing railroads and creating major centers of commerce throughout the country. The Irish have done much to build up this country with their blood, sweat and tears. We have all seen countless ways in which these Irish-Americans have advanced our Nation politically, economically and culturally.

Since first arriving here, the Irish in America have demonstrated a commitment to the growth and prosperity of the Nation through their talent and their values. Their contributions have represented the depth and breadth of American society from the most humble to the most exalted. Nineteen Presidents, including George Washington, and at least eight signers of the Declaration of Independence were of Irish ancestry. Two hundred sixty-

three recipients of the Congressional Medal of Honor were born in Ireland, and the list of contributions by Irish-Americans goes on: Elizabeth Cady Stanton's successful fight for women's voting rights; John Barry, the first flag officer of the United States Navy; James Hoban's architectural design for the White House; and Annie Moore's brave passage through Ellis Island as America's first immigrant.

The Irish in America have recognized and have spread the message of opportunity as a result of their great success in our country. The history of our country has shown that the Irish have strengthened the United States in all facets of our growth and development. One in four Americans can trace part of their ancestry to Ireland, including ancestors on my mother's side of my family. Therefore, it is no wonder that the Irish in America have in the past and will continue in the future to strengthen and enrich our country.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support this resolution.

Having no additional speakers, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I just want to thank the gentlelady from New York (Mrs. MCCARTHY). As others are, she is also traveling to Washington at this time, and wanted to be here for this resolution. I ask our colleagues to join Member CAROLYN MCCARTHY in supporting the resolution.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 254, as amended.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A Resolution recognizing the contributions of Irish-Americans in the history and progress of the United States."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### RECOGNIZING KENTUCKY ICE STORM VOLUNTEERS

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 214) recognizing the efforts of the countless volunteers who helped the Commonwealth of Kentucky recover from the ice storm of January 2009.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

#### H. RES. 214

Whereas the Commonwealth of Kentucky suffered a devastating ice storm on January 26, 2009, that left more than 700,000 homes and businesses without electricity;

Whereas the ice storm is considered the worst natural disaster in Kentucky history;

Whereas State and local officials acted quickly to coordinate relief efforts and enlisted volunteer agencies, faith-based groups, and community organizations;

Whereas volunteers from 25 organizations in 15 States came to the Commonwealth of Kentucky to provide help and support to those affected by the ice storm;

Whereas volunteers operated 192 shelters for victims of the ice storm, providing 7,884 Kentuckians with shelter, food, and water;

Whereas more than 378,160 meals and snacks were provided to victims of the ice storm by volunteers;

Whereas these volunteers played a key role in Kentucky's recovery efforts and gave their valuable time and resources to offer support;

Whereas 4,600 members of the Kentucky National Guard were activated to assist the citizens of the Commonwealth; and

Whereas the resolve, courage, and determination shown by the citizens of the Commonwealth was commendable: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives recognizes the efforts of the countless volunteers who helped the Commonwealth of Kentucky recover from the ice storm of January 2009.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CHAFFETZ) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

As a member of the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I join my colleagues in support of House Resolution 214, which recognizes the efforts of volunteers from across the country who helped the Commonwealth of Kentucky recover from a devastating ice storm in January 2009.

I would like to thank our colleague Mr. BRETT GUTHRIE from Kentucky for sponsoring this thoughtful resolution which was introduced on March 5, 2009. I would also like to commend my colleagues on the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform for acting so quickly to bring this measure to the floor. Additionally, this measure has the support and cosponsorship of 59 Members of Congress, which of course include the entire House delegation from Kentucky.

As many Americans are aware, the Commonwealth of Kentucky suffered a horrendous ice storm on January 26, 2009. More than 700,000 homes and businesses were left without power. Sadly, some estimated 200,000 Americans found themselves without access to water and other basic necessities. In fact, the dreadful ice storm that hit a number of States in the Midwest in addition to the State of Kentucky back in January has been considered the

worst natural disaster in Kentucky's history.

As expected, when Americans saw their fellow countrymen in need of help and assistance, support poured into the State of Kentucky immediately following the storm's devastating effect. For example, State and local officials acted quickly to band together in order to coordinate the relief efforts and to ultimately save lives. Volunteer agencies, faith-based groups and community organizations from 15 States came to the aid of Kentucky's cities and neighborhoods, and nearly 200 make-shift shelters provided refuge for almost 8,000 Kentuckians. While certainly tragic in nature, the ice storm once again demonstrated the unyielding resolve of Americans to work together to ensure the common good of the neighbors.

Mr. Speaker, it is also important that we as Members of the House of Representatives take a moment to recognize the supportive efforts of the Kentucky National Guard as some 4,600 guardsmen went door to door throughout the affected communities to make certain that no citizen was beyond the reach of a helpful hand. For their commitment, we say thank you, and for their service, we say a job well done.

In closing, House Resolution 214 is designed to simply recognize the Commonwealth of Kentucky for showing incredible resolve in the face of disaster. The selflessness exhibited by volunteers and aid agencies speaks volumes about the American spirit.

That said, Mr. Speaker, as Kentucky and their neighboring Midwestern States continue to pick up the pieces, let us take pause to acknowledge those who came to the aid of these Americans in their time of need.

With that, I urge support for House Resolution 214, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise today in support of House Resolution 214, recognizing the efforts of the countless volunteers who helped the Commonwealth of Kentucky recover from the ice storm of January 2009.

This past January, the massive ice storm that devastated States from Arkansas to West Virginia hit Kentucky the hardest, leaving more than 700,000 homes and businesses without electricity. This violent storm was Kentucky's worst natural disaster in the State's history as it pounded the area with an inch or more of ice, causing trees and power lines to fall, forcing Statewide evacuations, schools and businesses to close, fuel shortages, as well as causing debris to block more than 5,000 linear miles of roads following the storm. The ice storm left more than 35 people dead, making this the State's most lethal storm in memory and one of Kentucky's deadliest modern weather events.

On January 27, the Kentucky Governor declared a state of emergency for

roughly 100 counties, all of which President Obama soon after declared as Federal disaster areas. The Governor also for the first time activated every member of Kentucky's National Guard, dispatching all 4,600 guardsmen to assist with the crisis. With around-the-clock help from local, State and Federal officials and emergency personnel, many working in subzero conditions for days, relief efforts were carried out quickly and safely.

It is important that we recognize the generous support of the many volunteers, private and corporate donors, religious groups, and charitable organizations that assisted the communities in Kentucky in their time of need. This resolution expresses a sincere sympathy for the victims of this devastating storm, and recognizes the action of their public servants, citizens and community leaders who helped hundreds of thousands through this Statewide hardship.

Once again, we are reminded of the strength of the people of this country, and applaud the citizens of Kentucky who in this very difficult time became beacons of light for those who suffered as a result of this icy disaster.

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

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I would like to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. YARMUTH).

□ 1545

Mr. YARMUTH. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to first thank my distinguished colleague from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) for his leadership in introducing H. Res. 214 and also the entire Kentucky delegation for supporting this important resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of the thousands of generous and dedicated Kentuckians who took action in the wake of the catastrophic ice storms that hit the Commonwealth on January 26 of this year.

In a week's time, all eyes will turn towards my hometown of Louisville for the 135th running of the Kentucky Derby, sports' most exciting 2 minutes. The mood will be jubilant, and justifiably so, but it could not be so if not for the round-the-clock dedication of thousands of volunteers, first responders and National Guard who spared our region from lasting devastation.

The storm created the worst power outages in Kentucky history, and of the 3,000 streets in Louisville, not one was spared from fallen trees, power lines and other wreckage, leaving our city with enough debris to fill Cardinal Stadium. Thousands were displaced, but they were not alone. Neighbors helped neighbors and people from all walks of life rose to the occasion to provide food and shelter to those in need.

Tragically, a family of three from my community was killed by carbon monoxide poisoning from an enclosed generator, a loss mourned by the entire

Commonwealth. But thanks to the efforts of our tireless first responders—police, firefighters and National Guard—untold lives were saved. These men and women walked in freezing temperatures knocking on door after door to ensure that no more families would be subjected to toxic fumes.

Thanks to the leadership of Governor Steve Beshear, Mayor Jerry Abramson, Brigadier General John Heltzel, and countless other officials, the damage was minimized and attention has now turned to the massive cleanup. With 220 men and women working 12-hour days, 7 days a week in Louisville alone, more than half a city has been fully restored, and the rest is not far behind.

But it is the unbridled spirit of thousands of volunteers who have given us new cause to rejoice in this Derby season, again making our Commonwealth great to visit and a place we love to call home. On behalf of thousands of Kentuckians who suffered in that tragic storm, and the thousands more who helped mitigate that suffering, I urge my colleagues to join me in commending the many outstanding individuals who made that possible. But while we continue to mourn the losses, we must also celebrate a job very well done.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to my distinguished colleague from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE).

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, as the author of House Resolution 214, I am proud that we're here today to recognize the efforts of countless volunteers who helped the Commonwealth of Kentucky recover from the ice storm of January 2009.

Today I rise to recognize what went well following this terrible storm, and that is the volunteers who made a distinct difference in the lives of many Kentuckians.

I traveled across the district in the days following the January 26 storm, and I was quickly reminded of how the people of Kentucky joined together in this time of need to serve each other and not themselves. This may have been the worst natural disaster in Kentucky's history, but it brought about the best of our people.

The spirit of volunteerism was seen in county after county and town after town as we all united around a common purpose—to help the countless citizens affected by this devastating storm cope with the aftermath and begin with the recovery process.

Kentucky State and local officials should be praised for their efforts to enlist the help of volunteer agencies, faith-based groups and community organizations that quickly realized the needs that resulted from the ice storm would far exceed what the government could provide. So they asked churches, nonprofit organizations, school groups and many others to help, and help they did.

In the days following the storms, I watched with pride as volunteers pro-

vided shelter, meals and other valuable services to lend a hand to many of the people in my district and around Kentucky. I watched the members of the Kentucky National Guard, who were activated to help, and volunteer the use of their personal vehicles to rescue stranded victims. Many public service officers, police officers, first responders, firefighters, and many utility people were out 24 hours a day. And I watched 4-H and Homemakers Clubs plan to serve meals to 75 people but to find the extra resources to serve nearly 200 instead.

While there are many efforts that should be praised today, I am reminded of the effort coordinated in Ohio County by Ms. Charlotte Whittaker who volunteered to organize her county's shelter. Within 48 hours of the storm, Ms. Whittaker opened the doors to a shelter at Southern Elementary School where nearly 400 people from 21 months old to 98 years old found relief in shelters in the days that followed. Nearly 450 volunteers, many young people in high school and college, operated the shelter for 12 days by serving meals, cleaning dirty laundry, sweeping floors, organizing donated clothing and doing whatever needed to be done to help.

The volunteers came from many different States. I talked with a nurse from Alabama and a member of the Red Cross from Indiana and electrical crews from across the Southeast, Midwest, and Mid-Atlantic. I appreciate all of them traveling to give their valuable time and talents. When I visited this shelter, I quickly realized that lives were saved because of Ms. Whittaker's efforts and the many others who volunteered to help in Ohio County.

This is just one example of the many endeavors that took place across Kentucky. No matter the size of the volunteer efforts, they all made a difference in saving lives and helping the Commonwealth of Kentucky get back on its feet after this terrible storm. The volunteers played a key role and should be praised for giving up their valuable time and resources to offer support. They are a true testament to the American spirit.

I want to thank my colleagues from Kentucky for being extremely supportive of this effort in recognizing the volunteers. I want to thank my colleague from our great City of Louisville for being here on the floor today. And I want to thank everybody who helped our Commonwealth recover from this terrible disaster we endured this year.

I ask for my colleagues' support.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. Speaker, in Kentucky we have a very important motto: "United We Stand, Divided We Fall." Not only is it on our state seal, but as a battleground state in the Civil War, it has always held a special meaning for Kentuckians.

After the unprecedented ice storms that moved through our state in late January 2009, the Commonwealth and its people were put to

the test. Hundreds of thousands were without power or running water for weeks, infrastructure crumbled, and lives were lost.

Against great odds and in a brave display of humanity and strength, Kentuckians stood by one another and proved that together we could weather the storm.

A large debt of gratitude must be paid to the countless unsung, volunteer heroes of this storm: the Kentuckians who helped their neighbors in need with food, clothing, and shelter; the radio stations who pushed aside their regular programming to keep Kentuckians aware of the latest developments; the KEMA and FEMA workers who were on the front lines; and the volunteers at food pantries across the state whose generosity was astounding.

Our Kentucky National Guard, our local communities, and our volunteers from all over the state worked quickly and admirably to restore services, provide emergency meals, and clear debris. Through the swift support of these volunteers and the prudent leadership of Governor Beshear, hundreds if not thousands of lives were saved.

Truly, Kentuckians are deserving of our state motto as they exemplify the courage, leadership, and compassion that bind us together in times of need.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the people of the Commonwealth for yet another heroic example of what it means to be a Kentuckian.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the many volunteers who rose above and beyond the call of duty in helping their fellow Kentuckians following what many consider to be the worst natural disaster in the Commonwealth's history.

In late January, severe ice storms left over 700,000 homes without power, countless businesses were crippled and communities across the state were left with miles of roads to clear and enormous amounts of debris to clean up. The First Congressional District bore the brunt of these devastating storms, with many in Western Kentucky being left without power for weeks while local officials and utility workers labored round the clock to restore electricity.

While this was an extremely trying time for the First District, it also brought out the very best in many of our local leaders and ordinary citizens who volunteered their time to help their communities. State and local officials acted quickly to coordinate relief efforts with various community organizations and faith-based groups. Volunteers operated 192 shelters across the Commonwealth, providing shelter, food and water to nearly 8,000 Kentuckians. Individuals from 25 organizations in 15 states traveled to Kentucky to volunteer their time in support of relief efforts.

While the magnitude of the ice storms made recovery efforts more difficult and slower in some areas than was hoped, so many people went above and beyond the call of duty to ensure that Kentuckians were kept safe and that vital supplies were disbursed to those in need. I would like to commend all of the local and state officials, utility workers, volunteers, members of the Kentucky National Guard and all those who contributed to the recovery and relief efforts following the storm. During a difficult time that tried all of our spirits, these individuals rose to the occasion to aid their fellow Kentuckians and help the Commonwealth get back on its feet.

While I applaud everyone who worked so hard to help the Commonwealth cope and recover, the ice storms highlighted the dire need to make federal disaster assistance more effective and efficient following an emergency or natural disaster. For this reason, I am a co-sponsor of legislation to extend the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Public Assistance (PA) Pilot Program. The Public Assistance Pilot Program will enable FEMA and local officials to cut through bureaucratic red tape and distribute critical funds immediately following a storm or natural disaster.

In addition, while I am pleased that President Obama issued an emergency declaration for Kentucky so quickly following the storms, I continue to call on FEMA to pay 100 percent of the costs for repair and clean-up. Nearly 3 months after these storms hit the Commonwealth, debris removal and clean up efforts are still ongoing. With local governments in Kentucky already facing significant budget shortfalls this year, the additional financial burden imposed by the ice storms is simply too much for our counties and towns to bear. It is essential that FEMA step up to the plate and ensure that local officials have the funds and resources they need to clean up and rebuild.

I'd like to thank Congressman BRETT GUTHRIE for his leadership in bringing this Resolution to the floor today as well as all my fellow Members of the Kentucky Congressional Delegation. Too often leaders and hard working citizens of our local communities go without recognition for the good work they do. It is my privilege to be able to honor all those who volunteered their time, donated supplies, worked weekends and overtime hours in an effort to restore power and all those who assisted in the clean-up following the storms. On behalf of the people of Kentucky and all those impacted by the storms, I thank you.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the countless number of volunteers who made a difference and helped the Commonwealth of Kentucky recover from the devastating ice storm of January 2009.

On January 26, 2009, the Commonwealth of Kentucky suffered a catastrophic ice storm that left more than 700,000 homes and businesses without electricity and tragically claimed the lives of over 30 Kentuckians. This is the worst natural disaster in the history of the Bluegrass State.

Together, State and local municipalities organized relief efforts by coordinating volunteer agencies, faith-based groups and community organizations. This quick action made the difference for the hundreds of thousands that were stranded across the Commonwealth.

Total, volunteers hailed from 25 organizations in 15 States, operated 192 shelters for victims, distributed more than 378,160 meals, and provided 7,884 Kentuckians with shelter, food and water. Furthermore, 4,600 members of the Kentucky National Guard were activated and helped the Bluegrass State recover.

I also rise to commend the courage of the citizens of Kentucky and the bravery and kindness demonstrated from the volunteers who took the time to help the Bluegrass State recover from the destructive ice storm of 2009.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of House Resolution 214.

With no additional speakers, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleague to ask all of our colleagues to join us in supporting Resolution 214 recognizing the citizens of Kentucky.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 214.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### SERGEANT MARCUS MATHES POST OFFICE

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1516) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 37926 Church Street in Dade City, Florida, as the "Sergeant Marcus Mathes Post Office".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1516

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

#### SECTION 1. SERGEANT MARCUS MATHES POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 37926 Church Street in Dade City, Florida, shall be known and designated as the "Sergeant Marcus Mathes Post Office".

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CHAFFETZ) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the House subcommittee with jurisdiction over the United States Postal Service, I am pleased to present H.R. 1516 for consideration.

This legislation will designate the United States postal facility located at 37926 Church Street in Dade City, Florida, as the "Sergeant Marcus Mathes Post Office."

Introduced by my colleague, Representative GINNY BROWN-WAITE, on March 16, 2009, and reported out of the Oversight and Government Reform

Committee on April 2, 2009, by unanimous consent, H.R. 1516 enjoys the support of the entire Florida House delegation.

A resident of Zephyrhills, Florida, Sergeant Mathes bravely served with the 94th Brigade Support Battalion, 4th Brigade Combat Team, 10th Mountain Light Infantry Division out of Fort Polk, Louisiana. On April 28, 2008, Sergeant Mathes, at age 26, and two of his fellow soldiers were killed in Baghdad, Iraq, when enemy forces attacked their forward-operating base with indirect rocket fire.

Sergeant Mathes, a graduate of Zephyrhills High School, grew up in the City of Sebring in Highlands County and subsequently became a resident of Pasco County. Stirred by the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, Sergeant Mathes proudly joined the United States Army in 2005. He left for boot camp on March 15, 2005, the date of his 23rd birthday. Sergeant Mathes was then deployed in support of Operating Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan from October 2006 until March of 2007. Eight months later, in November of 2007, he was deployed to Baghdad, Iraq, in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom.

As noted by his loving mother, Sue Sawyer, Sergeant Mathes was extremely proud of his duty. He genuinely appreciated the strangers who often approached him to thank him for his service to his country. According to his father, Ralph Mathes, his son loved the excitement, challenges and adventure associated with serving in the United States Army. His love of family and love of country were further evidenced by the tattoos on his body. Alongside the name of his beloved wife were two more tattoos, one reading "United States Army" and the other, the second, an emblem of the American bald eagle.

Sergeant Mathes was full of promise. Just prior to his death in April of 2008, he had passed his Sergeant's exam and has since been posthumously promoted. Additionally, having married his high school sweetheart, Julia, 6 years earlier, he anticipated starting a family.

Mr. Speaker, Sergeant Marcus Mathes' life stands as a testament to the bravery and dedication of the heroic men and women who continue to serve our country at home and abroad. It is my hope that we can further honor his service through the passage of this resolution.

And so I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 1516 and dedicating the Church Street Post Office in Dade City, Florida, in honor of our fallen hero.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise in support of H.R. 1516, naming the post office after Sergeant Marcus Mathes.

Army Sergeant Marcus C. Mathes was much more than a selfless and heroic soldier. He was a devoted husband

and lover of life and family. As his mother, Sue Sawyer, described him, he loved anything dangerous or thrilling. He was full of life. He loved life, and he lived it to the fullest.

Sergeant Mathes died on April 28, 2008, in Baghdad of wounds sustained when enemy forces attacked his forward-operating base with indirect fire. Also lost in the fight were Private First Class Adam L. Marion and Sergeant Mark A. Stone.

Sergeant Mathes was only 26 years old and hailed from Florida. He left for boot camp on his 23rd birthday on March 15, 2005, and was assigned to the 94th Brigade Support Battalion, 4th Brigade Combat Team, 10th Mountain Division out of Fort Polk, Louisiana. He served in Afghanistan from October 2006 until March 2007 and left for Iraq in November of 2007.

Sergeant Mathes was a selfless hero who dedicated his life to being the best soldier he could possibly be. He is remembered by family and friends as someone who loved life and adventure and welcomed a challenge. He loved to hike to waterfalls, SCUBA dive and ride dirt bikes. His father-in-law, Chuck Ehrman, said that he will be remembered as fun-loving and the type to make everyone feel happy around him.

As a loving husband to his wife, Julia, as a son and patriot, Sergeant Mathes made the ultimate sacrifice in April of 2008 serving the country he loved.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill honoring a courageous young man who personified the noblest ideals of our great Nation. His lost life fighting for the freedom enjoyed by all of us, by loved ones back home and his sacrifice, shall not be forgotten.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve my time.

□ 1600

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as she may consume to my distinguished colleague from the State of Florida (Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE).

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. I thank the gentleman for yielding. And I also thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for the speedy consideration of this bill.

I rise today in support of H.R. 1516, which is the bill that I introduced to rename the post office in Dade City, Florida, after Sergeant Marcus Mathes. Marcus was a resident in my district who gave his life for his country while serving in Iraq.

Inspired by the events of September 11, Sergeant Mathes joined the Army and left for boot camp on his 23rd birthday. He was proud to serve and hoped to make a career out of his service in the Army.

Before serving in Iraq, Marcus was deployed to Afghanistan for a year and a half. He volunteered in not one, but two very dangerous war zones to pro-

tect the freedoms that all Americans hold dear.

While repairing an equipment truck outside Baghdad 1 year ago this week, Marcus was struck and killed by enemy rocket fire. His brother-in-law, who was on patrol with Marcus at the time, recovered his torn Bible from the battle scene, which gave his brother-in-law strength throughout his multiple tours.

Marcus leaves behind a young widow, Julia Mathes. All the people of Pasco County, where Dade City is located, mourn his passing. My heart goes out to this brave, young widow who stood behind her husband when he made the decision to serve our Nation in its time of need.

Julia remembers that she used to visit the Dade City Post Office to mail packages to her husband in Baghdad. By passing this bill, we can make sure that all who visit the post office will remember Marcus and the sacrifices that he made. I hope that the very simple act of renaming this building will memorialize Marcus' brave and selfless life.

Sergeant Mathes epitomized the courage and patriotism of our all-volunteer military, and we must never forget his sacrifice. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 1516.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, at this point, I want to thank Ms. BROWN-WAITE for bringing this measure before the House. I urge all of my colleagues to unanimously support this bill, which would designate the post office in Dade City in memory of Sergeant Marcus Mathes.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1516.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 2 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

□ 1830

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro

tempore (Mr. FOSTER) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

#### CERTIFICATION REGARDING EXPORT OF CERTAIN ITEMS TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 111-32)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

In accordance with the provisions of section 1512 of the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (Public Law 105-261), I hereby certify to the Congress that the export of one continuous mixer to be used to manufacture conductive polymer compounds to be further processed to make circuit protection devices, one jet mill to be used for particle size reduction of pigments and other powder products for cosmetic formulations, and one filament winding cell to be used to manufacture fiberglass assembly shelter poles for use in tents and shelters is not detrimental to the U.S. space launch industry, and that the material and equipment, including any indirect technical benefit that could be derived from these exports, will not measurably improve the missile or space launch capabilities of the People's Republic of China.

BARACK OBAMA.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, April 21, 2009.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 388, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 411, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 1219, 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.

#### CRANE CONSERVATION ACT OF 2009

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 388, 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 gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 388.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 288, nays 116, not voting 27, as follows:

[Roll No. 193]

YEAS—288

Abercrombie  
Ackerman  
Adler (NJ)  
Altmire  
Andrews  
Arcuri  
Baca  
Baldwin  
Barrow  
Barton (TX)  
Bean  
Becerra  
Berkley  
Berman  
Berry  
Biggert  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (NY)  
Blumenauer  
Bocchieri  
Bono Mack  
Boren  
Boucher  
Boustany  
Boyd  
Brady (PA)  
Braley (IA)  
Brown (SC)  
Brown-Waite,  
    Ginny  
Buchanan  
Camp  
Cao  
Capito  
Capps  
Capuano  
Cardoza  
Carnahan  
Carson (IN)  
Cassidy  
Castle  
Castor (FL)  
Chandler  
Childers  
Clarke  
Clay  
Cleaver  
Clyburn  
Cohen  
Connolly (VA)  
Conyers  
Cooper  
Costa  
Costello  
Courtney  
Crowley  
Cuellar  
Cummings  
Dahlkemper  
Davis (AL)  
Davis (CA)  
Davis (IL)  
Davis (TN)  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
Delahunt  
DeLauro  
Dent  
Diaz-Balart, L.  
Diaz-Balart, M.  
Dicks  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Donnelly (IN)  
Doyle  
Driehaus  
Edwards (MD)  
Edwards (TX)  
Ehlers  
Ellison  
Ellsworth  
Emerson  
Engel  
Eshoo  
Etheridge  
Farr  
Fattah  
Filner  
Fortenberry  
Foster  
Frank (MA)  
Fudge  
Gallegly  
Gerlach  
Giffords

Gonzalez  
Gordon (TN)  
Grayson  
Green, Al  
Green, Gene  
Griffith  
Grijalva  
Gutierrez  
Hall (NY)  
Halvorson  
Hare  
Harman  
Hastings (FL)  
Heinrich  
Herseth Sandlin  
Higgins  
Hill  
Himes  
Hinchesy  
Hirono  
Hodes  
Holden  
Holt  
Honda  
Hoyer  
Inslee  
Israel  
Jackson-Lee  
    (TX)  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (IL)  
Jones  
Kagen  
Kanjorski  
Kaptur  
Kildee  
Kilpatrick (MI)  
Kilroy  
Kind  
King (NY)  
Kirk  
Kirkpatrick (AZ)  
Klein (FL)  
Kosmas  
Kratovil  
Kucinich  
Lance  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
LaTourette  
Lee (CA)  
Levin  
Lewis (GA)  
Lipinski  
LoBiondo  
Loeb sack  
Lofgren, Zoe  
Lowey  
Luján  
Lynch  
Maffei  
Maloney  
Markey (CO)  
Markey (MA)  
Marshall  
Massa  
Matheson  
Matsui  
McCarthy (NY)  
McCollum  
McCotter  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McHugh  
McIntyre  
McMahon  
McNerney  
Meek (FL)  
Meeks (NY)  
Melancon  
Michaud  
Miller (MI)  
Miller (NC)  
Miller, George  
Minnick  
Mitchell  
Mollohan  
Moore (KS)  
Moore (WI)  
Murphy (CT)  
Murphy, Patrick  
Murphy, Tim  
Nadler (NY)  
Napolitano  
Nye

Oberstar  
Obey  
Oliver  
Ortiz  
Pallone  
Pascrell  
Pastor (AZ)  
Payne  
Perlmutter  
Perriello  
Peters  
Peterson  
Petri  
Pingree (ME)  
Platts  
Polis (CO)  
Posey  
Price (NC)  
Putnam  
Rahall  
Rangel  
Reichert  
Richardson  
Rodriguez  
Rogers (MI)  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Roskam  
Ross  
Rothman (NJ)  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Ryan (OH)  
Ryan (WI)  
Salazar  
Sánchez, Linda  
    T.  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Sarbanes  
Schakowsky  
Schauer  
Schiff  
Schmidt  
Schock  
Schradler  
Schwartz  
Scott (GA)  
Scott (VA)  
Serrano  
Sestak  
Shea-Porter  
Sherman  
Simpson  
Sires  
Skelton  
Slaughter  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)  
Snyder  
Space  
Speier  
Spratt  
Stark  
Stupak  
Sutton  
Tanner  
Tauscher  
Taylor  
Teague  
Terry  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Tierney  
Titus  
Tonko  
Towns  
Tsongas  
Turner  
Upton  
Van Hollen  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Walz  
Wasserman  
    Schultz  
Waters  
Watson  
Watt  
Waxman  
Weiner  
Welch  
Wexler  
Whitfield

Wilson (OH)  
Wolf

Woolsey  
Wu

NAYS—116

Aderholt  
Akin  
Alexander  
Austria  
Bachmann  
Bilbray  
Bishop (UT)  
Blackburn  
Blunt  
Boehner  
Bonner  
Boozman  
Brady (TX)  
Bright  
Burgess  
Burton (IN)  
Buyer  
Calvert  
Cantor  
Carter  
Chaffetz  
Coble  
Coffman (CO)  
Cole  
Conaway  
Culberson  
Davis (KY)  
Deal (GA)  
Dreier  
Duncan  
Fallin  
Flake  
Fleming  
Forbes  
Fox  
Franks (AZ)  
Garrett (NJ)  
Gingrey (GA)  
Gohmert

Goodlatte  
Granger  
Graves  
Guthrie  
Hall (TX)  
Harper  
Hastings (WA)  
Heller  
Hensarling  
Herger  
Hoekstra  
Hunter  
Inglis  
Issa  
Jenkins  
Jordan (OH)  
King (IA)  
Kingston  
Kline (MN)  
Lamborn  
Latham  
Latta  
Lee (NY)  
Lewis (CA)  
Linder  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Lummis  
Mack  
Manzullo  
Marchant  
McCarthy (CA)  
McCaul  
McClintock  
McHenry  
McKeon  
McMorris  
Rodgers  
Mica

Miller (FL)  
Miller, Gary  
Moran (KS)  
Myrick  
Neugebauer  
Nunes  
Olson  
Paul  
Paulsen  
Pence  
Pitts  
Poe (TX)  
Price (GA)  
Rehberg  
Roe (TN)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rohrabacher  
Rooney  
Royce  
Scalise  
Sensenbrenner  
Shadegg  
Shimkus  
Shuster  
Smith (TX)  
Souder  
Stearns  
Sullivan  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Tiahrt  
Tiberi  
Walden  
Wamp  
Westmoreland  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—27

Bachus  
Baird  
Barrett (SC)  
Bartlett  
Boswell  
Broun (GA)  
Brown, Corrine  
Butterfield  
Campbell  
Carney

Crenshaw  
Frelinghuysen  
Hinojosa  
Jackson (IL)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Johnson, Sam  
Kennedy  
Kissell  
Lungren, Daniel  
E.

□ 1902

Messrs. LATHAM and REHBERG changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 193 I did not realize that my voting card did not work. Had it been recorded, I would have voted “yea.”

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, April 9, 2009.

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

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: I have the honor to transmit herewith a facsimile copy of a letter received from Mr. Daniel White, Executive Director, Illinois State Board of Elections, indicating that, according to the unofficial returns of the Special Election held

April 7, 2009, the Honorable MIKE QUIGLEY was elected Representative to Congress for the Fifth Congressional District, State of Illinois.

With best wishes, I am  
Sincerely,

LORRAINE C. MILLER,  
Clerk.

Enclosure.

STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS,  
STATE OF ILLINOIS,  
April 8, 2009.

Hon. LORRAINE C. MILLER,  
Office of the Clerk, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MS. MILLER: Although it is not the normal practice of the Illinois State Board of Elections to release unofficial election results, in response to a request from your office, we are hereby transmitting UNOFFICIAL election results (attached) for the April 7, 2009 Special Congressional Election in the Fifth Congressional District in the State of Illinois.

Sincerely,  
DANIEL W. WHITE,  
Executive Director.

SWEARING IN OF THE HONORABLE MIKE QUIGLEY, OF ILLINOIS, AS A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE

Mr. COSTELLO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois, the Honorable MIKE QUIGLEY, be permitted to take the oath of office today.

His certificate of election has not arrived, but there is no contest and no question has been raised with regard to his election.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Will Representative-elect QUIGLEY and the members of the Illinois delegation present themselves in the well.

Mr. QUIGLEY appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office, as follows:

Do you solemnly swear or affirm that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter, so help you God.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations. You are now a Member of the 111th Congress.

WELCOMING THE HONORABLE MIKE QUIGLEY TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman from Illinois is recognized.

There was no objection.

Mr. COSTELLO. Madam Speaker, I rise today as Dean of the Illinois Congressional Delegation to introduce the newest Member of Congress in the Illinois delegation, MIKE QUIGLEY. MIKE

was elected in a special election on April 7 to represent the Fifth District of Illinois.

Before his election, Congressman QUIGLEY served on the Cook County Board for almost 11 years. As commissioner for the 10th District, he earned a reputation for advocating for fiscal discipline and environmental protection.

Congressman QUIGLEY holds a law degree from Loyola University and a master's in public policy from the University of Chicago. He has also worked as a professor of political science at Loyola and Roosevelt Universities.

His wife, Barbara, and two daughters, Alyson and Meghan, are here with him this evening as well as many, many friends in the gallery.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in offering a warm welcome to our newest colleague and newest Member of the House, MIKE QUIGLEY.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Thank you, Madam Speaker, Members of the House and many friends back home watching, including a lot of good friends at Loyola University.

First, a word of thanks. To my friends, family and staff here, I wish to thank everyone here who got me down here. It means a lot to me.

To my mom and dad, it's a gift from all of your children today because, without you and without them, I wouldn't be here.

Above all, I want to thank my wife, Barb, and my daughters, Alyson and Meghan. I must put the record clear: Meghan and Alyson already have their puppy. I will tell you that dog is not hypoallergenic either.

I also want to recognize my predecessor, Rahm Emanuel, who is here today.

Madam Speaker, ladies and gentlemen, you may find that the Congressman and I have different styles. Someone suggested different vocabulary, but I wasn't going to add that. We share much in common, and that is that Rahm and I share the same commitment to the working families of our country and of the Fifth District.

Finally, I do want to thank the people of the Fifth District of Illinois. You all know trust is a hard thing to come by these days in this business, and the people of my district gave me their trust. I can't tell you out there what that means to me. It's a humbling experience to take a job when people are losing theirs and to become a Member of this House when people are losing theirs. It means the world to me that the public gave me their trust. It is for them, for every American confronting these challenges, that I draw my strength, and I look forward to working with each and every one of you to make those things happen.

Thank you and God bless.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. Under clause 5(d) of rule XX, the Chair announces to the House that, in light of the administra-

tion of the oath to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. QUIGLEY), the whole number of the House is 433.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. Without objection, 5-minute voting will continue. There was no objection.

#### GREAT CATS AND RARE CANIDS ACT OF 2009

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 411, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FOSTER). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 411, as amended.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 290, nays 118, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 194]

YEAS—290

Abercrombie	Cummings	Holden
Ackerman	Dahlkemper	Holt
Adler (NJ)	Davis (AL)	Honda
Altmire	Davis (CA)	Hoyer
Andrews	Davis (LA)	Inslee
Arcuri	Davis (TN)	Israel
Baca	DeFazio	Jackson-Lee
Baird	DeGette	(TX)
Baldwin	DeLauro	Johnson (GA)
Barrow	Dent	Johnson (IL)
Bartlett	Diaz-Balart, L.	Johnson, E. B.
Bean	Diaz-Balart, M.	Jones
Becerra	Dicks	Kagen
Berkley	Dingell	Kanjorski
Berman	Doggett	Kaptur
Berry	Donnelly (IN)	Kildee
Biggert	Doyle	Kilpatrick (MI)
Bilbray	Driehaus	Kilroy
Bilirakis	Edwards (MD)	Kind
Bishop (GA)	Edwards (TX)	King (NY)
Bishop (NY)	Ehlers	Kirk
Blumenauer	Ellison	Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Boccieri	Ellsworth	Klein (FL)
Bono Mack	Engel	Kosmas
Boren	Eshoo	Kratovil
Boucher	Etheridge	Kucinich
Boustany	Farr	Lance
Boyd	Fattah	Langevin
Brady (PA)	Finer	Larsen (WA)
Braley (IA)	Fortenberry	Larson (CT)
Brown (SC)	Foster	Lee (CA)
Buchanan	Frank (MA)	Levin
Calvert	Fudge	Lewis (GA)
Camp	Gallely	Lipinski
Cao	Gerlach	LoBiondo
Capito	Giffords	Loeback
Capps	Gonzalez	Lofgren, Zoe
Capuano	Gordon (TN)	Lowe
Cardoza	Grayson	Lujan
Carnahan	Green, Al	Lynch
Carson (IN)	Green, Gene	Mack
Castle	Griffith	Maffei
Castor (FL)	Grijalva	Maloney
Chandler	Gutierrez	Markey (CO)
Childers	Hall (NY)	Markey (MA)
Clarke	Halvorson	Marshall
Clay	Hare	Massa
Cleaver	Harman	Matheson
Clyburn	Hastings (FL)	Matsui
Cohen	Heinrich	McCarthy (NY)
Connolly (VA)	Herseth Sandlin	McCaul
Conyers	Higgins	McCollum
Cooper	Hill	McCotter
Costa	Himes	McDermott
Costello	Hinche	McGovern
Courtney	Hirono	McHugh
Crowley	Hodes	McIntyre
Cuellar		McKeon

McMahon	Rahall	Space
McNerney	Rangel	Speier
Meek (FL)	Reichert	Spratt
Meeke (NY)	Richardson	Stark
Melancon	Rodriguez	Stupak
Mica	Rogers (KY)	Sutton
Michaud	Rogers (MI)	Tanner
Miller (MI)	Ros-Lehtinen	Tauscher
Miller (NC)	Roskam	Taylor
Miller, George	Ross	Teague
Minnick	Rothman (NJ)	Thompson (CA)
Mitchell	Roybal-Allard	Thompson (MS)
Mollohan	Royce	Tiberi
Moore (KS)	Ruppersberger	Tierney
Moore (WI)	Rush	Titus
Murphy (CT)	Ryan (OH)	Tonko
Murphy, Patrick	Salazar	Towns
Murphy, Tim	Sánchez, Linda	Tsongas
Nadler (NY)	T. Sanchez, Loretta	Turner
Napolitano	Sarbanes	Turner
Nunes	Schakowsky	Upton
Nye	Schauer	Van Hollen
Oberstar	Schiff	Velázquez
Obey	Schmitt	Visclosky
Olver	Schock	Walz
Ortiz	Schrader	Wasserman
Pallone	Schwartz	Schultz
Pascarella	Scott (GA)	Waters
Pastor (AZ)	Scott (VA)	Watson
Payne	Serrano	Watt
Perlmutter	Sestak	Waxman
Perriello	Shea-Porter	Welch
Peters	Sherman	Wexler
Peterson	Sires	Whitfield
Petri	Skelton	Wilson (OH)
Pingree (ME)	Slaughter	Wolf
Platts	Smith (NJ)	Woolsey
Polis (CO)	Smith (WA)	Wu
Price (NC)	Snyder	Yarmuth
Quigley		Young (FL)

NAYS—118

Aderholt	Gingery (GA)	Moran (KS)
Akin	Gohmert	Myrick
Alexander	Goodlatte	Neugebauer
Austria	Granger	Olson
Bachmann	Graves	Paul
Barton (TX)	Guthrie	Paulsen
Bishop (UT)	Hall (TX)	Pence
Blackburn	Harper	Pitts
Blunt	Hastings (WA)	Poe (TX)
Boehner	Heller	Posey
Bonner	Hensarling	Price (GA)
Boozman	Herger	Putnam
Brady (TX)	Hoekstra	Rehberg
Bright	Hunter	Roe (TN)
Brown-Waite,	Inglis	Rogers (AL)
Ginny	Issa	Rohrabacher
Burgess	Jenkins	Rooney
Burton (IN)	Jordan (OH)	Ryan (WI)
Buyer	King (IA)	Scalise
Cantor	Kingston	Sensenbrenner
Carter	Kline (MN)	Sessions
Cassidy	Lamborn	Shadegg
Chaffetz	Latham	Shimkus
Coble	LaTourette	Shuster
Coffman (CO)	Latta	Simpson
Cole	Lee (NY)	Smith (NE)
Conaway	Lewis (CA)	Smith (TX)
Culberson	Linder	Souder
Davis (KY)	Lucas	Stearns
Deal (GA)	Luetkemeyer	Sullivan
Dreier	Lummis	Terry
Duncan	Manzullo	Thompson (PA)
Emerson	Marchant	Thornberry
Fallin	McCarthy (CA)	Tiahrt
Flake	McClintock	Walden
Fleming	McHenry	Wamp
Forbes	McMorris	Westmoreland
Foxx	Rodgers	Wilson (SC)
Franks (AZ)	Miller (FL)	Wittman
Garrett (NJ)	Miller, Gary	Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—24

Bachus	Frelinghuysen	Murtha
Barrett (SC)	Hinojosa	Neal (MA)
Boswell	Jackson (IL)	Pomeroy
Brown (GA)	Johnson, Sam	Radanovich
Brown, Corrine	Kennedy	Reyes
Butterfield	Kissell	Shuler
Campbell	Lungren, Daniel	Weiner
Carney	E.	
Crenshaw	Moran (VA)	

□ 1920

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**ANNOUNCING THE PASSING OF FORMER REPRESENTATIVE BILL ORTON OF UTAH**

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

Mr. MATHESON. Mr. Speaker, it is with regret that I bring before the House the news that a former colleague, Bill Orton from the Third District of Utah, passed away in a tragic accident just last Saturday. He was out with his kids recreating on some sand dunes in central Utah.

Bill was a smart Member of Congress. He was a substantive Member of Congress. He was someone who spoke his mind, and I know that his commitment to public service continued after he left this institution. He was first elected in 1990. He served for 6 years. He was one of the founding members of the Blue Dog Coalition here in the House of Representatives while he was here.

I would like to yield to my colleague from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) for some comments, and then I will ask for a moment of silence.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, none of us in the delegation had the opportunity of serving with Mr. Orton while he was in Congress. I did, though, have the opportunity to know him, as a result of being majority leader and speaker of the House in the Utah legislature in his first two terms, and as such got to know that Mr. Orton was indeed someone committed to public service. We offer our deep condolences to him and his very young family at this tragic occurrence and remember him with fondness for his commitment to his country and his State.

Mr. MATHESON. We certainly want to offer our condolences to Bill's wife, Jacquelyn; his sons, Will and Wes. And with that, I ask the House recognize this with a moment of silence.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will all Members please rise for a moment of silence.

**ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE**

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

There was no objection.

**LAKE HODGES SURFACE WATER IMPROVEMENT AND RECLAMATION ACT OF 2009**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1219, 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 gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1219.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 362, nays 43, not voting 27, as follows:

[Roll No. 195]  
YEAS—362

- Abercrombie
- Ackerman
- Aderholt
- Adler (NJ)
- Altmire
- Andrews
- Arcuri
- Austria
- Baca
- Bachmann
- Baird
- Baldwin
- Barrow
- Bartlett
- Barton (TX)
- Bean
- Becerra
- Berkley
- Berman
- Berry
- Biggert
- Bilbray
- Bilirakis
- Bishop (GA)
- Bishop (NY)
- Bishop (UT)
- Blackburn
- Blumenauer
- Bocieri
- Boehner
- Bonner
- Bono Mack
- Boozman
- Boren
- Boucher
- Boustany
- Boyd
- Brady (PA)
- Brady (TX)
- Bralley (IA)
- Bright
- Brown (SC)
- Brown-Waite,
- Ginny
- Buchanan
- Buyer
- Calvert
- Camp
- Cantor
- Cao
- Capito
- Capps
- Capuano
- Cardoza
- Carnahan
- Carson (IN)
- Carter
- Castle
- Castor (FL)
- Chaffetz
- Chandler
- Childers
- Clarke
- Hirono
- Clay
- Cleaver
- Clyburn
- Coffman (CO)
- Cohen
- Cole
- Connolly (VA)
- Conyers
- Cooper
- Costa
- Costello
- Courtney
- Crowley
- Cuellar
- Cummings
- Dahlkemper
- Davis (AL)
- Davis (CA)
- Davis (IL)
- Davis (KY)
- Davis (TN)
- Deal (GA)
- DeFazio
- DeGette
- Delahunt
- DeLauro
- Dent
- Diaz-Balart, L.
- Diaz-Balart, M.
- Dicks
- Dingell
- Doggett
- Donnelly (IN)
- Doyle
- Dreier
- Driehaus
- Edwards (MD)
- Edwards (TX)
- Ehlers
- Ellison
- Ellsworth
- Emerson
- Engel
- Eshoo
- Etheridge
- Fallin
- Farr
- Fattah
- Filmer
- Fleming
- Forbes
- Fortenberry
- Foster
- Frank (MA)
- Fudge
- Galleghy
- Gerlach
- Giffords
- Gonzalez
- Goodlatte
- Gordon (TN)
- Granger
- Graves
- Grayson
- Green, Al
- Green, Gene
- Griffith
- Grijalva
- Guthrie
- Gutierrez
- Hall (NY)
- Hall (TX)
- Halvorson
- Hare
- Harman
- Hastings (FL)
- Hastings (WA)
- Heinrich
- Heller
- Hergert
- Herseth Sandlin
- Higgins
- Hill
- Himes
- Hinchee
- Hirono
- Hodes
- Holden
- Holt
- Honda
- Hoyer
- Hunter
- Inglis
- Inslee
- Israel
- Jackson-Lee
- (TX)
- Jenkins
- Johnson (GA)
- Johnson (IL)
- Johnson, E. B.
- Jones
- Kagen
- Kanjorski
- Kaptur
- Kildee
- Kilpatrick (MI)
- Kilroy
- Kind
- King (NY)
- Kirk
- Kirkpatrick (AZ)
- Klein (FL)
- Kline (MN)
- Kosmas
- Kratovil
- Kucinich
- Lance
- Langevin
- Larsen (WA)
- Larson (CT)
- Latham
- LaTourette
- Latta
- Lee (CA)
- Lee (NY)
- Levin
- Lewis (CA)
- Lewis (GA)
- Lipinski
- LoBiondo
- Loeb
- Lofgren, Zoe
- Lowey
- Lucas
- Lujan
- Lummis
- Lynch
- Mack
- Maffei
- Maloney
- Manzullo
- Markey (CO)
- Markey (MA)
- Marshall
- Massa
- Matheson
- Matsui
- McCarthy (CA)
- McCarthy (NY)
- McCaul
- McCollum
- McCotter
- McDermott
- McGovern
- McHenry
- McHugh
- McIntyre
- McKeon
- McMahon
- McMorris
- Rodgers
- Meek (FL)
- Meeks (NY)
- Melancon
- Mica
- Michaud
- Miller (MI)
- Miller (NC)
- Miller, Gary
- Miller, George
- Minnick
- Mitchell
- Mollohan
- Moore (KS)
- Moore (WI)
- Murphy (CT)
- Murphy, Patrick
- Murphy, Tim
- Nadler (NY)
- Napolitano
- Nunes
- Nye
- Oberstar
- Obey
- Olson
- Olver
- Ortiz
- Pallone
- Pascarella
- Pastor (AZ)
- Paulsen
- Payne
- Perlmutter
- Perriello
- Peters
- Peterson
- Petri
- Pingree (ME)
- Platts
- Polis (CO)
- Posey
- Price (GA)
- Price (NC)
- Putnam
- Quigley
- Rahall
- Rangel
- Rehberg
- Reichert
- Richardson
- Rodriguez
- Roe (TN)
- Rogers (AL)
- Rogers (KY)
- Rogers (MI)
- Rohrabacher
- Rooney
- Ros-Lehtinen
- Roskam
- Ross
- Rothman (NJ)
- Roybal-Allard
- Royce
- Ruppersberger
- Rush
- Ryan (OH)
- Ryan (WI)
- Salazar
- Sanchez, Linda
- T.
- Sanchez, Loretta
- Sarbanes
- Scalise
- Schakowsky
- Schauer
- Schiff
- Schmidt
- Schock
- Schrader
- Schwartz
- Scott (GA)
- Scott (VA)
- Serrano
- Sestak
- Shea-Porter
- Sherman
- Shimkus
- Shuster
- Simpson
- Sires
- Skelton
- Slaughter
- Smith (NE)
- Smith (NJ)
- Smith (TX)
- Smith (WA)
- Snyder
- Space
- Speier
- Spratt
- Stark
- Stupak
- Sutton
- Tanner
- Tauscher
- Taylor
- Teague
- Terry
- Thompson (CA)
- Thompson (MS)
- Thompson (PA)
- Thornberry
- Tiahrt
- Tiberi
- Tierney
- Titus
- Tonko
- Towns
- Tsongas
- Turner
- Upton
- Van Hollen
- Velázquez
- Visclosky
- Walden
- Walz
- Wasserman
- Schultz
- Waters
- Watson
- Watt
- Waxman
- Welch
- Wexler
- Whitfield
- Wilson (OH)
- Wittman
- Wolf
- Woolsey
- Wu
- Yarmuth
- Young (AK)
- Young (FL)

- Paul
- Pence
- Pitts
- Poe (TX)
- Sensenbrenner
- Sessions
- Shadegg
- Souder
- Stearns
- Sullivan
- Wamp
- Westmoreland
- Wilson (SC)
- Harper
- Hensarling
- Hoekstra
- Jordan (OH)
- King (IA)
- Kingston
- Lamborn
- Linder
- Luettkemeyer
- Marchant
- McClintock
- Miller (FL)
- Moran (KS)
- Myrick
- Neugebauer
- Akin
- Alexander
- Blunt
- Burgess
- Burton (IN)
- Cassidy
- Coble
- Conaway
- Culberson
- Duncan
- Flake
- Foxx
- Franks (AZ)
- Garrett (NJ)
- Gingrey (GA)
- Gohmert
- Hinojosa
- Issa
- Jackson (IL)
- Johnson, Sam
- Kennedy
- Kissell
- Lungren, Daniel
- E.
- McNerney
- Moran (VA)
- Murtha
- Neal (MA)
- Pomeroy
- Radanovich
- Reyes
- Shuler
- Weiner

NAYS—43

NOT VOTING—27

- Barbus
- Barrett (SC)
- Boswell
- Brown (GA)
- Brown, Corrine
- Butterfield
- Campbell
- Carney
- Crenshaw
- Frelinghuysen
- Gohmert
- Hinojosa
- Issa
- Jackson (IL)
- Johnson, Sam
- Kennedy
- Kissell
- Lungren, Daniel
- E.
- McNerney

□ 1932

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**PERSONAL EXPLANATION**

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I regret that I was unable to participate in a series of votes on the floor of the House of Representatives today.

Had I been present to vote on rollcall No. 193, The Crane Conservation Act of 2009, I would have voted "yea" on the question.

Had I been present to vote on rollcall No. 194, The Great Cats and Rare Canids Act, I would have voted "yea" on the question.

Had I been present to vote on rollcall No. 195, Lake Hodges Surface Water Improvement and Reclamation Act of 2009, I would have voted "yea" on the question.

**REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1255 AND H.R. 1214**

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as cosponsor of H.R. 1255 and H.R. 1214.

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

There was no objection.

**SAN JACINTO DAY**

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

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate one of the most important events in Texas history, frankly, the history of the United States, San Jacinto Day.

Today, in 1836, roughly 900 Texan and Tejano volunteers overpowered a larger, professional Mexican army of conscript soldiers after defeats at Goliad and the Alamo. These outnumbered volunteers succeeded because they were fighting against tyranny and they were fighting for their families.

In the words of the Texas Declaration of Independence, the people's government had been "forcibly changed, without their consent, from a restricted federative republic composed of sovereign states to a consolidated central military despotism."

The Texas Revolution proved the bonds of freedom are stronger than ethnicity, as many Tejanos sacrificed their lives for Texas' freedom at the Battles of Gonzalez, Bexar, Goliad, the Alamo, and San Jacinto. The war was not between Anglos and Hispanics; it was a struggle between all Texans and military dictatorship in Mexico City.

Texans and Tejanos knew then what we know now—freedom requires sacrifice. And our young men and women going to or coming back from fighting in Afghanistan and Iraq are very aware of this.

Texans are renowned around the world for responding to the call of duty. We hold our heroes willing to sacrifice their lives for the betterment of their fellow man in the highest regard. I am proud to represent the site of the Battle of San Jacinto commemorated by the San Jacinto Monument.

Thanks to the San Jacinto Chapter of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas. Their hard work allowed for the preservation of the San Jacinto Battlefield by petitioning the Texas Legislature to purchase the acreage and by donating their treasury to complete the sale in 1900. This San Jacinto Chapter of Daughters of the Republic of Texas and the Texas Veterans Association did tremendous work to ensure that the legacy lives on, and the importance of the park has only expanded since then. The park not only has the San Jacinto Monument to recognize the brave men and women, but it also

includes the Battleship Texas, which is a symbol of sacrifices in World War I and World War II.

With the understanding of where they came from, Texans and Americans will continue to respond to the calls of service, thereby continuing their legacy of respect and admiration throughout the world.

God bless Texas and the United States.

**THANK YOU TROOPS**

(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. During the recess, I was grateful to visit for the 10th time with troops in Iraq, and my eighth visit with troops in Afghanistan. As our delegation met with servicemembers of our home States, it is inspiring to see the commitment to protecting American families at home by defeating terrorists overseas.

We learned in Baghdad that terrorist attacks have been reduced by over 90 percent from 2007 due to the success of the surge. The next day, when President Obama spoke, he stated, "You have given Iraq the opportunity to stand on its own as a democratic country. That is an extraordinary achievement."

As the father of two sons who have served in Iraq, I am especially appreciative of military families. In Afghanistan, it was explained that extensive plans are underway to expand the Afghan National Army, the Afghan police, and the Afghan border police. I know firsthand of the success of local forces as my former National Guard unit, the 218th Brigade, completed a year of service at Camp Phoenix last year promoting a civil society.

In conclusion, God bless our troops—and we will never forget September the 11th and the global war on terrorism.

**HONORING FORMER MEMBER OF CONGRESS BILL ORTON**

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

Mr. HOYER. Ladies and gentlemen of the House, today we come to the House floor in memory of a fine Member of this body who distinguished himself here, in my opinion, and left a lasting legacy.

Bill Orton, who our colleague, JIM MATHESON, informed us passed away in an accident in Utah, who represented the people of Utah's Sixth District from 1991 to 1997, died last weekend at the age of 60.

Bill always was an independent thinker and serious-minded public servant. He was elected three times as a Democrat in one of America's most conservative districts, as our friend JIM MATHESON has done, a fact that testifies both to his persuasive skills

and the deep respect he earned even from those he didn't persuade.

As a local paper wrote, "Utahans couldn't have done much better than electing Bill Orton." I agree with that sentiment, Mr. Speaker. In just three terms here, Bill left a permanent mark. He was a founder of the Blue Dog Coalition, which has stood up for fiscal discipline ever since and is well represented here tonight.

Bill was instrumental in creating the Democratic ideal of fiscal responsibility. And ever since, when Democrats have come to this floor to defend the government's essential programs while advocating for a balanced budget, they have been following in Bill's footsteps. Now, every time we speak out for a government that pays for what it buys, we have an opportunity to carry on Bill's work.

But as much as we will miss him, I know that his community and his family will miss him incomparably more. Bill became a father late in life, but his boys, Will and Wes, filled what turned out to be the last years of his life with so much joy. Those who know Bill remember, I'm sure, how he turned half of his congressional office into a nursery, or how he proudly brought baby Will to sit with him at hearings.

I know that nothing can make up for the loss of a father, particularly a father of young children. For Jacquelyn Orton, I know that nothing can make up for the loss of her husband. But I hope it will be some consolation—small, but some—to know that Bill was important to the life of his State and of his Nation, and that he shaped them for the better; that even though he had more to give, he gave much more than most ever do.

To his family, we extend great sympathy. From his country, to Bill Orton, we say thank you; thank you for serving so well the people of Utah and the people of the United States of America. God bless his family.

**ON THE PASSING OF FORMER CONGRESSMAN BILL ORTON**

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

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to former Third Congressional District Representative Bill Orton. Representative Orton passed away in a tragic accident this past weekend. He served with honor for three terms as a Member of this body. He was described as something of a political maverick and an independent voice for Utah, bucking both parties at times.

It is during times such as these that we set aside our partisan differences and join together in mourning the passing of a great American and a great public servant. Representative Orton cast a long shadow over the State of Utah and the Third Congressional District. It is an honor for me to

serve in the congressional district he once held.

I join with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle in expressing my deepest sympathies to the members of the Orton family. I pray that during this period of mourning they will find hope in the great plan of happiness, that they will one day be reunited with their husband and father.

I will conclude by reciting the words of a hymn:

“God be with you till we meet again;  
By his counsels guide, uphold you;  
With his sheep securely fold you.  
God be with you till we meet again.”

**ESTABLISHING A SELECT COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE THE CAUSES OF THE CURRENT FINANCIAL CRISIS**

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

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, today I've introduced legislation establishing a select committee to examine the causes of the current financial crisis; most certainly, serious financial and other misbehavior on Wall Street and within the banking community. It is modeled on the Pecora Commission, which held hearings in 1932 and 1933 to investigate the roots of the Great Depression, whose seriousness is only slightly greater than that which we now confront.

As Ferdinand Pecora said of the Great Depression's source, he said, “Legal chicanery and pitch darkness were the banker's stoutest allies.” Let us take heed of Pecora's words and support this resolution which will foster a coordinated approach among the several committees of jurisdiction in this matter, and to help us remedy and prevent the unsavory practices that have led our Nation to an economic precipice of gargantuan proportions.

**ENSLAVED BY DEBT**

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, last week, America witnessed an historic public outcry on tax day as countless Americans exercised their constitutional right—some would say duty—to take to the streets to protest Washington's borrow-and-spend and bailout mentality. Those assembled offered tangible and forceful evidence that average people are concerned by the government's breakneck borrowing spree and the nonstop bailouts of failed companies.

Too many people have played by the rules only to see their children and grandchildren socked with the bill for the bailouts of irresponsible megabanks. To this they are saying “enough is enough.” They realize the truth of John Adams' warning on ex-

cessive national debt. Adams said, “There are two ways to conquer and enslave a Nation; one is by the sword, the other is by debt.”

I hope that for the sake of future generations we take these words to heart and restore the American ideal of small government and individual liberty and responsibility.

**HONORING BILL ORTON**

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

Mr. MATHESON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor our colleague who just passed away this past Saturday, Bill Orton, who represented the Third Congressional District in Utah. Bill was a Congressman who spoke his mind, who was an independent voice. And let me tell you, in today's politics, I think we can all learn something from Bill Orton because I think most people in America don't like the polarization they see in Washington, D.C. Bill was all about trying to find solutions, trying to make progress. We can honor his legacy by behaving more like Bill.

I offer my condolences to his wife, Jacquelyn, and to his sons, Will and Wes. Their father was a great public servant. I hope they can find some solace in the great record of public service their father has.

□ 1945

**HOMELAND SECURITY WATCH LIST**

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, according to a recently released secret memo by Homeland Security, America now faces new serious threats. I'm not referring to al Qaeda, the Somali pirates, or radical Islamic terrorists. The memo states we are in danger from single-issue groups like gun owners, returning military veterans, the recent tax protestors at the TEA parties, and those who want to protect the unborn.

Mr. Speaker, these Americans simply disagree with the administration on certain issues. But by disagreeing, they are now labeled and vilified by Homeland Security as extremists and threats to America. So is Homeland Security going to watch those people and spy on them all under the guise of national security? We shall see.

This is a dangerous policy, an attack on individual liberty and a denial of free speech. Homeland Security should do their real job, like figuring out what countries and spies are stealing secrets about the famed F-35 Fighter rather than making a watch list and snooping around in the private lives of patriots who are just exercising their absolute right to disagree.

And that's just the way it is.

**TARP REPAYMENTS**

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

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, many Americans have been shocked in recent days to learn that banks that are seeking to repay TARP money have been told that the Treasury will not allow them to do so. The taxpayers were promised that this money was to be used to buy up toxic assets and that it would be repaid to the Treasury as soon as humanly possible. Well, not a single toxic asset has been purchased, and now when several banks have attempted to return that money, they have been told the Treasury will not allow them to do so.

This is a travesty. Just a few weeks ago, many Members of this House in this Chamber reacted to the AIG bonus fiasco by saying, “We want our money back.” And yet when some banks have attempted to do exactly that, they have been turned away at the Treasury gates.

Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced legislation to require the Secretary of the Treasury to accept TARP repayments unconditionally and immediately when they are presented. I hope that I can count on the support of all of those in this House who promised their constituents that these funds would be repaid at the earliest possible opportunity.

**SPECIAL ORDERS**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

**IN HONOR OF THE LIFE OF DR. JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN**

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

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Dr. John Hope Franklin.

Dr. John Hope Franklin grew up in segregated Oklahoma. He was only 7 years old when his new family home was burned to the ground in the Tulsa race riots of 1921.

As a child, he was evicted from white-only train cars. He was forced to attend segregated schools. And on one occasion he was threatened with lynching. John Hope Franklin tasted the bitter fruits of segregation and racial discrimination, and he didn't like it. But he did not give up, he did not give in, he did not give out.

His parents taught him to hold his head high, that he was the equal of every human being. They told him to forget any thought of oppression and spend his time improving his own value and worth. So he followed his father's

example and began spending every evening reading and writing, a habit he continued until he died just a few days ago.

Dr. Franklin attended Fisk University in Nashville, Tennessee, where he graduated at the top of his class. Then he earned a master's and a Ph.D. degree from Harvard College. He had planned to be a lawyer like his father.

But one of his professors encouraged him to tell the story of African Americans, to tell their history. His first book, called "From Slavery to Freedom," sold 3.5 million copies. He became a full professor at Brooklyn College, and he taught one of our colleagues in the Senate. He was appointed Chair of the history department at the University of Chicago, and many years later he became a professor at Duke University.

I knew John Hope Franklin. He was a beautiful human being. He never gave up on the promise of America. Even though he dug deep into America's dark past, he never lost faith in the dream of a new day. He believed that if we were willing to take a hard look at where we have been, we could reconcile the future of all humanity. He believed in a nation and world community at peace with itself. And he did his part.

John Hope Franklin was not only a great historian, but he was a champion of civil rights and social justice. He worked alongside Thurgood Marshall to help dismantle legalized segregation and racial discrimination. In him we have lost more than a brilliant scholar, more than a noble historian, more than a father of African American history. We have lost one of the great men of our time.

There was a gentle power in his presence, an abiding respect in his name, a brilliance and humility in his spirit that changed us all. He is an inspiration to everyone who met him.

John Hope Franklin was a prince of a man. By sharing the riches of his mind and the wealth of his knowledge, he helped not just to educate but to free a people and an entire Nation. He will be deeply missed.

#### SAN JACINTO DAY

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, growing up in Houston, Texas, I always liked this day, April 21, because it was a school holiday. I believed there was no school because it was my mother's birthday. She never told me differently. I was proud to be the only kid that had a mother with a school holiday.

It was only later that I came to find out that the holiday also represented the most important military victory in Texas history, one that occurred near my hometown of Houston. It was a unique holiday for Texas called "San Jacinto Day."

It all started when Texas declared independence from Mexico on March 2, 1836. Texans held off the invading Mexican army at a place called the Alamo. They were led by a commander by the name of William Barret Travis, a 27-year-old lawyer from South Carolina. The 187 volunteers held out for 13 days and inflicted vicious casualties on the invaders. But Santa Anna, dictator of Mexico, was able to storm over the Alamo walls on March 6, 1836, and killed all the remaining defenders. He went looking for the rest of the Texans that wanted independence from Mexico. General Sam Houston had been building the Texas army, and Santa Anna's three armies from Mexico were giving chase. The Texans and their families fled east in what historians call the "runaway scrape."

Finally, near the San Jacinto River and Buffalo Bayou at Lynch's Ferry near Houston, Texas, they stopped to fight. Houston and his army of 700 faced Santa Anna and his army of twice that number on the marshy plains of San Jacinto. Scout Deaf Smith was ordered to burn the only bridge and trapped both armies on the peninsula between the river and the marshes.

It was April 21, 1836. General Sam wanted to charge into battle the next day at dawn, but after discussions with his troops, he decided not to wait any longer. So in the middle of the afternoon, General Sam and the boys marched in a single line in broad daylight with little cover toward the Mexican army.

The outnumbered Texans were an odd, terrifying-looking bunch. Without regular uniforms, they were dressed in buckskins, with pistols in their belts, bowie knives, long muskets, and tomahawks. They came from numerous States and foreign countries like Germany, England, Scotland, and Mexico. The Tejanos, Mexicans loyal for independence, were led by Captain Juan Sequin. So as not to confuse these Tejanos with Santa Anna's army, General Sam had Captain Sequin put a playing card in the headband of each Tejano so they could be easily recognized as Texans and not the invaders.

This was General Houston's first Texas battle. Santa Anna's veteran army had yet to lose any conflict after they invaded Texas. The Texans charged down the hill yelling "Remember the Alamo," "Remember Goliad." They carried a flag of a partially nude Miss Liberty, and the fife played a bawdy house song called "Come to the Bower."

Santa Anna's army was caught napping and was routed. Most of the enemy were killed or wounded. The rest were captured or disappeared. The victory was stunning. The Texans wanted Santa Anna hung because of the Alamo and for murdering Colonel Fannin and his 13 volunteers at Goliad after they had surrendered. Wise and politically astute, Sam Houston would have none of the lynching and spared

Presidente Santa Anna for later bartering power.

Texas became a free and independent nation that day and claimed what is now Texas but also parts of New Mexico, Oklahoma, Kansas, Wyoming, and Idaho, all the way to the Canadian border. It was one of the largest land transfers in world history as a result of one battle. The latter land was sold to the United States to pay for Texas' war debts. But Texas was a free independent republic for 9 years and then was admitted into the United States in 1845 by one vote. A Louisiana Senator changed his mind and voted for admission for the State of Texas to become part of the Union. Some now wished the vote had gone the other way.

Texas still has the right, Mr. Speaker, to divide into five States. It also has the absolute right to fly the Texas flag at the same level of the United States flag because Texas was a country once. In 1936 Texans built the San Jacinto Monument in honor of the Texas War of Independence and General Sam's victory. It looks like the Washington Monument but it has a star on top. But, of course, Mr. Speaker, it's taller than the Washington Monument.

Today the bugles are silent and the battlefield is surrounded by petrochemical plants. Not much is said about Texas Independence or San Jacinto Day. It's not a school holiday anymore. But once again this year, proud Texans were at the San Jacinto battleground today to honor the few brave Texans and Tejanos that made Texas a free nation. We remember our past, knowing we were a nation once, and sometimes we still act like an independent country. I have a grandson who was named in honor of William Barret Travis and Sam Houston. His name is Barret Houston. I flew the Texas Lone Star flag today proudly on this San Jacinto Day. But, also, Mr. Speaker, I sent my mom a bunch of flowers remembering that this glorious day was a school holiday to celebrate her birthday.

And that's just the way it is.

□ 2000

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

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

#### AMERICA'S RE-ENGAGEMENT

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

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to praise President Obama on his recent meetings with foreign leaders. He changed both the tone and the substance of American foreign policy, and I believe he did a great deal to restore America's reputation throughout the world.

I do not agree with every single detail of his foreign policy decisions, but I certainly applaud his commitment to diplomacy and cooperation as the best way to prevent war, solve international problems and get a dialogue started.

During the G-20 summit in Europe, the President worked hard to restore good relations with our allies, which were stretched to the breaking point by the previous administration's arrogance. He said that America will listen to the concerns of our European friends, and he promised to rebuild our partnership with them.

While he was in London, the President also pledged to work with Russia to reduce both nations' nuclear arsenals, and he announced a new effort to rid the world of nuclear weapons once and for all. And he called for U.S. ratification of the comprehensive nuclear test-ban treaty, which I have been asking for for many, many years.

On his trip to Turkey, Mr. Speaker, the President also reached out to the Muslim world. He said that the U.S. is not and never will be at war with Islam. Those were very welcome words, while he also promised to seek broader engagement with the Muslim world based on mutual interest and mutual respect.

Along these lines, Mr. Speaker, the administration recently stepped up its effort to engage Iran in talks. They agreed to participate in talks with Iran and other global powers about Iran's nuclear program.

When the President attended the Summit of the Americas a little bit later, he pledged to work closely with the nations of the hemisphere on climate change and economic development and to cooperate with Mexico to end the violence on our border.

Most important, however, Mr. Speaker, President Obama called for a new beginning in our relations with Cuba. After a delegation of Members of Congress visited Cuba during the Easter work period, President Obama lifted some of the restrictions that Americans face when they want to travel to Cuba and/or send money to relatives there.

So far the response of the Cuban Government has been very positive. I hope this is a beginning to the end of the 50-year cold war between the United States and Cuba, but I know we have a lot of work to do. These problems probably won't be solved overnight, but we are on the way.

I also have some concerns, concerns with our very own administration about some of their policies. For example, the administration is planning to prolong our occupation of Iraq until at least the end of 2011, and it appears that they could be expanding our military presence in Afghanistan indefinitely.

The lessons of the past 7 years, Mr. Speaker, have made it clear that a military option won't work in either Iraq or Afghanistan. We must, instead, fundamentally change our mission in

both countries to focus on reconciliation, economic development, humanitarian aid and regional diplomacy.

I am, however, encouraged, Mr. Speaker, by the administration's desire to chart a new and better course for America's place in the world.

President Obama is willing to listen, build partnerships and show respect for other cultures. That's a big step forward for making the world a more peaceful place for ourselves and our children.

#### TOM TANCREDO VISIT TO THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL

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

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, America's colleges and universities are training the future leaders of our Nation. In an academic setting, all viewpoints on matters of public policy deserve the chance to be heard. This tradition of academic freedom must be protected.

Unfortunately, last week at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, students were denied the opportunity to hear a talk by former Congressman Tom Tancredo by protesters who interrupted his speech. Congressman Tancredo had been invited by the University of North Carolina Chapter of Youth for Western Civilization to speak on the topic of in-State tuition for illegal aliens, an issue that has been hotly debated in the State of North Carolina.

Campus police shut down the event after protesters who shouted accusations of racism shattered a window of the classroom where the talk was to be held.

Following the incident, I had the chance to speak with the University of North Carolina Chancellor Holden Thorp by telephone. Chancellor Thorp said he had called Congressman Tancredo to apologize for how he was treated during his visit to the campus. The chancellor also issued a public statement about the incident.

He said, and I quote, "We expect protests about controversial subjects at Carolina. That's part of our culture. But we also pride ourselves on being a place where all points of view can be expressed and heard. There's a way to protest that respects free speech and allows people with opposing views to be heard. Here that's often meant that groups protesting a speaker have displayed signs or banners, silently expressing their opinions while the speaker had his or her say."

That did not happen during Congressman Tancredo's visit.

I commend Chancellor Thorp for extending a personal apology to Congressman Tancredo and for publicly voicing his disappointment that a visitor to the campus was denied the opportunity to express his views.

On behalf of all taxpayers who support North Carolina's public univer-

sities and their system, I also would like to apologize to my former colleague, because it all comes down to one simple point: If our public universities cannot protect freedom of speech on their campuses, who will? While his opposition to in-State tuition benefits for illegal immigrants may be controversial to some, Congressman Tancredo is a respected and knowledgeable leader in the immigration reform movement.

It is a shame that those with dissenting viewpoints prevented others from hearing his comments. I hope disciplinary measures will be taken, as warranted, against any student or professor who participated in disrupting Congressman Tancredo's talk. It is my understanding that the school is working with the students and would like to invite Congressman Tancredo back to campus to speak. In fact, Mr. Speaker, former Congressman Virgil Goode, another opponent of illegal immigration, is already scheduled to speak at the school tomorrow, and I hope that his speech will be protected.

I hope the university will take steps to ensure that future student-sponsored discussions on the university campus at Chapel Hill do not get shut down by those with dissenting viewpoints. We have a right to agree and disagree in this country. But if we cannot protect that at a university, I don't know what the future holds, quite frankly.

Again, in closing, I thank the administrators at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill for working to protect the integrity of the university by allowing free speech to be exercised on their campus.

If our men and women in uniform or in Afghanistan and Iraq are trying to protect the freedom in those countries, then let's do what is possible to protect the freedom of different views at our universities and our colleges in America, because they are the future leaders of America, and they have a right to participate with those who agree and disagree.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I ask God to bless our men and women in uniform, and I ask God to please bless America.

#### HONORING HARRY KALAS

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

Mr. SESTAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the life and accomplishments of one of the most distinctive voices in all of sports, a true baseball legend, and someone who called the Seventh Congressional District of Pennsylvania home. Harold Norbert "Harry" Kalas, born in Naperville, Illinois, graduate of the University of Iowa and Hall of Fame broadcaster for over 44 years, passed away on April 13, 2009, having lived a life of great distinction.

After graduation, Harry Kalas served in the 25th Infantry Division of our

United States Army in Hawaii. After his service, he began his long and honored announcing career broadcasting University of Hawaii and Hawaii Islanders games for KGU radio.

Harry Kalas was a member of the original Houston Astros broadcast team in 1965 and joined the Philadelphia Phillies broadcast team in 1971, sharing the booth for 26 years with his great friend and fellow Hall of Famer, Richie Ashburn. Harry broadcast the opening of the Astrodome in Houston and both Veterans Stadium and Citizens Bank Ballpark in Philadelphia. Harry Kalas' talents and voice were in great demand throughout his illustrious career.

His many accomplishments included calling University of Houston football, Southwest Conference basketball, Big Five basketball, University of Notre Dame football and NFL games, as well as providing voiceovers for NFL films and numerous commercials.

In 2002, Harry Kalas was the Ford C. Frick Award winner, named after the former National League president and Major League Baseball commissioner and annually bestowed by the National Baseball Hall of Fame to a broadcaster for major contributions to baseball.

Harry Kalas called seven National League Championship Series and three World Series, most recently as the voice of the 2008 World Champion Philadelphia Phillies.

Harry Kalas called all of Hall of Famer Steve Carlton's starts as a Phillie, as well as all of Hall of Famer Mike Schmidt's 548 home runs, making the phrase "that ball is outta here" an often imitated but never duplicated signature home-run call known in Philadelphia and throughout the baseball world.

Harry Kalas was named Pennsylvania Sportscaster of the year 18 times and was inducted into the National Sportscasters and Sportswriters Association Hall of Fame in 2008.

Harry Kalas was a remarkable husband to his wife, Eileen, and father to his three sons, Todd, Brad and Kane.

Just this fall Harry Kalas had one of the greatest experiences a father could ask for when he shared broadcasting of the World Series with his son Todd. On that day, Harry was the voice of the Philadelphia Phillies, and Todd, who had followed his father's career path into broadcasting, was the voice of the Tampa Bay Rays.

Harry Kalas was more than just a voice. He was also the finest possible husband, friend, father and veteran. In these challenging economic times, with a Nation at war, it is important that we take the time to recognize those who dedicate their lives to make such times bearable, in his case more than bearable.

Harry Kalas was one of those individuals. He will be sorely missed by Americans in every corner of this great Nation. Thank you, Harry, for who you were, an inspiration to us all.

#### DETAINEES IN THE WAR ON TERROR

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

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, something happened last week that really bothered me a great deal. President Obama decided to release CIA documents that were top secret because they said that they showed that there may have been some violations of law regarding torture when we were getting information from terrorists. So I would like to talk a little bit about the whole story or as much of it as I could find.

On March 18, the Justice Department told CIA Director Leon Panetta that they were going to recommend to the White House that these memos be released almost completely uncensored. Now, bear in mind these are top secret documents, and when they are top secret like that and labeled that way, that means that there is a security threat, not only to the United States, but to the CIA and the people that did this work for the United States to protect us against terrorism.

Nevertheless, these top secret memos were going to be released. Panetta told Attorney General Eric Holder and officials in the White House that the administration needed to discuss the possibility that the release of the memos might expose CIA officers to lawsuits on allegations of torture and abuse.

□ 2015

Panetta also pushed for more censorship of the memos, officials said. The Justice Department also informed other CIA officials, seniors over there, of the decision to release the memos, and as a courtesy told former agency directors.

Senior CIA officials objected, arguing that the release would hurt the agency's ability to interrogate prisoners in the future. They also said the move would further tarnish CIA officers who had acted on the Bush officials' legal guidance, and they warned that the action would erode foreign intelligence services' trust, other countries' trust in the CIA's ability to protect their national secrets, current and former officials said.

Now, I hope my colleagues will bear in mind that these were top secret documents, that four former directors of the CIA said it would threaten national security, it would eliminate tactics that were used in the past to get information from terrorists that probably protected American citizens and maybe saved a lot of lives. Even Leon Panetta told them that there was a problem. And former Vice President Cheney last night said on the Hannity show, which I watch quite frequently, that he saw memos that proved that the tactics employed by CIA members on terrorists did protect Americans from a terrorist attack.

Now, if that is the case, and I believe Vice President Cheney when he said

that, I believe those memos that show that there was a real help to the country in protecting us against terrorist attack and probably saved a lot of lives, I believe those memos should be released, and I hope that President, President Obama will take a hard look at this.

He looked at these documents and said they should be released, even though they were top secret, threatened a lot of CIA members and threatened our national security, in my opinion. So since he did that, I think the President ought to release the memos that show that the tactics used by the CIA did save lives and did protect America from attack by terrorists in this country.

If I were talking to the President tonight, Mr. Speaker, I would say that is only fair. If you are going to release the memos and threaten the CIA with lawsuits and everything else because of the tactics that were employed there, if you are going to threaten possibly former Justice Department officials who wrote opinions saying that these tactics could be employed to extract information from terrorists, that we certainly should see the memos that show that the things that they did did protect America and did save lives. I think that is only fair.

In addition, I would like to end by saying that I don't think those who did their best at the CIA or the Justice Department to protect America should be prosecuted for doing their job to protect this country.

#### ACTING TO MAKE OUR COUNTRY STRONGER

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

Mr. BOCCIERI. Mr. Speaker, it has often been said that leadership is about action, not position. Leadership is about action, not position, and the people from the 16th District of Ohio entrusted me to come to Congress to act, to restore and rebuild our economy, to help create jobs, to transition to a clean energy economy, and to make health care more affordable for all our citizens, and they asked us also to improve education so that every child in America has an opportunity to succeed.

Over this last district work period I had the opportunity to visit some very unique people in my district, for them to hear from their Congress on their corners, and also listen to our leaders back at home who are trying to put our economy back on track. And you know those smokestacks that often sent smoky signals of prosperity and success back home? They are becoming few and far between in the Midwest.

Just last week, Alliance Castings in my hometown announced that 400 jobs would be lost because of the downturn in our economy, and we will lose countless other jobs across our district because of some of the policy decisions

we are making right here in Washington, D.C.

I stand here before you today in the House of Representatives suggesting that some of the economic indicators in Ohio are outpacing the national average. In Ohio, we have an unemployment rate of 9.7 percent, but yet in the counties that comprise the 16th Congressional District, Stark County outpaces by that nearly 1 percent more, at 10.7 percent, outpacing the national average. In Ashland County we are at nearly 13 percent unemployment, and in Wayne County we are almost at 10 percent unemployment.

The people of Northeast Ohio are demanding success stories, and Washington, D.C., has a part in playing a substantial role.

We visited the Heinz plant in Stark County. We also had the opportunity to visit another name brand factory in our district, the Smucker factory. The success stories that are there are clearly evidence that the entrepreneurial spirit of America is alive and strong.

What I heard as the common theme from these great individuals and great Americans was that America will recover and we will rebound, but we have to believe in our leadership, we have to believe in our process of dialogue, and respect that we have in the dialogue, that we have in debate, which will restore our economy, and they expect us to demand public policy that will make America stronger.

I was visiting the Defense Metals Technology Center and also meeting with the Blue Green Alliance on energy back home, and they suggested that we have the right tools with the right leadership in Washington to recover and restore jobs back in Ohio, and I talk to you with the respect and dignity that we should have in this chamber here.

We may differ on ideas. We may differ on opinions about how to move our States and our economy and our country forward. But at the end of the day we all want to see prosperity for our Nation. We all want to see Americans get back to work. And those Americans, like the ones at Alliance Castings that punched the time clock every day, played by the rules, brought a lunch pail to work and believed they were contributing to the future success of their family and their loved ones, are now going to be left on the streets with an unemployment check and a pink slip.

We have got to do our part here. We need a manufacturing policy in America, one that helps us embolden those small employers back home like the Heinz factory and Smuckers, two of the big names that we all recognize, but many more, like Sarah Plastics.

I visited with a CEO and a gentleman that has countless numbers of ideas, but he doesn't have the resources to bring his products to market. We have got to help him, and that is what this Congress is aiming to do with helping small businesses. A tax reduction for 95

percent of the Americans in this country. That is significant. The largest tax reduction with the economic stimulus package, the largest tax reduction in our Nation's history, for every American in this country and small businesses who help rebuild our economy day-to-day.

I also heard from Project Rebuild, folks who are giving opportunities and second chances to Americans, those students back home that maybe dropped out of school and are now finding success stories working to build a skill and trade that they can take back and use in this great and diverse economy to help build America and make America stronger.

I heard from Walsh University students, giving their speech for one of their business luncheons, the fact that we have young entrepreneurs in that audience who are looking to make America stronger by bringing their innovative ideas and working with the local businesses. I believe that is going to be the key to success in our education stories back home, is that we marry up our local economies to the industry and talent that we have at our local universities.

Leadership is about action, and that is what they expect in this Congress, that we will act on the ideas of public policy to make our country stronger.

#### REMEMBERING COLUMBINE

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

Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, Sunday night a candlelight vigil was held at Columbine Memorial at Clement Park in Littleton, Colorado. Yesterday, April 20th, marks the 10-year anniversary of the shootings at Columbine High School in Littleton, Colorado. This senseless act of violence touched all Americans. As a community and Nation, we were in shock and disbelief that such a horrific incident could take place anywhere in the United States.

The volunteer members of the Columbine Memorial Foundation have dedicated themselves to preserving the memories of those who were lost on that terrible day. I am proud to recognize their tireless efforts in establishing the memorial.

The Columbine Memorial Foundation gives a description of the events that occurred immediately following the shootings at Columbine on April 20, 1999, that eventually led to the establishment of the memorial:

"At first, there was an outpouring of flowers, notes, poems, ribbons, stuffed animals, pictures and other objects that were brought to Clement Park to pay tribute to those who had died, were injured or traumatized. From the initial outpouring of emotions and disbelief came the concept of establishing a permanent public memorial near the high school. This memorial should

serve to honor those innocent victims, but also provide an historic record of this tragedy and to deliver a message of hope for many generations to come. This memorial is dedicated to honor and remember the victims of the April 20th, 1999, shootings at Columbine High School.

"The Columbine Memorial consists of an inner ring of Remembrance with unique personal remembrances submitted from the families of those who were murdered. The outer ring of Healing is for all those who were injured on April 20th, 1999, and for the larger community who was touched by the tragic events at Columbine. A variety of general text gathered from interviews of students, teachers, the injured and their families and other community members tell diverse stories of healing, changes in the community and hopes of the future.

"There are overlooks along and on top of Rebel Hill providing panoramic views of the Rocky Mountains, the eastern plains and the Columbine community."

The candlelight vigil was a moving tribute to the memories of the students and the teacher who had fallen and to their families and to the members of this community who have suffered so much from their loss.

We will never be able to thank the members of the Columbine Memorial Foundation enough for their leadership in making the memorial a reality. Through their extraordinary personal contributions to preserve the memories of the lives lost that day, we will never forget the tragic events of April 20th, 1999, at Columbine High School.

#### THE SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS WAS AN EMBARRASSMENT FOR THE HEMISPHERE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the Summit of the Americas held this last weekend in Trinidad and Tobago constituted an embarrassment for this hemisphere. Fidel Castro in Cuba is a psychopath and a serial killer, but he has long had a plan. His long-term goal has been to have the United States apologize to him and for the United States to bankroll his oppressive totalitarian apparatus before he dies. He wants the United States to apologize for having kept the U.S. market and its millions of tourists and billions of dollars in financing from him and for having denied him full diplomatic relations for decades.

In order to achieve his goal, Fidel Castro has been recruiting advocates for years. The ideological and psychological fascination and dependency that Hugo Chavez has on Fidel Castro has allowed Castro to utilize Chavez's billions of petrodollars to purchase many important advocates.

□ 2030

It is part of the public record that a suitcase of Chavez-cash heading to Mrs. Kirchner in Argentina was accidentally intercepted by authorities before reaching its intended destination.

Castro has purchased advocates through the years via the always present threat of blackmail after trips to totalitarian Cuba where the regime tapes visitors in "compromising" situations, as confirmed by Interior Ministry defector Roberto Hernandez del Llano and Cuban Counter-Intelligence defector Major Roberto Ortega.

Castro also serves as a "banker" for illicit money possessed by those who seek to avoid detection by the anti-laundering mechanisms set up by the international community. It matters not if the money's source is political corruption or narco-trafficking.

Hugo Chavez's absolute dependency on Fidel Castro for every major decision, even for his phrases and gestures in international forums, is unprecedented. While the Soviet Union used to send Castro economic aid and also orders and instructions, Chavez sends Castro billions of dollars and receives orders from him.

What the world witnessed at this last weekend's Summit of the Americas was a culmination of years of preparation in the purchase and cultivation of advocates by Fidel Castro. The goal of the advocates: mass American tourism with its billions of dollars a year and U.S. trade financing, so that the U.S. taxpayer ultimately bails out and bankrolls Fidel Castro.

Castro's advocates know very well that article III of the Charter of the Organization of American States requires the existence of representative democracy in all the countries of our hemisphere, and that the Inter-American Democratic Charter of 2001 even spells out the collective steps to be taken when an American republic's democracy is usurped.

They know that Cuba, under Castro, was the only country in our hemisphere where free elections have not been held in over 50 years, and where dungeons are full of nonviolent political prisoners. They know that under Castro, Cuba is a personal island-estate, a ranch, a personal land holding or homestead, a totalitarian fiefdom, owned by one man, with a brother who enjoys the title of head of state and carefully carries out his brother's orders.

Any goods the people on the island purchase must be purchased in the island fiefdom's "company stores" and with worthless "vouchers" called "convertible pesos" sold by the regime. Castro takes 30 percent of all hard currency "off the top" at the time island residents purchase the "vouchers," and all hard currency must be spent with purchased "vouchers" in his "company stores."

The inducement for child prostitution on the island-fiefdom is unparalleled in the world, because no matter

how hard island residents work, only foreign "hard" currency allows them to purchase the "vouchers," the "convertible pesos," for use in the stores that sell everything, from food to clothes to soap to toothpaste.

Equally, only foreign "hard" currency allows residents to purchase medicines. The shelves in the old stores and pharmacies where residents used to be able to purchase Soviet-bloc supplies with their ration cards are simply empty since there is no money to be made there by the dictator.

The Castro advocates at the weekend "Summit" knew all this, like when Mrs. Kirchner called for the U.S. to make amends with "our sister republic, Cuba." Or when Mr. Ortega condemned the U.S. for organizing the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961. Somehow they knew that President Obama would refer to Castro's totalitarian fiefdom as "Cuba." Somehow they knew that President Obama would not respond to Mr. Ortega that at the Bay of Pigs, Cubans bravely fought to spare their country half a century of totalitarian oppression. President Obama said, "I'm grateful President Ortega did not blame me for things that happened when I was 3 months old." Somehow they knew President Obama would not make clear that, as per U.S. law, the U.S. embargo will go away when all of Castro's political prisoners are freed and when there is freedom of expression and multi-party elections scheduled in Cuba. Of course they knew. President Obama had just unilaterally granted the fiefdom's owner hundreds of millions of dollars a year, in exchange for nothing.

#### A LITTLE BIT OF OPTIMISM ABOUT OUR ECONOMY

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

Mr. INGLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to report on a telephone conversation that I had and actually then an in-person conversation I had with a fellow who was talking to me about his great concern about the economy. And of course, I started the conversation by saying, yes, I share that concern. But he could tell that I had a little bit of optimism about where we are. And he asked why? How could you be optimistic? And I told him two reasons to be optimistic that are immediately apparent with the economy, I think. One is, you know, crisis creates opportunity to fix things. And it could be that we can use this current financial problem that we've got and the incredible spending that we're doing here in Washington, to finally focus on change to the crucial programs like Medicare, Medicaid and Social Security. Until we're talking those programs, we're not talking balancing the budget.

But in the midst of the crisis created by our wild spending, perhaps we can bring our attention to the underlying

problem, the problem that's not new, that's been going on in Medicare, Medicaid, and Social Security. So that's one reason for optimism.

Another, I told him, is that really we've got an incredible opportunity to grow our way out of this current problem by solving the energy challenge. If we address the energy security question, we can grow out of this problem.

You know, I was here in the Congress during the nineties and served on the Budget Committee. Part of our balancing act in getting to balance in 1999 and 2000 was fiscal restraint, and that's because of Republicans taking control of the House and having some fiscal restraint.

But it's also true that what was really happening is there was a massive expansion of the economy because of the tech boom. Because of the advances in PCs and the Internet, the productivity that came with those, and, therefore, growth without inflation, we were able to expand our economy. That economy threw off revenue to the Federal Government and, as a result, we reached balance.

Now we have an opportunity to do the same thing, just energy being the next step up in a plateau of economic development. We climbed up onto the plateau of the tech boom. Now we've got the opportunity to climb up onto another high plateau of energy security. If we do that successfully, I believe that we can generate economic growth that will, in turn, generate revenues for this Federal Government. And the result is that we will, once again, balance the budget if we pursue fiscal restraint in coming out of this crisis, together with economic growth that will come from addressing our energy security challenge.

Mr. Speaker, in the weeks and months to come, I hope to speak more about a very specific proposal that can do just that, with an elegant price signal sent throughout our economy about new energy technologies; and with that price signal, I think we can get about solving this fiscal problem by economic growth and, of course, also addressing the underlying problem of out-of-control entitlement spending that needs to be brought under control.

So, Mr. Speaker, tough times; but it's also true there's every reason to be optimistic.

#### PRAYER CAUCUS

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

Mrs. BACHMANN. Mr. Speaker, over the course of the last few weeks, President Obama made the statement while in a foreign country that we are not a Christian Nation, that we are not a Jewish Nation or a Muslim Nation. He said we are citizens with shared values.

Upon President Obama's return to the United States, he went to Georgetown University, a great Catholic

school of higher learning. His staff, it is reported, requested that the Catholic university cover up the image of Christ on the cross before President Obama would give his speech at Georgetown. I don't know that any previous President, Mr. Speaker, has ever made such a request.

I wonder, Mr. Speaker, if President Abraham Lincoln, one of President Obama's heroes, would have said overseas that he believed America was a Nation of secularists, or would President Abraham Lincoln have said, America is a Nation which tolerates all faiths, but which is populated primarily by Christians.

President Lincoln felt quite differently than President Obama. Rather than proclaiming the United States a Nation of secularists, President Lincoln warned the people of America to not forget God. In fact, it was on May 30, 1863, that President Abraham Lincoln said, as part of his proclamation for a National Day of Prayer and Fasting, and I quote, Mr. Speaker: "We have been the recipients of the choicest bounties of Heaven. We have been preserved these many years in peace and prosperity. We have grown in numbers, wealth and power, as no other nation has ever grown. But we have forgotten God. We have forgotten the gracious hand which preserved us in peace, and multiplied and enriched and strengthened us; and we have vainly imagined, in the deceitfulness of our hearts, that all these blessings were produced by some superior wisdom and virtue of our own . . . It behooves us then," said President Lincoln, "to humble ourselves before the offended Power, to confess our national sins, and to pray for clemency and forgiveness."

And, Mr. Speaker, likewise, as President Obama insisted a Catholic university cover the image of Christ during the Easter season while he spoke at that school, George Washington, our first President, demonstrated that he was not offended by the image of the risen Christ. In fact, our Nation's first President let his views be known quite clearly on his inauguration by a prayer which George Washington himself gave at his inauguration. He said, and I quote, Mr. Speaker: "Almighty God, we make our earnest prayer that Thou wilt keep the United States in Thy holy protection; that Thou wilt incline the hearts of the citizens to cultivate a spirit of subordination and obedience to government; and entertain a brotherly affection and love for one another and for their fellow citizens of the United States at large. And finally, that Thou wilt most graciously be pleased to dispose us all to do justice, to love mercy, and to demean ourselves with that charity, humility and pacific temper of mind which were the characteristics of the Divine Author of our blessed religion, and without a humble imitation of whose example in these things we can never hope to be a happy nation. Grant our supplication, we beseech Thee, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

Mr. Speaker, our first President, George Washington, insisted on his inauguration day as the first President of this great country, that unless the citizens of our country imitate the example of Jesus Christ, that we would not be a happy Nation. What a clear contrast between our first President and our current President.

And with all due respect, Mr. Speaker, I think it's so important, on behalf of the Prayer Caucus of this Congress that, as the National Day of Prayer approaches, that all American citizens do what our first President prayed in his inaugural prayer, and what President Lincoln prayed as well in his address and in his proclamation, that we would do well to imitate the life and example of Jesus Christ, and we would do well to humbly not forget God, but to humble ourselves before an Almighty God and not expect that it is we ourselves that have created these blessings for our country, but that it is a gracious heavenly God who holds our Nation in His hands.

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

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

#### CAP-AND-TRADE LEGISLATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor tonight with an issue of enormous importance before the American people on my mind. And I'll be joined in just a few moments by distinguished colleagues from around the country who share my profound concern about legislation that has come to be known as cap-and-trade legislation. It is an effort that is under way here on Capitol Hill and from the Obama administration that could well result in an increase in energy cost for the average American household of more than \$3,000 per year.

□ 2045

Now we want to talk about the facts and the data here because, even in newspapers and in wire services tonight, that number, which is the calculation of a study done by MIT, is the subject of some dispute and of some debate. I want to concede the point that the impact on the average American household, if the President and the majority's cap-and-trade bill were to become law, could actually be much higher than that. In fact, it would be President Obama, himself, as a candidate in January 2008, who spoke these words in a meeting with the editorial board of the San Francisco Chronicle, and I

would say to any of our citizens who are looking in and who are Internet savvy: Don't take my word for it. Go to youtube.com and type in the President's name and the San Francisco Chronicle, and you can watch him say it for yourself.

I give the President, whose office and his person I respect, credit for candor. In January of 2008, he referred to this plan upon which he was campaigning and a plan upon which Democrats have now offered legislation, hearings for which begin this week.

The President said, "Under my plan of a cap-and-trade system, electricity rates would necessarily skyrocket." Adding, "That would cost money, and they will pass that money on to consumers."

Let me say again: While a careful calculation of a study done, I believe, in 2007 by a distinguished university, MIT, estimates that the average American household would experience increased energy costs of some \$3,128 per year, then candidate and now-President of the United States of America, Barack Obama, said that, if his cap-and-trade system passed into law, electricity rates would necessarily skyrocket.

Now, the last time I checked, which was just late last week, most of this country was going through one of the worst recessions we've experienced in decades. I say with a heavy heart that the people of Indiana recently learned that the unemployment rate in my fair State is now at 10 percent. The American people are hurting, struggling under the weight of the listing economic fortunes of this Nation. Let me say that the last thing, I believe, the American people want this Congress to do is to pass energy legislation in the name of dealing with climate change that could result in, to borrow the President's phrase, a skyrocketing of electricity rates on working families, small business owners and family farms.

As I prepare to begin to recognize some of my colleagues, many of whom have gotten to know more about this topic than I will have a chance to learn, I also want to make one more point about this: This legislation, known as the American Clean Energy and Security Act, offered on March 31, 2009, by House Energy and Commerce Chairman WAXMAN of California and by the Energy and Environment Subcommittee Chairman MARKEY, could not only result in this massive energy tax increase, but I want to say, if this legislation were to pass into law, it would be tantamount to a declaration of economic war on the Midwest by the liberal majority of this Congress.

Now, people who have known me over the last 8 years in this Congress know that I like to turn a phrase, but I don't like to be an alarmist, and so, for me to come to the floor of this Congress and say that I believe if the President's cap-and-trade bill were to become law it would, in effect, be a declaration of

economic war by liberals in Washington, D.C. on the Midwest, allow me to defend that point.

According to a recent study done by the Heritage Foundation, what they call their Manufacturing Vulnerability Index, a picture is worth 1,000 words. This map demonstrates the vulnerability being the highest among the dark red-colored States and the beige States being the least impacted by the cap-and-trade legislation. It tells the tale. I can't do better than this. So, when I say that to pass the cap-and-trade legislation could result in a massive national energy tax and would fall four-square on States that are most dependent on coal-burning power plants for the electricity that we use in our homes and in our small businesses and on our farms, the map tells the tale.

The least affected areas are on the coast—the west coast and in the Northeast—in places like New Jersey, Massachusetts, New York, Maine, and New Hampshire. A wider diversity of electricity sources of energy would be the least impacted. Likewise, California, Arizona, Oregon, and Washington State would be among the least impacted, but for the Midwest and my State, which according to this study is virtually ground zero of the impact of cap-and-trade's economic burden, the coloration of this map tells the tale. States along the Ohio River Valley, States across—let me say with pride—the heartland of this country, States that depend the most on coal-burning power plants will bear the greatest burden and households and small businesses and family farms in that region, a region, which if I can say on a very personal level, is already struggling in these difficult times.

As I mentioned, there is 10 percent unemployment in the State of Indiana, and for my Michigan neighbors who are looking in tonight, forgive me for not knowing the number, but I do know it's worse, and to think that this Congress, even as we speak, would be contemplating a cap-and-trade piece of legislation that may result in a massive national energy tax increase, falling most harshly on the Midwest, is unconscionable.

Now let me say one last item before I yield to a freshman. I'm going to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas, and we'll hear from Utah and from the gentlelady who just spoke. Let me say, Mr. Speaker, you've heard that I've qualified my estimates here, because the truth is that the American Clean Energy and Security legislation, offered by the distinguished gentleman from California and by the gentleman from Massachusetts, actually includes no specific numbers on how CO<sub>2</sub> emission allowances would be allocated to energy producers. In other words, we don't know whether they'll be free, whether they'll be auctioned—the so-called cap-and-trade scheme. We don't know what price. Therefore, the bill that is going to be the subject of hearings on Capitol Hill this week provides

so little information that the Congressional Budget Office confirmed again today that they cannot score the cap-and-trade bill.

Now, as I told members of the media today, we had a little budget debate a few weeks ago, and I remember the Republicans came out with a budget alternative, you might remember, Mr. Speaker, and a few days before that, we thought it would be helpful to put out an outline of that budget alternative. Yet it's a live-and-learn deal around here, and what I learned was that the media really doesn't appreciate it when Republicans come forward without all the numbers in the proposal. I've internalized that lesson, and I'm applying it to the Waxman-Markey bill.

The truth of the matter is that a nonbinding budget resolution is one thing, but legislation that could literally change the economic fortunes of the heartland of America for generations is another.

The American people, Mr. Speaker, are entitled to know what all of this is going to cost, and we don't know today because the bill that will be the subject of hearings, that will be the subject of subcommittee markups just in a matter of days, I'm told, and that may well be on the floor here before we get to Memorial Day weekend has no numbers, no numbers for us to estimate the impact on the average American family, on the average small business owner and family farmer, and that is just not acceptable. So Republicans are left to use estimates like the study from MIT.

We took MIT's estimate of a key cap-and-trade bill from the 110th Congress, cosponsored then by Senator Obama, because the targets of that Senate bill tracked the emission targets outlined in the President's budget. We took MIT's own number, \$366 billion, divided that by the number of U.S. households. We assumed about 300 million people and an average household size of 2.56 people, all right? If we use that formula, you get roughly \$3,000 per household. Using current census figures, you get \$3,128 per household using MIT's own numbers.

Why are we using that? Why are we doing this calculation? Because we don't have any numbers in the bill.

The American people have a right to know. They have a right to know that the price tag is on the plans of this administration and of this majority to raise a massive national energy tax in the name of climate change. We urge them with all deliberate speed to cease and desist any further progress on cap-and-trade legislation until they put the numbers in the bill—leave aside Republicans in the Congress—and until they give the American people the opportunity to count the cost. You know, the old book tells you: Before you build a tower, before you go to war, you count the cost. The American people deserve the right to count the cost on the cap-and-tax legislation that is going to begin to be considered this week. They deserve nothing less.

So, with that, I'd like to yield to a new Member of Congress from Texas. The distinguished gentleman (Mr. OLSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. OLSON. Yes, sir. Well, thank you very much, my friend and colleague from Indiana, the chairman of our conference. I appreciate those eloquent remarks. I'm just going to echo them in a, probably, less eloquent way, but you are right on the money, my friend.

Last week, like my colleagues from Indiana, Utah and Minnesota, I was privileged to attend TEA parties across my district and to listen to my constituents express their outrage at the out-of-control spending that's going on here in Washington, D.C. While Washington goes on a spending spree, the American people are struggling to pay their mortgages on time, are concerned about keeping their jobs or about finding new jobs and are worried that their paychecks won't cover their bills.

Instead of trying to ease the economic burden on our families, congressional Democrats have decided to move forward with what I'll call a cap-and-tax plan—energy legislation that would place burdensome new taxes on American industries in the name of a short-sighted, politically correct and unscientifically proven environmental agenda. Even as families struggle to make ends meet, these new taxes could increase the cost of living of every single American, as my colleague said, by \$3,100 per year for a family of four and could pull \$860 billion out of family budgets to put in the Federal budget. I can't imagine a worse idea, and I can't imagine a worse time to do it. In these trying economic times, we should be doing everything we can to keep jobs in America and to encourage reinvestment in our own resources.

The Democrats' plan will increase the cost of doing business in the United States. It will put U.S. manufacturers at a competitive disadvantage, and it will likely force millions of U.S. manufacturing jobs overseas. The Democrats' bill even acknowledges the potential problem because they include rebates for specific sectors, industrial sectors, that would be harmed by the energy tax imposed by the bill. These specific industries are not named in the bill. Rather, the administration would get to pick and choose which industries would be eligible for the rebates—who wins, who loses.

As my colleague from Indiana eloquently said, the least the sponsor of this legislation could do is allow an honest debate over the course of the measure. Unfortunately, because of the lack of details in the draft legislation, the Congressional Budget Office is still not able to provide a cost estimate.

□ 2100

The bill does not identify how the tax would be levied or where the proceeds would be spent. How can we expect to debate a bill that will deeply alter our Nation's energy production and affect every American without the most important details? Specifically, how will

the Federal Government collect the more than \$640 billion of taxes estimated to be imposed by this bill? And where will that money go once it is in the hands of the Federal Government?

Any plans to implement a cap-and-tax program cannot be considered in a vacuum. We must engage in a broader, more comprehensive energy discussion. But I look forward to working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to create an all-of-the-above energy solution that increases domestic energy production, supports renewable fuel innovation and encourages cleaner fuel technologies.

I thank my colleague for yielding.

Mr. PENCE. I thank the gentleman for his remarks and congratulate him on arriving on Capitol Hill and in such a short period of time commanding the respect of colleagues on both sides of the aisle. PETE OLSON, we thank you.

Mr. Speaker, before I recognize the gentlelady from Minnesota, let me amplify a point that Mr. OLSON made about the impact on this economy and jobs.

According to the National Association of Manufacturers, passing the cap-and-tax regime the likes of which Democrats are considering would result in the destruction of at least 3 to 4 million American jobs. According to the nonpartisan association, the National Association of Manufacturers, which really—as the gentlelady arrives at the podium—and I will recognize MICHELE BACHMANN from Minnesota—but this really begs the question, and I think this was a little bit of a question that was asked at some of the so-called TEA parties last Wednesday, people wonder if anybody in Washington here gets it anymore. I mean, during difficult times, every American family, every small business, every family farmer is out there finding ways to put off to tomorrow what they don't have to spend today. They are making sacrifices, they are making hard choices, they are looking for a little in-town income to supplement—looking for extra means to make it through.

What they are not doing is increasing spending in their family budgets and small business budgets, and they are certainly not increasing their costs. But that's what Washington, DC, is doing.

We've been on a spending spree over the first 3 months of this year: stimulus and omnibus and massive budget. And now the American people—as we dust off from being home with our families over the Passover and Easter holidays—and Congress is prepared to begin to have hearings on what could well be the largest tax increases in American history, a national energy tax that could raise the cost of living on every American household by more than \$3,128 a year, which I hasten to add, as I recognize the gentlelady for 5 minutes until she asks me for more, I hasten to add that the President of the United States, that as a candidate in January of 2008, “Under my plans,”

speaking of the President's plan of a cap-and-trade system, “electricity rates would necessarily skyrocket.” And that is precisely the massive tax, national tax increase that we are here to oppose today.

I am very pleased to yield 5 minutes to the gentlelady from Minnesota, MICHELE BACHMANN.

Mrs. BACHMANN. I thank so much my colleague, Mr. PENCE from Indiana, for yielding to me for 5 minutes.

And I want to recognize and honor our colleague, Mr. PETE OLSON. He's a wonderful freshman, and he's focused exactly on where we should be focusing, and that's on solutions.

We have a great solution to America's current energy crisis, and we do have one. And the great news is that the answer is here in our backyard. We have more coal in the United States than any other country in the world. We have abundant sources of natural gas. We have abundant sources of hydropower. We have abundant sources of wind, of solar. We have oil reserves. We have so much here in our backyard.

Instead of talking about a negative, draining our economy with the new cap-and-tax proposals, we could be here on this floor this evening talking about how we can create millions of new American jobs, high-paying jobs; be the lead exporter in the world of energy. That is the American story, and that's part of America's greatness. Unfortunately, the Obama administration, Mr. Speaker, as well as the Democrat majority that runs this body, is proposing a quite different solution. It's the new cap-and-tax proposal.

But people talk about cap-and-tax and they aren't sure exactly what we're talking about. Let's get back to step one: What is the problem? Why did we have to have this tax in the first place?

It's about carbon dioxide. Well, what is carbon dioxide?

Let us just go to a fundamental question. Carbon dioxide, Mr. Speaker, is a natural byproduct of nature. Carbon dioxide is natural. It occurs in Earth. It is a part of the regular life cycle of Earth. In fact, life on planet Earth can't even exist without carbon dioxide. So necessary is it to human life, to animal life, to plant life, to the oceans, to the vegetation that's on the Earth, to the fowls that fly in the air, we need to have carbon dioxide as a part of the fundamental life cycle of Earth.

As a matter of fact, carbon dioxide is portrayed as harmful, but there isn't even one study that can be produced that shows that carbon dioxide is a harmful gas. There isn't one such study because carbon dioxide is not a harmful gas. It is a harmless gas. Carbon dioxide is natural. It is not harmful. It is a part of Earth's life cycle. And yet we're being told that we have to reduce this natural substance and reduce the American standard of living to create an arbitrary reduction in something that is naturally occurring in the Earth.

We're told the crux of this problem is human activity. It's human actions

that are creating more carbon dioxide. Is that true or false? Well, carbon dioxide is a natural part of the Earth's atmosphere. But carbon dioxide is perhaps 3 percent of the total atmosphere that's in the Earth. So if you take a pie chart and all of Earth's atmosphere, carbon dioxide is perhaps 3 percent of that total.

What part of human activity creates carbon dioxide? If carbon dioxide is a negligible gas and it's only 3 percent of Earth's atmosphere, what part is human activity? Human activity contributes perhaps 3 percent of the 3 percent. In other words, human activity is maybe 3 percent contributing to the 3 percent of carbon dioxide that's in Earth's atmosphere. It's so negligible; it's a fraction of a fraction of a percent. It can hardly be quantified.

But let's go ahead and give those who believe in the global warming theory, let's give them their due. And let's say that former Vice President Al Gore is completely right in all of his premises. Let's give him his every premise that he believes on carbon dioxide and that emissions are rising here on planet Earth. Let's give him every premise.

And as we give him every premise, let's also give former Vice President Gore every solution that he believes the United States should embrace to address global warming; that we need to reduce our standard of living, tax our people, hike up the taxes. Let's say we put into place every solution that Vice President Gore has put forth for our country.

Even if we give Vice President Gore his premise, even if we give him his solution, what will be the result? Under his own figures, under Al Gore's own figures, we would reduce the amount of carbon emissions in Earth's atmosphere by the year 2095—the end of this century—we would reduce them by less than seven-hundredths of 1 percent. In other words, the temperature of Earth would drop less than seven-hundredths of 1 percent by the year 2095, and we would be essentially bankrupting our economy to do that. Certainly we would be dramatically lowering the American standard of living.

What will this mean? As my colleague, MIKE PENCE, has said, the American people will be paying not once for their electric bill; they will be paying twice. The American people will be paying double. They will be paying double for their electric bill; they will be paying increased prices at the gas pump, increased prices at the grocery store. They will be paying increased prices when they go to Target or Kohl's to buy clothing or goods for their family or to Wal-Mart. When they go to buy furniture, the prices will be included. Why? Because energy touches every part of American life. There is no part of American life or life anywhere on the planet that energy doesn't touch. What will that mean?

That will mean dramatic job losses. As a matter of fact, a study in Spain was concluded and it talked about new

green jobs that were created. For every green job that was created in Spain, 2.2 jobs were lost in Spain. Is that what we want in the United States, create green jobs only to see a dramatic reduction in American jobs? As my colleague, Mr. PENCE, said, the American heartland—I represent the great State of Minnesota—we can't afford that. And the chart that Congressman PENCE pointed to stated in the Heritage Study that Minnesota would lead the Nation in job losses if this new cap-and-tax situation was put into place, is that what America wants? I don't think so.

When you look at the fact that carbon dioxide is a natural Earth substance, part of Earth's life cycle, that human activity only contributes 3 percent of 3 percent, so negligible that even if we give the global warming enthusiasts every premise and put into place every prescription, that even so, by the year 2095, we will only reduce carbon dioxide emissions less than seven-hundredths of a percent. And we are willing to export American jobs to do that and do that in spite of knowing that China and India have already declared, We're not in. We're not in. So you might as well call President Obama's and the Democrats' cap-and-tax plan the "India and China job stimulus plan" because that's exactly what this will mean for the American economy.

We can do so much better.

As our colleague, PETE OLSON, said, we can, instead, embrace American energy solutions and create more natural gas, more oil, more coal, cleaner ways of heating and electrifying our Nation. That's not the way President Obama wants to go. President Obama said you can build a new coal plant but we will bankrupt you. As my colleague, MIKE PENCE, said, your electricity prices will skyrocket. It doesn't have to be that way.

I am so excited about solutions that we can have in our country, and that would be to make life better for the average American by reducing America's energy cost. This is reality. This is the good news. It's available to you, and the Republicans have a plan to do just that.

I yield back to my colleague from Indiana to tell more of the positive solution and the concerns that we have about this new cap-and-tax. As we go forward in the next weeks, we want to let the American people know, Mr. Speaker, that there are solutions to this problem, that we don't have to reduce America's standard of living.

With that, I would yield back to my colleague and thank him with much appreciation for hosting this remarkable hour this evening.

Mr. PENCE. I thank the gentlelady. And before she departs the floor—reclaiming my time—I would call the attention, Mr. Speaker, to you and anyone who might be looking in, to a map that reflects recent research done by the highly respected Heritage Foundation. They call this the manufacturing

vulnerability index, which really calculates what the gentlelady said about her home State of Minnesota, my home State of Indiana, represent those kind of heartland States that will be undeniably most impacted by a cap-and-tax system.

I would yield to the gentlelady for a quick response. We're struggling in Indiana. Our economy, Mr. Speaker, has a 10 percent unemployment rate. The idea of Congress actually making a priority today—in the name of climate change—to pass legislation without numbers in it. Again, I want to emphasize we don't have numbers in this bill, but the estimates are based on independent studies that it will cost millions of jobs, the estimates are that it will burden families.

I would just ask the gentlelady, are the good people of Minnesota in a better position than the people of Indiana to absorb a national energy tax of some \$3,128 per household?

I would yield.

□ 2115

Mrs. BACHMANN. Absolutely not. As a matter of fact, in Minnesota, we have had, historically, a very low level of unemployment. However, now, with the economy in the condition it is in, Minnesota is very unusual; we are upwards of 8 percent unemployment. In my largest city, we are looking at approximately 10 percent unemployment. In one of my great rural counties, we are also at about 10 percent level of unemployment. In Minnesota, that is absolutely unheard of.

And I would also refer to the map that the gentleman from Indiana is holding. This is a wealth redistribution scheme—some people would call that socialism. This is a wealth redistribution scheme. The reason why I say that is because the individuals in the United States that live in the heartland will be paying the tax, much of which will be redistributed to States on the coast, which will be paying negligible tax. And so all of that money will be taken out of the area in the United States that is very hard hit by this economy and transferred to Washington, D.C. and redistributed to other States.

This is adding insult to injury to an already painful process that a lot of people are going through. And that is why no one can understand this right now. I think no more clear statement needs to be said than that which our President stated perhaps about 4 or 5 weeks ago when he stated, he will have—this is a nonnegotiable. He wants this cap-and-tax. This is President Obama's highest priority. He wants this passed. But he also said that our economy couldn't take the imposition of this tax right now; it couldn't take it because our economy is vulnerable. So he is saying that he wants to delay imposition of this tax until 2012.

What does that tell the American people? The American people are smarter than that. They recognize this is a tremendous burden on their pock-

etbook and a job killer and, therefore, it should be a deal killer here in the Congress. And I know for you this is, for me this is. We have got to get to a better solution. Thank God we have one.

Mr. PENCE. I thank the gentlelady. And I will let her get on to her evening. But I did hear news reports of the administration's suggestion that they might consider phasing in the cap-and-tax. It kind of reminds me of that story of how you boil a frog, whether you turn the heat up slowly and bring it to a boil or whether you drop it into scalding water, it seems to me you've still got a dead frog at the end of that story.

The truth of the matter is that there are better solutions, solutions where we don't end up transferring enormous amounts of wealth from the heartland of the country, from the manufacturing bedrock of this Nation, if I can say with some regional pride. There are better solutions where we can deal with CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, with new technologies. We can develop a broad, comprehensive energy strategy. And as I thank the gentlelady, Mr. Speaker, and wish her a restful evening, I am prepared to recognize the distinguished gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP).

Let me just assure, it has been mentioned by several of my colleagues, I was actually asked by the Republican leader of the Congress to lead a Republican Energy Solutions Working Group. We have brought together not only the distinguished ranking member of the Energy and Commerce Committee, JOE BARTON, but also I've got the capable assistance of co-chairmen in the likes of Congressman JOHN SHIMKUS, Congressman FRED UPTON, men who have the experience and the background that helped us develop the American Energy Act as a Republican alternative in the last Congress and are in the process of building a comprehensive Republican energy alternative as we speak.

There are better solutions. There are better options. We can achieve cleaner air without raising taxes on every American household in the form of a national energy tax, a cost of living tax, according to estimates, of more than \$3,128 per year.

Before I yield to the gentleman, let me say this point again because it is—you can probably tell I am a pretty patient man, Mr. Speaker, but when it comes down to denying the American people the information that they need to make informed choices, I am an impatient man. The truth is—and anyone looking on deserves to know—that this week this Congress will begin to debate what could well result in a massive change in our energy generation system in this country, the so-called cap-and-trade system, which would fall foursquare on coal-burning power plants in this country, would fall foursquare on the region of the country that I call home in Indiana and the industrial Midwest that relies so heavily

on coal-burning power plants. And this massive multigenerational impact on our economy, on our way of life, all in the name of climate change, and we have no numbers.

Mr. Speaker, it is not acceptable. It is not acceptable that the American Clean Energy and Security legislation that will be the subject of hearings beginning this week has been brought to the floor so bereft of detail that the Congressional Budget Office cannot tell the Members of this Congress or the people of the United States of America how much this is all going to cost. That is not acceptable. I urge my colleagues, burn the midnight oil, put the numbers in, or pull these hearings, pull this legislation until you can produce a bill that my colleagues—like the gentleman sitting across the aisle tonight, colleagues that I respect, colleagues with whom I differ vehemently on issues, but whose integrity I respect—that our colleagues can come together and have an honest debate about what this will really cost the American people.

Let's debate climate change. Let's debate the science. Let's debate the solutions for achieving carbon dioxide reductions and particulates. But let's also debate the cost. Let's allow the American people to count the cost before this Congress considers a massive national energy tax that could change our economy forever and essentially amounts to an economic declaration of war on the Midwest by liberals here in Washington, D.C.

With that, I am pleased to yield such time as he may consume to the former Speaker of the Utah State House, a distinguished member of the Republican minority, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP), an expert on issues of energy and an eloquent spokesman about positive solutions.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I appreciate the kind words from the gentleman from Indiana. And I understand not only the passion, but the desire to be able to have some kind of strong, stable numbers that you can grasp to try and discuss the debate. No one really knows what it is going to do when you are trying to go into the darkness of a room that doesn't have the lights turned on—maybe because there is too much of an energy tax—but doesn't have the lights turned on to tell us what those numbers actually are.

We have heard a great deal about the cap-and-tax proposal. I would like to take the debate maybe one step backwards slightly and just talk about a few basic principles if I could. For we have been engaged in this Congress in something I find very unique, something we haven't had in the last 15 or 16 years in either the Bush or Clinton administrations. We are truly involved in a philosophical, fundamental debate in this Congress. There are those in this Congress and in the administration who truly believe that the best solutions to our problems lie in increasing the role of government. And there are

others who truly believe that the best way of finding those solutions are in empowering individuals. And on every issue we have had to date in this Congress, that is truly the crux of the debate. I mean, we may be talking about energy today, or we may be talking about health care tomorrow, or we may be talking about bank bailouts, housing, the budget yesterday. But in each of these issues, that was the same debate; is the better solution empowering individuals or growing the size of government? And in each of those debate areas, in all sincerity, the Democrats basically gave us three options. And it doesn't matter which issue you want to use, you can just put it in there and it is basically the same concept, that in each of these issues they decided, first of all, that it will be the government that will dictate and regulate.

In this cap-and-tax or cap-and-trade policy, if it goes through, every person will use the kind of energy and the style of energy as has been dictated by Washington. And in so doing, it would create bigger government, when the EPA will already say without additional legislation they have the power to control the air that we breathe just as they have said they have the power to control the water so they can illustrate or demand that an irrigation ditch be classified as part of the navigable water system of the United States. That is essentially big government.

The third element is that it will involve higher taxes. By the President's own budget numbers, this program is identified in his budget as adopting \$600-plus billion of new revenue coming from this cap-and-tax. And it is revenue that is not going to the production of alternative energy; it is revenue that would go into the paying for the increase of government that we have done in other bills that we have debated already. And any time that we actually talk about higher taxes, they become winners and losers, as the gentleman from Indiana showed you on his map.

If you go to the west coast, the Speaker's district, for example, with a great deal of hydrogen power, there is less of an impact than if you go to the heartland of this country, into the Midwest, where almost all their energy comes from coal-fired sources. There are winners and losers in this type of approach. And even the President's budget director simply said that this program will impose costs on the economy, and we need to know what those costs are in very, very specific numbers.

You know, last week we had the TEA tax protests that were going on. And as an old history teacher, I'm sorry, I had to think about this, history does repeat itself. Back in 1773, the British East India Company was in financial trouble, and so the Parliament decided the British East India Company was too big to fail and, therefore, they entered into a bailout agreement. And in this

bailout agreement, they imposed a one-size-fits-all mandate on the colonies that the only tea they could drink would be imposed and come from the British East India Company, and the only tax they would pay had to go back to one specific source. It is amazing sometimes that we actually do repeat what has happened in history.

Now, I said this is a basic debate and the Democrats have three positions. Well, so do the Republicans, and a vast contrast to them, whatever the issue you want to put in there. But the first one goes back to the idea that the fundamental difference in the solutions that Republicans have proffered—whether they were actually heard on the floor or not, but have proffered—the first one is to go back to the concept that we believe there should be choice and options for Americans. The Founding Fathers in 1773, when they were dumping tea in the harbor, were not just upset about a tax—which, actually, technically, had been lowered—they were upset about the fact that they were eliminated the choice to drink whatever tea they wanted to; that if they wanted to pay for a more expensive Dutch brand, they could not have that option.

You know, when I was growing up and I wanted a particular song in the age of plastic records, you had to buy the whole album to get the song. Now, I don't know how iPods work, but my kids tell me that it's cool enough right now that you can actually download the particular song you want. You look around in the world we have today, and everybody, in almost every aspect of their lives, is able to select and make choices and options except when you deal with the Federal Government. And maybe it is time the government needs to realize that, rather than giving a one dictate, one solution and regulate it, you allow people the choice to have options, and in so doing, you empower people with those choices.

We have already had different concepts placed on the table that are out there for debate. The No-Cost Stimulus Act is one that I sponsored with Senator VITTER that deals with developing energy sources across the board. The Western Caucus will join with the Republican Study Committee in coming up with an option. There will be more options that will empower Americans to be able to make choices by using all of the above, not taking some energy sources off the table, not trying to use a tax that will pick winners and losers, but simply trying to give those. And those will be alternatives that we will be throwing out.

There are some people that say my party is the party of "no." I have to admit, with some of the bills we have had on the floor, it is very easy to vote that way. But if you were to ask me if the bailout bills excessively entangled business and government, I would say yes. If you asked me if the stimulus bill stimulated the growth of government more than jobs, I would say yes.

If the GIVE Act actually paid people to volunteer and allowed groups like ACORN to get Federal funding? Yes. If the omnibus land bill made a difference in making it more difficult for the Park Service to fulfill their mission, I would say yes. If the AIG bonus tax was an unconstitutional tax that was a regressive cumulative tax to try and get even with somebody, I would say yes. But if Homeland Security, when they implied that veterans may be part of a right-wing group that needs to be watched carefully, and you asked me if that was outrageous, I would say yes. If you asked if the budget spends too much, taxes too much, and borrows too much, I would say yes. In all due respect to my colleague from Indiana, I think we are the party of "yes"; it is just the media is not asking the right questions.

And if you were to ask whether empowerment of people and giving them options and choices is the right thing to do, emphatically yes. Because when we try to lower taxes, we take the winners and losers off the table and realize that far too often when we raise taxes, it is people who are on the margins are the ones who are most likely to be harmed.

□ 2130

If you were rich, a cap-and-trade policy, or a cap-and-tax policy, will be merely an annoyance, just as the \$4-a-gallon gasoline was last fall. It kind of takes you back to the medieval time period where the aristocracy knew that there were sins out there but they could simply go down and buy an indulgence and thereby simply continue on with the same lifestyle without any kind of inhibitions or disruptions whatsoever because they simply bought their way out of it. Poor people could never do that. People on the poverty level today where 50 percent of their income goes to energy, when they hear us talk about energy processes or energy policies, for them that debate is how they heat their homes and how they cook their food and whether they'll be able to afford a luxury like tuna casserole this evening.

Affordable, comprehensive, and available energy has been the great equalizer in the history of this country, allowing people to escape poverty and move forward. When we talk about programs that are either going to take money away from those people and then maybe even return it, that is a ridiculous concept. If we talk about programs that are going to increase the prices for those on the margins to survive and to live, that's the same thing as a direct tax on those individuals. For, indeed, if we get to the point in those different parts of this country where you go into a room and you have to flip on the light switch, and if you're rich, it's okay, you can handle it; but if you're poor, you have to determine where flipping on that light switch today makes a difference on whether you can afford Hamburger Helper to-

night, we have reached the point where we are no longer taking care of the needs of our people, and we are putting a great slice of the American population at extreme risk.

That is a dangerous situation in which to move, and it should be done carefully and it should be done realistically with, as the gentleman from Indiana has said, the numbers and the debate all on the table. That's the future, and that is the fundamental debate that we will be having on this issue and with every other issue, transportation, housing, budget, that we will come up with. That's all there.

With that, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Mr. PENCE. I thank the gentleman for his extraordinary remarks and eloquence. And let me thank my colleagues who have joined me and let me thank you, Mr. Speaker, for the courtesy of recognizing us for this debate. It will be the first of many, many hours on this floor, in committees, on the airwaves, and on the stump that House Republicans and, I expect, more than a few Democrats are going to be taking a case against this extraordinary national energy tax increase to the American people.

I am very provoked by the larger themes that Congressman BISHOP brought forward tonight because, as I have been tapped to lead the House Republican Energy Solutions Working Group. Republicans will be coming up with an alternative energy strategy that will be built on precisely those ideals, on choices and options, on empowering individuals and small businesses, and on not only not raising taxes, as the President's cap-and-trade plan intends to do, a strategy of tax increases and fees on utility companies that will be passed along to the consuming public, most especially those of us who live in the Midwest; Republicans will be bringing forward ideas to actually use the Tax Code to give incentives for energy-producing companies to develop the new technologies that will result in cleaner air and a safer environment.

But let me recap, if I can. Anyone looking in tonight, Mr. Speaker, has a right to know this week, in the midst of these challenging economic times, this Congress is going to begin hearings and in a matter of a few days is going to begin the process of legislating, marking up, and ultimately bringing to the floor within this month legislation that could result in an increase in the cost of living, energy cost of living, of some \$3,128 per year for every working family, small business, and family farm in America. And as the Heritage Foundation's recent Manufacturing Vulnerability Index showed, the President's cap-and-tax proposal will fall most squarely on the heartland of America, where my heart is, in the State of Indiana, and other great States of the industrial Midwest. Why? Is there an intention to go after a part of the country? Of course not. It's that

we out in the Midwest along the Ohio River Valley, there where I went to college, we rely on coal-burning power plants for an inordinate amount of our electrical energy, in our businesses, in our farms, and in our homes. So the President's plan to cap and tax utility companies that burn coal principally will fall foursquare on the Midwest. In fact, the President admitted this point, and I give him high marks for candor and clarity.

In January, 2008, the President said: "Under my plan of cap-and-trade system, electricity rates would necessarily skyrocket. That will cost money. They," referring to utility companies, he said, "will pass that money on to consumers." Give the President of the United States credit for candor.

And, you know, as I always tell folks back home, don't take a politician's word for it. Go to youtube.com and type in the President's name respectfully and type in "San Francisco Chronicle," and you can watch him say it for himself, as more than 200,000 Americans already have.

The last complaint I have is just that it's about the numbers. I spoke to a number of colleagues in the media today and pointed out to them that the Waxman-Markey bill that will begin hearings today includes no specifics whatsoever on how CO<sub>2</sub> emission allowances will be allocated to energy producers. In other words, we don't know if they'll be free or if they'll be auctioned or at what price. This legislation they are about to have hearings on is bereft of numbers. That the Congressional Budget Office can't even tell us what it's going to cost. Namely, the American people are expecting this Chamber to take up legislation that could transform the economy of this Nation forever, transform the economy of the Midwest forever, and we are not being given the numbers necessary to count the cost and make an informed judgment. And that is simply not acceptable.

I close with some words that I first noticed about a year ago. They are the only words chiseled on the wall other than "In God We Trust," which I also believe. But Daniel Webster has got some words up there that without my reading glasses on, I can't get all of them, but they are actually words about the environment, and they are words about natural resources. Isn't it interesting that in the last century as they put together this room, they put words up on the wall that talked about natural resources and energy. It's pretty interesting. Daniel Webster, at some point in his storied career, said, "Let us develop the resources of this great Nation and call forth its power, and in so doing, let us do something worthy to be remembered."

I really believe that the foundation of American greatness is our faith in God, our freedom, and our vast natural resources. The combination and our fealty to those three things, our belief

that America wasn't just an accident with somebody sailing on the way to India, that Providence had His hand on this miracle, our belief in freedom and free institutions and private property, economic and political freedom, combined with this extraordinary continent of natural resources, has allowed us to build the freest and most prosperous Nation in the history of the world. We can confront every challenge facing us in the 21st century if we build on that foundation of a belief in freedom and embrace those natural resources and renewing our faith in Him who set this miracle on these shores. But it all begins with knowing what we're doing.

So let's get the details out. The American people deserve to know what's in the cap-and-tax bill before the hearings start tomorrow, and we will keep coming to this floor until we get the numbers for every single one of those Americans that will be affected.

#### ENERGY AND THE CLIMATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MAFFEI). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, it was enjoyable to listen here to my colleagues from the other side of the aisle with their version of what they would like the debate to be about.

I do hope that the American public zeros in on what we are saying here tonight, listens to my friends on the other side of the aisle, and draws their own conclusions. This is the most important discussion that we are going to have in this session of Congress.

Now, my good friend, the gentleman from Minnesota, doesn't think there are any problems with the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. It's interesting to listen to her say that something that was naturally occurring simply couldn't be harmful, ignoring the fact that we have the highest concentrations of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere for two-thirds of a million years. The consensus of the scientific community, not people making things up on the floor of the House, is that this has been profoundly influenced by human activity starting with the dawn of the Industrial Revolution, where we started consuming huge quantities of coal, burning fossil fuels, accelerating that over time. The consensus of the scientific community is that this is, in fact, a serious problem.

The debate is going far beyond sort of the modest disputes that people may take back and forth from one another that it may not work. The new Secretary of the Department of Energy has likened it to somebody who has been given an assessment by an engineer that their house is in danger of falling down, that it has an 80 percent chance of falling down or burning up because of faulty wiring. And the re-

sponse, before a rational person spends huge sums of money, they might get a second opinion. And if that second opinion says, yes, that house is going to burn up or fall down in the not too distant future, it would be not irrational to maybe get a third or a fourth. But as Secretary Chu points out, it's pretty risky business to run through all the engineering professionals until you find one outlier who says forget about it, don't worry, your house isn't going to fall down. None of us, none of us, would treat our family that way.

I am embarrassed for them that they continue to trot out the number of somehow a \$3,100 cost on the American public according to an MIT research analysis. Well, as I pointed out during the debate on the budget before the floor of the House of Representatives, that is a hopelessly tortured interpretation of some decent scientific research. The author of that study, John Reilly, sent, on the 1st of April, to JOHN BOEHNER a letter setting the record straight. Mr. Reilly indicated that it was wrong in so many ways, it's hard to begin. The fact is that they totally misrepresented the thrust of the research and they assumed that none of the benefits would flow back to the economy or the families in question.

□ 2145

Professor Reilly pointed out that that's a bogus number, that it is perhaps, at most, one-tenth of that amount, according to their research. And yet the Republican leadership and Republican members keep coming to the floor citing erroneous information, but it is symptomatic of the approach that they have taken to this critical issue. They ignore the fact that we are facing dramatic changes to our economy, to the health and future of our family, to our way of life, to the environment, if we continue down this path.

Sir Nicholas Stern issued a report on behalf of the British Government that indicated, according to their analysis, that the cost of inaction is five times greater than the threat of moving forward and making a change.

So it's one-fortieth of what BOEHNER is talking about and the other Republican talking points, but they are not comparing it to what is happening to our environment now and where this path is going with rising temperatures, with permafrost that is no longer permanent, roads buckling, changing patterns of disease, insects, problems with forests that are infected, coastal areas washed away, drought, loss of snowpack.

These are things that we are facing right now in the United States. The high likelihood is that it is a result of our dependence on fossil fuels, greenhouse gases, failure to act.

And if we follow this path, we are going to pay a much greater price over time. But it is not true that there are no benefits to this alternative.

You know, if our friends on the other side of the aisle would ignore the advice of the Republican leadership that they not be legislators, that they be

communicators, if they would ignore that, roll up their sleeves, work in the committees of jurisdiction, we would have an opportunity to have the give-and-take. We would be able to focus on optimal ways to make sure that the fees for carbon pollution are channeled back to the American public and incent new matters of economic development.

We are seeing an explosion in solar and wind energy. We have an opportunity to not only create new industries, but of making America no longer the greatest waster of energy in the world. We waste more energy than any country in the world at great cost to American families.

If the Republicans join with us, roll up their sleeves and look at alternative ways of dealing with the fees on carbon pollution, we would be able to provide opportunities for a whole host of new products, techniques, buildings and at the same time we can reduce the energy costs of American families.

It is true that if the massive polluters of carbon pollution into the atmosphere, if they are finally charged a fee, if it is no longer free for them to pollute the atmosphere with carbon like we did with sulfur dioxide, like we did with CFCs—and, I must note, at that time industry analysts, the Republicans, apologists, some of the business associations, claim that acid rain, the trading, was going to wreck the environment. They claimed that the health benefits were not supported by science.

Well, the OMB has found that the acid rain program accounted for the largest quantified human health benefits in history: \$70 billion annually, more than any federally-implemented program in the last 10 years with benefits exceeding costs more than 40-1. Likewise, when we were concerned about ozone-depleting chemicals, DuPont warned that the United States' costs would exceed \$135 billion and "entire industries would fold." Well, the actual costs were almost 100 times less, and not only didn't DuPont fold, but they made millions of dollars selling substitutes for phased-out chemicals.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that there will be some attention from the American public, attention to what the consequences will be for a fee on carbon pollution, the benefits for stopping the progress of global warming, the benefits for a whole new array of industries and practices, ways to make families safer, strengthen America, reduce our dependence on foreign oil, and move us into a path in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that I am joined this evening by a number of my distinguished colleagues who are leaders in the efforts to protect the environment and the American public and to chart a new direction for environmental protection and the revitalization of our economy, creating jobs and saving the taxpayer money.

One that I would like to turn to right now is my friend PAUL TONKO from New

York, who came to Congress recently, but he has over two decades of administrative, legislative and policy experience. I have been pleased to work with him on these initiatives to share the program with him, and I would yield to my friend to provide some of his insights into this issue.

Mr. TONKO. I appreciate the gentleman from Oregon, and he obviously has an outstanding voice speaking to what is the smart approach to the future of this country and certainly to the impact that we can make on American households and on American businesses.

The country faces, undeniably, economic energy and certainly climate crises, and this is a time for a plan of action.

I believe that as we have just heard, there are these opportunities that are shelf ready, available to American consumers, to American businesses today. There are emerging technologies as we speak. This requires an immense investment.

And if there is a strategy that has been promoted here by the President that has been advanced by the Speaker of this House, NANCY PELOSI, and endorsed by the leadership, it's to move forward in a way that is intellectually honest, looking at the factors out there that exist. The human elements that are causing an impact through global warming, through climate change that are growing the carbon footprint.

The President knows that the down payment of the Recovery Act was just the beginning of the story. He knows that in order to resolve the many crises facing this country, including, primarily, an economic crisis, we need to be smart about our plan of action. He knows that it will require an investment, an investment through R&D, of research and development that will enable us to produce savings.

And we hear an awful lot of talk about a tax being imposed. The tax that is imposed is coming through billions of dollars, hundreds of billions of dollars paid by American companies, by American consumers, by households, that is going to places like the Middle East and Venezuela, paying for fossil-based fuels that are polluting our environment, that are driving downward, through these crises, the American economy.

We have an option out there, and that option is to be smart, to go forward with American-produced power, done through American jobs, to save and grow American jobs. That is a good and clever strategy. We can do this by embracing the intellectual capacity of this great Nation, shelf-ready opportunities of which I am quite familiar.

Certainly, when I was over at the Energy Research and Development Authority in New York State, I witnessed firsthand how policies and programs were implemented by that authority that is nationally inspected, and it was through the retrofits that we had done with the farming community, with the

business community, with households, through building efforts, that we were able to achieve immense savings.

These savings are dollars and benefits to the consuming public. They are job creating in terms of dynamics. When we look at the renewable standards, the renewable energy standards that are part of the package to respond to the energy crises of this country, we are talking about the creation of some 300,000 jobs.

When we look at the energy efficiency resource standards, we are looking at some 220,000 jobs. When we look at the economic savings of the energy jobs creation, the green-collar job creation, we are talking about a savings of some of \$100 billion. In the area of energy efficiency, a savings of \$170 billion. So these are real dollars. They are savings.

What I think our friends who are speaking so vociferously against this proposal do not comprehend, that savings and cleanup of our environment are benefits that are immeasurable at this point in time, and this economy requires that sort of investment, that sort of policy creation.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Absolutely spot on, and I hope that you can stay with us.

We have been joined by a number of our colleagues here, and I would like to be able to move as quickly as I can to include them, because we have truly outstanding leaders.

I want to turn next to JOHN HALL, with whom I have been privileged to serve on the Select Committee on Energy Independence and Global Warming.

Our colleague, Congressman HALL, has been a leader in the environmental movement long before he came to Congress. In fact, my wife has music that he recorded, a song that maybe he will sing here from the floor, but a man truly ahead of his time, multitalented and passionate about how we save the environment.

Mr. HALL of New York. Thank you, Mr. BLUMENAUER. If you don't mind, I will confine myself to lyrics tonight.

Like you, I have noticed over the years that industries that are about to be regulated cry wolf and say that jobs will be lost.

As I recall when seat belts were first proposed for cars, the automobile industry said: Oh, you are going to put us out of business. You are going to throw people out of work. And, instead, it created a whole new industry of building and installing and maintaining seat belts. The same thing with air bags in cars: Oh, you are going to put us out of work. You are going to cause a big loss of jobs.

And, instead, SRS and other companies sprang up inventing, designing, installing and maintaining air bags in cars. The same thing goes for scrubbers on coal power plants and so on and so forth.

So I would like to speak as a member of the Transportation and Infrastruc-

ture Committee because the surface transportation bill that we are going to work on this year will be critical to solving the climate change problem. This upcoming surface transportation reauthorization is a historic opportunity to take us forward toward a 21st century solution and a 21st century transportation network and begin to deal with climate change.

If this bill does not focus, not only on building and repairing roads and bridges, which is important and does create jobs, but also on increasing the share of funding going toward mass transit, then it will be a missed opportunity.

If the bill does not increase funding for alternative modes of transportation like bicycles and pedestrian walking paths and intercity passenger rail, then it will be a missed opportunity. If this bill does not change the way we think about land use planning so that we focus on smart growth, good land use planning principles and transit-oriented development and complete streets, we will have missed an opportunity.

And if this bill does not encourage the use of renewable fuels on electric vehicles and plug-in hybrids, it will be a missed opportunity.

□ 2200

I must remark that a couple of weeks ago I drove one of the test vehicles that was here outside that gets 250 miles per gallon in the plug-in hybrid version. And the pure electric version, I'm sure you saw it here, I won't mention the brand name because I don't want to be seen as endorsing a particular company, but we could find it on the Internet with a little search. The pure electric version currently gets a 70-mile-per-hour top speed and 100-mile range, well within the commuting range and the speed necessities of most commuters. So we need to look at all these things that, hopefully, will do that in this bill.

Furthermore, there's a great opportunity not just to mitigate climate change effects which have environmental and public health benefits, but also in developing new technologies which cannot or should not be outsourced. We should be creating jobs right here the United States and reinvigorating our economy. We, the country who put a man on the Moon, should be leading the way in these new technologies and not conceding that lead, new technologies to other countries.

So I will stay around to take part in the discussion for a little while. But I appreciate, Congressman BLUMENAUER, your organizing this hour, and thank you for inviting me to be a part of it.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. I deeply appreciate your comments, your insights. We'll worry about the music later.

But it is something that you have helped me with, some of the insights that you've offered on our work on the Global Warming Committee, and I appreciate your joining us.

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of my Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Congressman HIMES, a new Member of Congress, but somebody who has been involved with community development and finance for a number of years at the local level in Connecticut, has already hit the ground running, being actively involved in these debates and deeply appreciate your willingness to enter into this discussion this evening.

Mr. HIMES. Thank you, Mr. BLUMENAUER. Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I am deeply honored to be standing on this floor where, for over a century and a half, our predecessors have taken the tough decisions, made the hard choices to set the American economy up for greatness. I'm talking about the investment in the highway system. I'm talking about the investment in the Internet, which has opened up vast new swaths of our economy. And we have that kind of opportunity now. In fact, we have that challenge right now. And the question is, will we find the will to rise to that challenge?

And I want to confine my remarks tonight to a very, very important topic, which is the fact that we have a renewable energy resource that is clean, cheap, abundant and available right now, by which of course I refer to the energy that we don't use because we conserve it, because we take advantage of the ugly fact that we are far too inefficient in our use of energy.

There is a history to this. We would simply be accelerating something that has been true now for decades. The Alliance to Save Energy estimates that without the efficiency gains that we were forced to make starting in 1973, when foreign nations decided to force us to make these efficiency gains, that we would use 50 percent more energy than we used to. And there's a lesson here. There is a lesson here that we can continue, not because a foreign country forces us to do it, but that we can choose to affirmatively capture this readily available energy resource.

Let me comment on a couple of ideas and areas that I happen to know well, having worked on the rehabilitation of this country's affordable housing stock for many years. The fact is that roughly 40 percent of the energy that we use in this country is used in our built environment, in our homes, our building, our commercial facilities, and we operate far less efficiently than we might.

At Enterprise Community Partners, we would do a rehabilitation of a 100-year-old tenement, 5-, 6-story tenement in New York City, built at a time when coal was pennies per ton and, therefore, builders and architects didn't think

about efficiency. We would rehabilitate that structure and take 60 or 70 percent of the energy usage out of that building, 60 to 70 percent out a building which represents collectively 40 percent of the this country's energy usage.

You can't always achieve 60 or 70 percent. In our homes we achieve something; when we weatherize we achieve something like 30 percent energy savings. And I'm delighted and proud that the Recovery Act that passed on this floor made available \$1 billion for weatherization around this country.

I was holding a caulk gun a mere 36 hours ago helping to weatherize a home in Bridgeport, Connecticut, where not only would we reduce the energy used in that home, but we would create a healthier home for the individual. And as it happened, these programs target low-income individuals, and so we would cut their energy bill substantially. And in this particular home, this woman was struggling to pay her bills. And if we could take 30 percent off of her utility bills, that would make all the difference between the kind of food she could buy, whether she could take some time off, whether she might educate her children. We can do this. And I'm delighted to say that as part of this much broader effort to rise to the generational challenge of our day, we will be submitting legislation very soon that will require the use of green building standards in HUD-subsidized housing; that will provide financing mechanisms which bridge a gap which has existed for far too long, a guarantee which recognizes the fact that you can spend a little bit of extra money, not a lot, a little bit of extra money to build green, but that you quickly get that money back in reduced utility and power bills in 2, 3 and 4 years.

This mechanism would simply guarantee lending associated with that small increment of additional capital that will very rapidly be repaid through reduced operating costs.

This bill, we hope will drop this week and, hopefully, will take a very big step towards addressing what is 40 percent of the energy usage in this country. So I'm just as excited as possible to stand here with my colleagues to say that we will rise to the generational challenge of our era.

My colleagues on the other side of this floor often are fond of asking us what sorts of burdens are we placing on our children and our grandchildren. The reality is that the energy consumption and use that this country does right now places a tremendous burden in health, in costs for remediation, in pollution, in further subservience to foreign energy sources on to our children. We have done this for too long. We are presented with a generational challenge that, on this floor, for 150 years, has been met by wise men and women who stood up and said we will take the hard decisions.

Change is never easy. But we will take the hard decisions because our

children deserve and should expect nothing less from us.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Thank you very, very much. And I appreciate your point about the cheapest kilowatt is the kilowatt that we don't expend, that we don't have to build the coal-fired plant or even a solar collector. And we have watched what has happened over the course of the last 30 years because business now in the United States does produce more product per kilowatt than it did before.

This is not going to be easy. And it's not going to be without cost and consequence. But I am absolutely convinced that the hardest part is not going to be the technology, but it's cutting through the misrepresentation and the misunderstandings and, in some cases, I think, willful misrepresentation of the facts.

I was stunned to hear the gentle lady from Minnesota, from the floor of the well tonight, declare that carbon dioxide concentrations were not a problem because carbon dioxide appears naturally in the atmosphere; this coming after the EPA has finally owned up to its responsibilities and acknowledged the fact that the concentration, the greater concentration of carbon dioxide is, in fact, a threat to human health.

Mercury occurs naturally in the environment. But when it is concentrated in the wrong places, it can be deadly. And we need to just be able to get to the heart of some of these issues and sweep aside some of these misrepresentations that, frankly, are dangerous, if they're not refuted.

We've been joined this evening by my colleague, Congressman MASSA from New York, a Naval Academy graduate, a retired Navy commander, serves on a number of committees, but important for the discussion this evening, he's on the House Agriculture Committee, and on the subcommittee that deals with conservation, credit, energy and research, both in his committee assignment and the work that he's done, in his area of upstate New York, or not upstate, I'm not saying it right. I know where it is, to the west. And Congressman, we welcome some observations and comments that you would have.

□ 2210

Mr. MASSA. Thank you very much. It is an honor to be here tonight, and it is a privilege to speak in a space that has seen the great debates that have shaped this country, and now we embark on just such a debate.

The reality is I rise today with a unique perspective, frankly, from a small town in western New York State, in the heart of Upstate New York, my hometown of Corning, New York. I am reminded of the arguments and debates of the early 1970s when we realized that the crushing burden of smog that obscured the buildings of our great cities like New York and Los Angeles was comprised largely of nitrous oxide, ironically, another naturally occurring

chemical but, when concentrated in parts per million above 30, became deadly. Some of us in this Chamber are old enough to remember, looking out at television scenes and, in fact, living in our great metropolises where we could not see a half a mile on a smoggy day, and yet the scientists of this great Nation went to work and understood that it was largely the nitrous oxide being emitted from unregulated internal combustion engines that was literally choking us to death.

Those same scientists, many of them in my hometown of Corning, New York, invented the catalytic converter, and found a way through that process to remove nitrous oxide from the exhaust streams of automobiles. When that solution was laid before chambers like this and before legislatures all over this country, it was deemed, as it often is deemed by my close and intimate friends and colleagues on the other side of the aisle, as attacks. It was said to be a job-killing innovation that would destroy the automobile industry, that would drive millions from their jobs. Yet I come from a town that was fundamentally transformed by that technology and by the provisions of the Clean Air Act of the early 1970s, interestingly enough, formulated largely by some of the same leaders who today stand to draw this country forward under a new cap-and-trade regime that will install and initiate the same revolutionary technologies because, where I come from, thousands of working-class Americans found new jobs in creating innovative technologies and in removing nitrous oxide to the manufacture of catalytic converters—one, two and sometimes four—which are today on every automobile manufactured in the United States of America, throughout Europe and in most of the Far East.

The proof is as clear as the clean skies of Los Angeles where just 30 years ago you could not see the Los Angeles bay from the skyscrapers that overlooked the Pacific Ocean. Yet the argument from my dear and intimate colleagues on the other side of the aisle is always to say “no.” It is to say “no” at the opportunity of every great innovation this Nation in the world has stood to see every single time. It is to scare the public. Tell them they’ll be taxed, and stop technological innovation when, in fact, it is just that regime that will power this Nation well beyond the 21st century.

The last 40 years have seen us move forward in information technology, and now we stand on the cusp of an entirely new economy based on jobs that cannot be exported and on environmental technologies. I come from a small town that has already lived and seen that. It is time for us to fear not. It is time for us to stand in the light of day and to tell the truth.

For the first time in generations, almost a third of the House of Representatives is represented by those who are the sophomore and freshman class, who have been sent here with a mandate by

the American people to do the work that needs to be done, not to stand and say “no” and to be obscure and obstructionist but, rather, to get the job done. It is on our shoulders, not fearful of elections, not fearful of false facts, not fearful of lies and of insinuations and of distortions but, rather, to stand in the clear air, much of it created through the innovations that we saw in the Clean Air Act in the 1970s.

It is an honor to stand and to be part of this great debate. Let the debate begin here and now with truth and clarity and forcefulness. Thank you. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Thank you, and I appreciate your bringing this home in very real terms about what the upside has been and what you have seen in Corning as making a difference. Your point about some of the newer Members of Congress, I think, is well taken.

I am struck by the range of talent that we’ve seen here this evening in terms of people who have been legislators, policymakers, businesspeople, musicians. We’re about to hear from another colleague, BEN RAY LUJÁN from New Mexico. In a prior life, he was one of those people charged with actually getting it right in terms of regulation. He was chairman of the New Mexico Public Regulation Commission, and as commissioner, he worked to develop the renewable portfolio standard in New Mexico to increase their renewable energy production by New Mexico utilities to 20 percent by 2020. I’m hopeful that he can give some insights based on his experience as somebody who has been on the ground, working on it, bringing that knowledge to Congress.

Mr. LUJÁN. Mr. BLUMENAUER, I’ll tell you it’s an honor to be here this evening and to be here with so many of our colleagues when we’re talking about a new direction and about moving the country forward and about developing the jobs and policies that will truly transform the way we look at energy, at the way we deliver energy, and at the way we appreciate the resourcefulness of the American people.

In a former life, not many years ago—actually, not many days ago—I had the opportunity and the privilege of serving on the New Mexico Public Regulatory Commission. It’s the equivalent of public utility commissions around the country. In New Mexico a few years ago, we increased the renewable portfolio standard, the amount of energy that would be produced from utilities in the State of New Mexico, the amount of energy that would come from the sun and from the wind. We were looking to see how we could take advantage of those resources, resources that we know to be abundant all across the country, but it wasn’t just a matter of talking about increasing the amount of energy from one particular source. It was about looking at the way that we could adopt technology and innovation, looking to see how we could ultimately lower the cost of utility bills for people around New Mexico.

A lot of people have asked me, “Well, BEN, when you talk about that and you say, ‘well, we’re going to increase the amount of energy that’s going to come from the sun and from the wind,’ how, indeed, are you going to lower utility bills ultimately for the customers of New Mexico when they say that this technology is so expensive and that we’re not sure how we’re going to be able to move this renewable energy generation forward?”

Well, what’s interesting is, when you talk about natural gas and when you look to see the amount of a utility bill that that makes up and when you talk about the fuel source, it’s about 60–65 percent of the utility bill when you’re heating your home with natural gas. In New Mexico, it’s something we depend on. When you talk about electricity generation and you look at that fuel source, it can range anywhere from 25–35 percent of your utility bill. Well, what a novel thought.

If we’re able to utilize free fuel sources, a fuel source that comes from the sun and the wind—renewable resources—and you can eliminate that costly utility bill, it will ultimately drive those costs down. We’ll be smarter about the technology that we’re moving forward. We’ll be smarter about the partners that we’re engaging with.

Our Los Alamos National Laboratory and national laboratories around the country are research institutions that are moving forward and are coming up with new technologies that are ultimately bringing down the cost of renewable energy, making it more resourceful, making it more of a reality, but making it happen.

I’ve heard from a few of my colleagues who are concerned about rural parts of the country and how it would impact them if we move forward with the strong, renewable energy generation plan in the United States. Well, I come from a rural State. I come from a State where the rural electric cooperatives are participating in our renewable portfolio standard, the equivalent of our renewable electricity standard that we’re talking about.

Just the other day, there was an announcement of a 30-megawatt new facility that is going to be built in a rural part of New Mexico, in the northeastern part of our State, creating up to 120–140 construction jobs. Not including that, we’re also going to be creating a real working laboratory, a working environment for our students to go in and to take advantage of learning how to install these phenomenal resources, these large panels and how we’re going to move that power. We’re teaching these students how they can take advantage of jobs into the future.

□ 2220

But then teaching these students how they can take advantage of jobs into the future.

We made it happen in New Mexico. We worked with our colleagues in Western States. We worked with colleagues across the East and to the West, working to make sure that we were implementing best practices.

It's amazing what happens when you get new ideas and good ideas together. And you lean on the ingenuity and the perseverance of the American people. You know, when it comes to energy, the United States has always been a leader, and we need to be a leader when it comes to being smarter about the way we're generating power and the way that we're moving power.

I heard from my good friend, Mr. HIMES, talk about the importance of building standards and how the community can come together to make a difference in our homes. This last week, I was home and there is a group of students with the youth corps that has come together, and they are actually going to be building a new home for the Habitat for Humanity program for a woman in the community. It's going to be a green home. It's students getting together working with builders to learn how to build our buildings with these new, innovative ways and being smarter about the ways we're doing things. Ultimately, lower utility bills for this family, being able to send their kids and their family to school.

It's so exciting, and you get so passionate when you talk about what can be done, and through the leadership with Speaker PELOSI, with the President, with the budget resolution, the commitment of the American Recovery Act towards a new energy future and a new energy certainty for the United States.

It's amazing to be part of this, Mr. BLUMENAUER.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. We appreciate you making a critical point about the difference between the price in what people pay on the bill and your notion of how we are more energy efficient, we're smarter, we have competition and the benefits that you, through your leadership, did in New Mexico and now over half the States have gone ahead following. And hopefully it's time the Federal Government is able to do that as well.

I wonder, turning to Mr. TONKO, if, based on your experience, actually on the ground with work in the leadership in the legislative assembly of New York, chairing the committee and your work with the entity in New York dealing with energy efficiency, if there is something that stands out in your mind as an example that illustrates this principle that you think would give us a path of what we can expect in the future.

Mr. TONKO. Obviously, a number of opportunities, and I thank you again, Mr. Speaker, and thank you, Representative BLUMENAUER, for putting this forum together this evening.

But I think immediately of opportunities to work with our business community with manufacturing, retro-

fitting it with energy-efficiency outcomes. That enables us to see that as a microcosm of activity that when engaged in full efforts, can really repower America in a way that produces jobs, cuts energy costs, and produces wonderful savings to our environment, and certainly to those manufacturers out there in businesses that struggle in this economy.

I look at situations that the price tag for doing nothing means that we lose a market share to places like China, like Germany, like Korea. Doing nothing means losing jobs, energy, green collar jobs to those same nations. Doing nothing means continuing to be taxed in a way that sends money to Venezuela and the Mid East.

But when you ask for a specific example, one that comes to mind also is retrofitting of the dairy industry in the State of New York. That was done through the auspices of NyCerta, the State Energy Research and Development Authority, while I was still at the New York State Assembly chairing the energy committee. We worked in tandem with the local utility, with National Grid. We worked with Cornell University with its efforts to retrofit that dairy sector with energy efficiency seen as the fuel of choice out there. Working with the energy service companies, working with a group of policymakers from within the State Assembly. All of that working in a team spirited way that had, as demonstration projects, two dairy farms. And without even adjusting the rate for the power that they utilize, they had achieved immense savings simply through reducing demand.

And then that demonstration project with two farms was further extrapolated over 70 participants, all of whom had seen the same sorts of positive results, reducing demand severely.

This is where we're at. We're at a cutting knowledge of opportunity. We're looking at embracing technology in a way that can allow us to practically produce change. That is about job creation. It's about consumer behavior adjustment. It's about the boldness of leadership. It's allowing us to develop the blueprints, the greenprints for tomorrow. And we have the capacity today. There are tons of practical examples.

Even at NyCerta. A demonstration project with kinetic hydropower where the turbulence of the East River alongside Manhattan was producing power that was used in that given region. And there are theories suggesting that some 1,100 megawatts' worth of power statewide could be the result in New York State alone. Think of it: if we multiply that over the many States of this country; think of it if we make the investments that are asked of us here by doing this program in a way that caps the amount of pollution out there, rewards the good behavior and creates the resources to implement the science and technology that is within our grasp today.

There is great potential here. Great job creation, great savings of energy, which is a precious commodity, and the ability to do an American-produced agenda—American-produced power to grow and retain American jobs in a way that creates a new segment of employment out there: employees who are green collar workers. Great potential for the country.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. As we're winding down, I would like to turn again to my colleague, Congressman HALL.

Mr. HALL of New York. Thank you.

I would like to emphasize jobs. It's astonishing to me that the chorus from the other side of the aisle here seems to be that we're going to lose jobs when in fact the U.S. Conference of Mayors released a study recently showing that renewable power generation alone will lead to the creation of over 4.2 million new jobs in manufacturing, legal, construction, engineering, consulting, and research sectors.

And like my colleague, Mr. HIMES, I recently spent a couple of days with my work gloves on and my jeans and a hard hat working doing retrofitting, weatherization of homes in my home county of Dutchess County of New York where last year the Dutchess County Community Action Program only retrofitted and weatherized 183 homes. This year, thanks to the stimulus package, they are looking at over a thousand homes already lined up. They are going to be hiring five times as many people to go out on those teams.

In my district alone, there are many exciting new companies from low-tech to high-tech. For example, Taylor Biomass Energy has an exciting new patent process that turns municipal solid waste, MSW, into clean-burning gas for electricity generation using a process that is carbon negative. The end result is 75 percent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions because when you take that trash, that organic household waste, whatever it is, goes into the landfill and turns into methane and goes out those upside-down J-shaped fences and goes out into the atmosphere is actually worse than carbon dioxide, 20 times worse.

SpectraWatt, which has just announced a major investment in my district, is creating state-of-the-art solar technology, and they will be building solar panels which we hopefully will sell not only around the country, maybe to New Mexico, but also to other countries like India or China or Germany who right now are in the lead.

Cities and towns are asking for help to do the same thing. The City of Beacon in my district just asked for funds which I was able to secure to install a new solar electric power system on their municipal building, developing a comprehensive plan for a city which recognizes the value of free energy and no emissions. It's sort of the win-win policy because it hires people to make the panels and it hires people to

install them. And once they get past that initial payoff—and of course the higher the price of gas or diesel or electricity from other sources goes, then the better this looks.

And they will also use it as an educational tool for the students in the City of Beacon, New York, to be able to see how renewable energy works.

□ 2230

And, lastly, I would just say, echoing Congressman TONKO's statements about tidal power and hydropower, that New York State alone, according to the Idaho National Laboratory Web site, which is an offshoot of the Department of Energy's Web site, has more than 4,000 low-head hydroelectric sites. Those are existing dams and waterfalls where water is falling every day by the ton and not being used, going to waste. And just by putting the properly sized turbines where water is already falling, they estimate that we could generate 12 megawatts of power. And think of the people it would hire. That was when you were speaking, Mr. TONKO, I wanted to make this comment that you are hiring electrical workers, you are hiring mechanics, you are hiring engineers, you are, in some cases, hiring attorneys because there are liability questions with orphan dams that need to be worked out. But you are hiring a wide spectrum of workers with different kinds of jobs, ranging from construction and electrical work, to sheet metal, to engineering and so on, and transportation jobs.

And then not only that, but then you have a decentralized grid with a lot of smaller points of generation as opposed to having one huge note of generation and another huge note of consumption and worrying about blackouts occurring in between. So there are many reasons for us to go down this path, and one of them is that many, many jobs will be created by it.

With that, I yield back.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Congressman HIMES, any last words?

Mr. HIMES. Well, I just reiterate. We see a tremendous commitment on this floor at this late hour to what I really believe is the legacy that we will leave for those who follow in our footsteps. I really believe that this is the generational challenge of our time. And we will be truthful about it; we will explain it to the American people. And we will act or we will fall prey to the misinformation, to the fear, to the anxiety that is rooted in the desire for political gain, but also in the natural fear that many people have of change.

So I would just close with the notion that we need to stand united and go forward with this terribly important initiative.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. I appreciate your providing that context. I have been involved in the political process all my life. I have watched people meet challenges. I have watched people come up to the edge and simply not have the wherewithal to follow through.

This seems to me to be one of the areas that is most exciting because of the leadership that has been articulated here on the floor. We are finding that actually we have to run to keep up with the public. We have 906 cities across America that have decided they weren't going to wait for the Bush administration, they were moving forward. Each of us have cities, college campuses, churches and synagogues in our district that are rolling up their sleeves and willing to move forward, and I find that a truly exciting development.

As we are winding down, I see Congressman MASSA. I appreciated your earlier eloquence and focusing in on what difference it made to your hometown. Do you have any concluding thoughts?

Mr. MASSA. Well, Congressman and colleagues, thank you very much. After I concluded my remarks, I noticed that I had received a text message from my 18-year-old daughter. My 18-year-old daughter, like many of her age, represents an entirely different way of looking at the future, one, frankly, framed by optimism and not constrained by the ideology of "no." And she text me a message and said, "You go, dad."

Many tell me that I get impassioned about these issues on the floor of the House, and there is some truth in that. But I ask my colleagues and I ask those people who sent me here to Washington and I ask us all, how can you not be? When you are confronted with the tremendous challenges that we face—and I hope I am mistaken, but I know I am not, because I do believe that global climate change is real and that there is an immediate imperative—but I combine that umbrella under which we conduct this discussion with the very hard-core business reality that we are presented with a tremendous economic and business opportunity to begin a process. And I am honored to be part of that process as we speak power to truth and debunk the incredible false statements that sometimes rise on the floor of this House to scare people away from taking the bold steps that we were sent here to take.

So I look forward to being back with you and my colleagues, the scientists, Representatives like my fellow New Yorker, PAUL TONKO, who already has an incredible legacy of leadership in New York, to my good friend, Congressman HALL, who, frankly, has led this not just from the floor of a stage, but from an absolute understanding of the imperative of science, and to those few words that I can add to this great debate as we move forward to undertake this challenge. I thank you for the opportunity to join you tonight.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Well, you go, indeed, Mr. MASSA.

Congressman LUJÁN.

Mr. LUJÁN. Mr. BLUMENAUER, and to my colleagues here, we are talking about jobs. And I am reminded of a

group of ranchers and farmers on the eastern side of my district in a mainly rural part that came together and they invested and they worked together to invest in the building of wind power, wind generation, wind turbines. And as a community, they came together with the Mesalands Community College in a small town by the name of Tucumcari, New Mexico, to build the National Wind Turbine Research Center out in the rural part of our State, training young people, creating jobs, investing in their community.

And you have to think back to the lack of investment that we saw over the last 8 years. And that is what we are talking about, investing in America, investing in Americans, investing in education, and investing in a new way of generating energy.

It is great to be part of a Congress that is moving forward with this new direction and a Congress that is working boldly, making sure that we are listening to the American people, working with the President, making sure that we are truly being responsible toward those that have entrusted us to do the good work that we are doing here today.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. I can't tell you thanks enough for putting this hour together so we can talk to our friends, our family, the American people about the truth of the matter in this important debate, that we are going to need them to move forward, to work closely with us as we work with them to make this happen and to transform the way that we generate power, look at power, and save power in our great Nation. Thank you very much.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Thank you, Congressman LUJÁN.

Congressman HALL, thank you so much, Congressman HIMES, Congressman TONKO. We deeply appreciate your taking time out. It is only 7:36 back home in Oregon, but for you gentlemen, it is the end of a long day—or you are probably going back to your offices. And being willing to be part of this discussion tonight and the work that you are doing in the committees and providing the leadership, for me it is inspirational, and I deeply appreciate it.

I appreciate your focusing in on the economic benefits, even putting aside the problems that we are facing as a result of global warming, but the opportunities to help families reduce their utility bills, to live more comfortably, to create not just thousands of jobs or tens of thousands of jobs, we are talking literally about millions of jobs. And already, as you pointed out this evening, we are seeing the glimmer of what can happen as a result of the economic recovery package.

We are seeing that there are all sorts of advantages from simply moving forward apart from that, in terms of the cost savings, given the fact that energy costs are going to be going back up in the foreseeable future without question. And last, but not least, the cost of

inaction dwarfs the cost of action. The downside risk is truly chilling. We are seeing that mount. We have seen study after study that shows that the American economy risks losing trillions of dollars of productivity. And the relatively small amount that we would be investing to forestall disaster seems like a bargain.

I appreciate your willingness to join with us this evening. I hope that we will be able to continue this discussion, not just in our committees, but here on the floor, to be able to put the bigger picture together. And I look forward to continuing that conversation with you.

Mr. Speaker, we thank you for the opportunity to share this with the American people tonight and yield back our time.

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak tonight, on the eve of Earth Day with respect to the most critical environmental crisis that this nation has ever faced: climate change. As daunting as this challenge is, I am proud that this Congress has done more in the past two months to combat climate change than the previous Administration accomplished in eight years.

With passage of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, we invested over \$70 billion in clean, renewable energy. This important legislation will save or create over three million jobs. In the area of clean, renewable energy we will put people to work weatherizing homes of low income Americans. The previous Administration proposed eliminating all funding for the Weatherization Assistance Program. This stimulus legislation will invest \$5 billion dollars over two years, which will weatherize at least two million homes. A wide range of studies suggests that weatherization is the most efficient way to save money while reducing greenhouse gas emissions. With the stimulus legislation, we are off to a great start.

The stimulus also invested \$8.4 billion in transit and \$8 billion in high speed rail. Communities around the nation, including my 11th District of Virginia, are suffering from congestion that threatens to constrain economic growth in some of the most productive communities in the Nation. These transit investments will give commuters choices, reduce congestion, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. They will spur economic development while reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

The stimulus invests \$2 billion in advanced battery research. This field is essential to develop the next generation of plug in hybrids and to store solar energy. With solar companies creating jobs throughout our region, we must make the investments in innovation that will continue to grow the green jobs sector. America invented the photovoltaic solar panel, yet Germany, China, and Japan now lead us in solar panel production. With these investments, in addition to loan guarantees, we will once again have the opportunity to lead the world in production of green energy. By investing in the development of a smart grid, we will ensure that we conserve energy at home while enabling the transmission of renewable energy.

Although we are already seeing benefits of the stimulus, whether it is repaving potholed roads or creating green jobs, we know that we cannot rest while carbon emissions continue to rise in America, China, and India. We must

lead by passing comprehensive greenhouse gas reduction legislation that reaches 80 percent reductions in emissions by 2050, with aggressive but achievable shorter term targets. Without this legislation we will not be able to bring China and India to the table to develop binding goals for those large carbon emitters.

I look at greenhouse gas legislation as an opportunity. For a quarter of a century, we have accepted dependence on foreign oil. For a quarter of a century, we have accepted dramatic declines in mining jobs even as our communities are devastated by acid mine drainage and mountaintop removal. For a quarter of a century, we have lost market share in auto sales as we clung to production of gas guzzling dinosaurs.

No more will we accept the constraints that accompany an unwillingness to innovate. We may look forward to greenhouse gas legislation that sends a strong market signal to invest once again in America: in efficient automobiles, in wind turbines, in solar panels, in weatherization, in transit. These investments will not only protect our climate, and thus our coastal communities and agricultural heartland, but also lay the groundwork for a new age of industrial expansion founded on technological innovation.

The environment cannot sustain further increases in carbon emissions and neither can our economy. We must act now to pass greenhouse gas reduction legislation that protects our climate while unequivocally redirecting our economy toward a clean energy future.

#### HEALTH CARE IN AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS) is recognized for half the time to midnight.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I have come to the floor tonight to talk about health care, but some of the comments that we have just heard in the last hour, I just feel obligated to respond. I cannot let the fantasies that are put forward on this floor stand unchallenged.

We heard the statement made that no investment in renewable energy occurred in the last 8 years. That is absolutely preposterous. The State of Texas has one of the most aggressive renewable portfolio standards in the country. In fact, the State of Texas is the leader in the generation of wind.

And this did not spring from the Earth fully formed on January 21 of this year. This has been the product of well over a decade of hard work back in the State, our renewable portfolio standard that, I might add, was signed into law by Governor George W. Bush back in the 1990s in the State of the Texas.

□ 2240

Please, let's have the debate, but let's argue from the standpoint of facts. Let's not continue to engage in this fantasy that nothing has occurred over the last 8 years. Nothing makes the American people more angry than to hear this type of falsehood repeated over and over again.

Texas is the leader in the production of wind energy. We have an aggressive renewable portfolio standard, and all of that was initiated under the governorship of George W. Bush. It has been continued under the Republican governorship of Rick Perry and, yes, during the 8-year Presidency of George W. Bush.

Thank you for letting me get that off my chest. Now on to health care.

Mr. Speaker, the Health Caucus Web site went live this week, [www.healthcaucus.org](http://www.healthcaucus.org). I formed the Health Caucus earlier this year because I felt it was important to have a forum to talk about some of the changes, some of the things that we are seeing in this health care debate. The Health Caucus is not a legislative caucus. We're not going to write the law. That never was the intention of the Health Caucus. But the intention of the Health Caucus was to provide a forum where ideas can be exchanged, and, indeed, that's exactly what has happened. And I want to talk about a couple of those that we have had recently. It was to provide a vehicle for Member education so Members who perhaps weren't as familiar with issues surrounding health care would have an opportunity to avail themselves of recent information and prepare themselves for the debates, prepare themselves for the legislative process that's going to be ahead of us.

Certainly a great deal of effort in the Health Caucus is spent towards staff training, to prepare the communications staff for Member offices on how to communicate with constituents about health care, how to communicate effectively in the health care debate that is going to be ahead of us. And probably most important or one of the most important functions of the Health Caucus that was recently formed is outreach.

We spend a lot of time here in Washington, we spend a lot of time in windowless rooms in the basement of the Capitol of the new Capitol Visitor Center. And as beguiling as those accommodations are, it always seems that we have the same discussion with the same people rehashing the same ideas over and over and over again. And yet out across the country, there are men and women who are engaged and involved in this debate. They are engaged and involved in the actual delivery of health care, taking care of actual real patients on a day-in and day-out basis. They kind of know what works; they kind of know what doesn't. And it is so important for us to go out and solicit those stories, take the advice of the men and women who are working in the health care industry, and bring that information back to Washington, learn from what works, learn from what doesn't work. There is no reason that we should continue policies or try to develop policies that have been proven not to work, say, in a State jurisdiction or a State venue, but it is very important that we learn from

those things that do work because we are going to be called upon at some point this year to do something, and it remains to be seen what, but to do something with health care in this Congress.

Now, the Web site, [www.healthcaucus.org](http://www.healthcaucus.org), that Web site is available. There are links on that Web site to the various forums that have been held where ideas about health care are exchanged. And they're not all Republican ideas or Democratic ideas. We seek to have a balance of opinion. In fact, the very first forum that I held earlier this year had Karen Davis from the Commonwealth Foundation, Grace-Marie Turner from the Galen Institute, ostensibly one speaker from a little bit left of center, one speaker from a little bit right of center. We have had other speakers from the Commonwealth Foundation come and participate in some of our member organizations as well as other members from the Galen Institute. It's important to expose Members to ideas from both sides of the political stripe.

Today's forum was no exception. We had a lively discussion, in fact, in the Capitol Visitor Center. I will talk a little about the panelists and their presentations later. But, again, a Webcast of today's forum is available for anyone who wants to go to [www.healthcaucus.org](http://www.healthcaucus.org) and view that. When we do these events, they are Webcast live. It's not always possible to compete for C-SPAN coverage, but we do generally Webcast these events live. And the audience that is seated at the forum is certainly free to ask questions. These events are open to the press, and questions can be submitted over the device called "Twitter" that many people use for instant message communications. So today's audience, for example, we had probably between 50 and 70 people in the audience, and we had a similar number who were watching live on the Webcast. And, indeed, we did pose a couple of questions from folks who sent in questions via e-mail and Twitter. We did pose some of those questions to the panelists in the course of that forum.

Also up on the Web site are brief, minute interviews primarily with the panelists who have come and talked, but we have had some other individuals that have just been part of the discussion and part of the debate as we go along. Dr. Mark McClellan, the former head of the Food and Drug Administration under the Bush administration, former head of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, graciously provided me a brief video which is up on that Web site and also available on Youtube. Today the policy forum was titled "Making Health Care Affordable Without the Government."

You know, it was interesting, yesterday one of the papers that is published up here in Washington called *Politico* had an article, and, in fact, it was a front-page article yesterday, talking about the health care reform debate as

it's unfolding; in fact, talking about how it appeared that the Democrats are ahead of the Republicans in the health care debate. Some statements were made that were perhaps a little bit hyperbolic, a little bit overblown. It's not that there is no Republican health care plan right now. There are many Republican health care plans. The challenge is to get us all to agree on a set of facts, a set of principles, and a health care bill going forward. But I would point out that that is no different from the difficulties that are being encountered on the other side of the aisle.

In fact, last fall during the Presidential campaigns, the presidential debates, Senator BAUCUS, the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, produced a white paper. He had a forum over in the Library of Congress and invited many of the stakeholders, many of the players who are involved in the issues around health care reform, and produced a white paper. Many of us thought that this white paper was, in fact, a prelude to legislation and, in fact, that this legislation would likely appear just shortly before the November elections. It's perhaps somewhat of a surprise that that legislation has not come forward yet. In fact, there was a recently released letter to President Obama from the Democratic leadership in the other body stating that indeed there would be a bill to mark up by early June. So you can see it is difficult not just for Republicans, but it is, indeed, difficult for Democrats. You've got lots of different and differing constituencies to be represented, and it is a challenge to bring everybody together, get everyone reading from the same page, and then going forward with a unified plan.

My suspicion last fall was that that would be very quick to materialize from the other body, from the Democratic leadership in the other body, and perhaps not too surprising that the Republicans are where they are, but very surprising that we had not yet seen more as far as a fully formed plan from the other side.

A question came up during the forum today: What do you think of President Obama's health care plan? And that's a tough one because I don't know if anyone can honestly tell you right now today what the President's health care plan is. In fact, during the Health Care Forum that he put on at the White House a few weeks ago, he was very careful to say that this is legislation that will be developed by the United States Congress. It will come through the appropriate committees on both the House and the Senate, that he would provide guideposts and guidelines and boundaries going along, but the legislation would be developed from the congressional committees. And that's a reasonable thing for the President to say because 15 years prior, another President who was new in town and was trying to also effect some major changes in the way health care

is delivered in this country went entirely the other way.

□ 2250

He said, we are going to sit down within the confines of the White House—again, one of those small windowless rooms that we have so many of up here in Washington, D.C.—500 lawyers behind closed doors, and we are going to generate a health care plan, and, by golly, the Congress will like it. But it turns out they didn't. And, as a consequence, no health care reform was done in 1993 and 1994 and the argument languished for many years, 15 years after that.

It's not that nothing happened, I do want to stress. We keep hearing that the status quo is not acceptable. I will submit to my colleagues on both sides of the aisle here in the House, men and women, American medicine has not sat still during the last 15 years. In fact, there have been dramatic changes in health care in the last 15 years, dramatic changes in the science of health care, dramatic changes in the delivery of health care.

One of the changes that came about as a result of the Republicans having a plan back in 1993 and 1994 to offer, as a counter to the Clintons' plan, was the concept of the health savings account. At the time they were called medical savings accounts.

They came along after the Republicans took control of Congress in 1995. I think it was 1996 or 1997 that the first health savings accounts became available. They have matured over the last 10 or 15 years. In 2003 we expanded, and now they are called health savings accounts. But that program was expanded and some of the more onerous red tape was removed.

And now you do have a system that provides health insurance, on the individual market the high deductible health plans for probably anywhere between 7 and 14 million people. And these are individuals that at least almost half would not have insurance were it not for the availability of this product.

I know that because back in 1994, I attempted to buy an individual policy for a family member and could not find one at any price. I was prepared to write a large check in order to get that insurance coverage, and it just simply was not available.

Fast forward to the present time, you can go on to the Internet, to the search engine of choice and type in "health savings account" and find that there are a variety of programs, a variety of products that are out there and available and priced at a reasonable amount. A 25-year-old, such as I was trying to purchase insurance for back in 1994, a 25-year-old now for a high deductible policy, a good product, a PPO product from a well-recognized company that would be listed on the stock exchange, so you would know they were a reliable company, those policies are available for between \$75 and \$100 a month.

To be sure, there is a high deductible. But, of course, under the HSA laws there is the ability to put a medical IRA, a tax-deferred account away to help defer those high deductible expenditures. And, over time, this can be a very satisfactory type of insurance to have. In fact, it's the type of insurance that I carry. We have a health savings account option through the Federal Employee Health Benefits Program. It costs about half of what the high-option PPO costs. So I am saving the government money. I am putting money away in a medical IRA.

And, in fact, the HSA that is available is very conscious about making sure you have your routine studies done, your routine medical care done. I get e-mail alerts all the time reminding me I need to take care of this or that, and it's a good program. It's one that I think shows a lot of promise for into the future. But I do digress.

Right now, currently, President Obama does not have an official White House health care plan that's out there, so it was very difficult to provide a precise answer to the gentleman's question today in the forum.

During the fall, we heard some campaign rhetoric on what some of the—perhaps the proposals that President Obama would put forward. We heard discussion of a mandate for covering children. I don't hear much talk of that currently.

You hear some talk currently of there being some sort of government-run public plan, either a Medicare, Medicaid or some other type of plan to compete with the private sector.

There is some unease on both sides of the aisle about this type of program, but, nevertheless, these are the relatively broad areas that are being talked about under the Obama plan. There is no specific Obama plan.

So it's a little bit, again, a little bit overly critical for the newspaper article yesterday to say there is no Republican plan. Well, there is no Republican House plan, but there is no Democratic House plan. In fact, there is no White House plan that is being talked about.

The other thing the article said, there is no Republicans leading the charge. I would submit to you that I have been on the floor of this House an hour, at least 1 hour out of every month for the last 2½ years. As many people who suffer from insomnia who from time to time turn on C-SPAN, Mr. Speaker, will recall that I have talked on this subject, sometimes at painstaking length.

And I would just say that there are a number of leaders on the Republican side in the arena of health care. It perhaps does not get the billing that the energy debate does, perhaps does not get the billing as the security debate, but, nevertheless, suffice it to say that there are good and engaged and energetic people on the Republican side who are working this area.

One of the things that did concern me about the article is it points to

findings from a Kaiser health tracking poll that said 58 percent of Americans lack confidence in the Republican Party to do the quote, unquote, right thing for health care.

And that does concern me and that is why, when I put together the Health Caucus, I wanted to be sure that we included the communications arm of Members' offices because people do want to hear Republicans talk about health care. In fact, that's one of the things that comes out consistently in the polling. They do want us to talk more about health care. They want to hear our ideas.

In fact, during the months of the Presidential campaign, from time to time I would be tasked to participate in a debate. Well, after the debate was over and both candidates' points were discussed, as things were winding down and the podiums were being taken away, invariably, invariably I would have a throng of people around me wanting to hear more. Is there really a way to do this without the government taking everything over?

And I would submit to you that there is, and I would submit to you that we are closer now to achieving that state than we really ever have been at any time, certainly in my professional time, having practiced medicine for 25 years before I came to Congress some 6 or 7 years ago.

Isn't it ironic that we are perched on the threshold of being able to provide more care at lower cost and better quality to more people under the existing system, and we are talking about doing things that might fundamentally disrupt the system. And I will tell you that's one of the very difficult things both sides have to wrestle with.

You heard it repeatedly during the Presidential campaign. Both sides said if you like what you have got you can keep it. Of course they said that. Polling shows 65 to 68 percent of Americans are satisfied or very satisfied with their health care and do not want it to change.

Yes, they are concerned about the number of people who are uninsured or underinsured. They want to see that segment of the population get some help, but they are also terribly concerned that, in the process of doing so, will undo what they have.

And that is a great concern. Again, it's something that has to be borne in mind by both sides when they talk about doing anything to the health insurance market.

When Republicans talk about we would like to see more people own their own insurance policies, some people are concerned because that might undo the employer-sponsored insurance that so many people like. When the Democrats talk about we want a robust option to compete with the private sector, people are legitimately concerned that there will be a crowd-out and drive-out of the private sector, and they, indeed, will lose what they have.

The old adage is, if you like what you have got you can keep it right up until

the time we take it away from you. Both sides have to be mindful of that concern.

You know, in any case, we have got to continue to move forward in this debate, and it's important that we Republicans, my side of the aisle, continuously challenge and continuously try to penetrate the echo chamber that surrounds Capitol Hill and hear from Americans that are on the front lines of delivery of health care all over the country.

At some point, both sides are going to unite behind a plan. Both sides maintain they want to unite behind a plan that actually will work, and both sides will be required to take their ideas to the American public.

Now, certainly Democrats have an advantage. They have a huge size advantage here in the House of Representatives. My committee, the Committee on Energy and Commerce is no contest. The Democrats can pass anything they want with no Republican input. It is not necessary for us to even show up and vote most days because they are going to overwhelm us with their numbers in committee and subcommittee.

The Rules Committee upstairs, a 9-4 ratio, Democrats to Republicans. We are not going to win any of the arguments in the Rules Committee.

It is very possible that we will win no arguments here on the floor of the House. It's possible the Democrats can pass whatever they want.

Where it is possible for Republicans to make a difference, and this is why it's so important that we be able to communicate these issues, is we can win this in a court of public opinion.

□ 2300

And that is really where this battle is going to be fought, probably late this summer, but certainly into the fall.

Now, a lot of people have asked me about the time line, what I see ahead as far as the time line for health care reform. We've heard 2 hours tonight on energy tax, cap-and-trade. We're going to do that in our committee before we do health care. Sometime before the end of next month, before the end of May, we will have that work done in our committee, or at least that is what the chairman has told us, and we'll clear the decks for health care in committee starting in June or July.

I would submit to you, having watched then-President Clinton 15 years ago deliver his speech here on the floor of the House to a joint session of the House and Senate, and I think it was about the third week in September of 1993, and he gave a wonderful speech, had everyone in the room mesmerized. Go back and get the video of it and watch it. It was a wonderful speech. But it was about 3 months too late because they were already into an election time and, as a consequence, the ability to get a big concept like that through the Congress was severely compromised.

By the end of September, first of October, a lot of Members here are thinking about their re-election. The House of Representatives has 2-year terms, remember. And we are about to finish our so-called off year. Our off-year lasts about 6 months, and it will be done by the middle of the summer. So the time window is real very, very narrow for getting a big concept like this through.

Add to that the fact that we are going to do some major piece of legislation on climate change, energy, energy tax, whatever you want to call it. That will be a big push to get that done.

And the President said in his speech last week that he is going to sign a major banking regulatory bill before the end of the year. Those are three very big things to get done. And that's a lot on the to-do list, and we're already halfway through April of this year. And we really haven't gotten the guts of any one of those bills to get to the House floor. So the window of opportunity may be closing faster than some people realize.

Just briefly, today's forum, we had three great folks come and talk to us. We heard from Rick Scott, we heard from Greg Scandlen, we heard from Dr. Nicholas Gettas who is the chief medical officer at CIGNA, a family physician who gave a wonderful talk about how important it is to have things like care coordination; how important it is to have things like disease management to be able to manage the exponential increase in the rising cost of care. Rick Scott talked about a number of outpatient clinics that he runs in Florida and how he manages these clinics by absolute transparency. Everyone who comes in knows exactly what it's going to cost for any procedure that's done, and there is a cap. There is a limit on the amount that can be charged on any patient visit.

And how about this: if you come in to see a doctor in the clinic, say, you've got a viral syndrome, a little cough, a little runny nose, scratchy throat; 3 days later you've taken the medicines they're giving you; not only are you not better, you're worse, you can come back in for a reevaluation, and according to Rick Scott, the patient would not be charged for that revisit within 3 days' time, if, indeed the patient felt that the treatment was—or they were not responding to the treatment that was recommended on the previous visit. So a very forward way of looking at things, both in the outpatient clinic sitting, by being very transparent about price, and with Dr. Gettas within CIGNA Health Care, found that by anticipating problems, covering problems early, taking care of problems early, they could significantly hold costs down. And both of these are different sides of the same coin. They both are what are called consumer-directed health care, where you engage and involve the consumer. You engage and involve the individual in the control of, as an active participant in their health

care, and you tend to get the ability to lower cost without resulting in denying care and without pulling that ratchet that we love to pull, that reduces reimbursement to the physician and creates so much anxiety in our physician community across the country. So these were two very forward looking statements that we, three very forward looking bits of testimony that we heard today. And I would just encourage people who are interested in learning more about this, it's [www.healthcaucus.org](http://www.healthcaucus.org).

Now, tomorrow morning, for the Member briefing, we're going to have Ramesh Ponnuru, who is the senior editor of the National Review, came to my attention because he wrote an article that appeared in the Dallas Morning News over the break, and he was also talking about ways we can increase affordability; very, very important concepts. He talked about, you know, some people are concerned about universal coverage. Other people are concerned with the desire to reduce costs. Turns out when you poll this, the people who have the desire to reduce costs are much more than those that desire universal coverage. People are concerned about flexibility and policy design and benefit design, and there ought to be ways that we can get around some of the State regulatory problems, the State regulatory burdens that cause insurance in some locations in the country to be priced so high that literally prices some people out of the market.

Another concept that Mr. Ponnuru brought up was the ability to bring more people into, if you hold down costs, the ability to bring more people into a state of insurance coverage. In fact, Steve Parenti out of the University of Minneapolis did an economic study, which indicated that in excess of 20 million people could be brought into coverage simply by doing things that will hold the price of care down.

What about individuals with pre-existing conditions? And this can be a terribly difficult, difficult problem to deal with. But, you know, we've got 34 States right now that are doing what are called assigned-risk or high-risk pools. Some are working better than others. We ought to look at those States, take the best practices from States that are working well and create at least a floor below which no State would go on learning from these best practices.

To be sure, it is going to take some shared support from the insurance company that is providing the insurance, probably will have to be a cap on insurance premiums so that they will stay affordable. The State and the Federal Government are likely going to have to participate, depending upon income levels, but likely have to participate in that shared support.

But it just goes to underscore that doing these three things, where we no longer discriminate against someone in the Tax Code, where we provide some-

one the ability to buy an affordable insurance policy in a reasonable fashion, and we take care of, or provide for contingencies for people that have pre-existing conditions, we've gone a long way towards solving a lot of these problems.

And then, just like Dr. Gettas relayed this morning, add to that the care coordination, disease management, the electronic medical records, infection control, the kinds of things that you want to do because they're the right things to do and they provide better care at a lower price. Accountable care organizations are one of the things that I talked to Dr. Mark McClellan about. These are all ways of holding costs down. And you've actually got the nidus of an almost pretty workable health care plan just right there in the last 30 or 40 words that I spoke. So it's not terribly difficult to construct something. What's difficult is to construct something that more of us can agree on than disagree on, and that's certainly the challenge that is ahead of us.

Certainly, the work done through the Health Caucus is going to continue. I did have an opportunity to go to Omaha last Friday and speak with doctors at Alegen Medical Center in Omaha, heard from them about a number of their concerns.

You know, I'm from Texas and we passed a bill in 2003 dealing with medical liability, a bill that put caps on noneconomic damages. Other parts of the country, issues of medical liability are still front and center as far as doctors are concerned, and I did hear a little bit about that in Omaha, a lot of concern that if we really push things in the government-plan realm, that public option, if that's really what catches on, and that's what's going to be the model for reform, that the concern there is that in those settings there's very little incentive to hold down costs, and what we end up doing in these government plans, and we certainly do it in Medicaid and we certainly do it in Medicare. In fact, if we don't do something by the end of this year, doctors across the country are facing a 20 percent cut in Medicare reimbursements.

□ 2310

We go through this type of machination all the time because one of the only levers we have to pull to hold down costs is to decrease reimbursements to providers.

I did hear from one gentleman in Omaha who felt that the way forward was going to be an individual mandate that required everyone to purchase health insurance. We need to be careful. Certainly, there are some States that have done that on an individual basis, and certainly we need to look at and learn from those States that have explored with mandates. We do get some information back that, yes, more people are covered but that, yes, costs have gone up. Insurance companies are only human. You tell them that, yes,

now everybody is going to have to buy your product and, doggone it, wouldn't you know that the price just crept up a little bit.

You do have to be careful about pricing products out of the range where people can afford them because, if you put an individual mandate out there and say you have to buy insurance or you're going to get a fine, some people will look at the cost differential and will say, "You know what? The fine is cheaper than the insurance," and it never crosses their minds that actually the insurance is something of value that they need. They will just simply pay the fine, will pocket the extra cash and then will hope that they'll be able to get care if they do, indeed, ultimately get sick and need that care. So mandates, in my opinion, are something that we need to be extremely judicious in our approach there.

We just finished tax time. The IRS. There is no bigger and harsher mandate out there than what the Internal Revenue Service places on each and every American. We know that, if we earn above a certain level every year, we've got to file a tax return. We know, if we don't and if we don't pay our taxes, the retribution will be swift and it will be certain. Well, almost. I mean there are a few exceptions. Members of Congress and some members of the administration, perhaps, don't have to pay taxes, but for most Americans, we know that this mandate out there from the Internal Revenue Service exists and that the consequences are extremely unpleasant if we do not comply.

What is the compliance rate with the IRS? What is the voluntary compliance rate with people who pay their income taxes? Well, it's about 85 percent. Right now, we have a voluntary system of insurance in this country. We don't have a mandate. What is our compliance rate? It's about 85 percent. So, before we go down the road of mandates and of putting yet more governmental control into people's lives, I think we ought to look at what the other options are. Well, the other options are keeping the product at an affordable price and to actually create programs that people want.

When part D in Medicare was constructed a few years ago, it was done very, very carefully so that there were six protected classes of drugs that had to be covered, that had to be provided for anyone who wanted to provide a prescription drug benefit. Okay. There are six classes of drugs where you have to at least offer two choices in each of those six classes of drugs. Now, the original cost for the prescription drug benefit—I forget the number—is reported to be at \$35 or \$37 a month under the plan that was constructed by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services; but with the competition by allowing many people to participate, in fact, we were criticized because there are too many plans out there, and it's hard to choose. There are some plans

out there, but the price for that prescription drug coverage was down at about \$24 or \$25, easily \$10 per month under what it would have been under the program designed by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, and those prices have held now over the past 3 years. It's not that there weren't some problems with the initial rollout, but by and large, 9 out of 10 seniors are satisfied with their prescription drug coverage, and over 9 out of 10 seniors have some type of credible drug coverage. So we have exceeded what we would have expected with voluntary coverage. We have exceeded those numbers, and the satisfaction rates are high.

Well, maybe that's a model that we ought to look at. How was that so successful?

It was so successful because we offered a lot of choice. It was so successful because there was competition between the companies that were involved. Yes, there were some significant parameters laid down. Dr. McClellan would not budge on the concept of the six protected classes of drugs. Now I don't remember all of them, but they dealt with anti-inflammatories and anticancer drugs. There were six classes that he said you had to offer, and each of those classes had to have at least two different offerings. You didn't need to offer everything within that class, but you had to have at least two choices for patients in that. Again, the result is a program that has gained wide acceptance and that has enjoyed significant popularity.

So I would submit that that would be a better model to follow than the IRS model where we put a big, bad penalty out there if you don't comply, and we still see that 15 percent of the people are still willing to take their chances and stay away from the mandate.

The city of Dallas, Texas, close to my home, has an individual mandate for car insurance, and they were having difficulty with compliance. People would just not purchase the car insurance. So now my understanding is, if you get a traffic ticket in the city of Dallas and you cannot provide proof of insurance, they'll tow your automobile. Well, you can't really do that in health care. It just leads to all kinds of bad news stories when you go and repossess people and lock them up for not having health care insurance.

How are you going to enforce that individual mandate? We're going to have to ask ourselves: To what limits are we going to go? Is it going to be purely a monetary penalty? What are going to be the consequences of not providing that mandate?

Remember back during the campaign, then candidate Obama talked about, if he became President, he would have a mandate to cover children—a noble concept to be sure, but nobody could really ever define what was a child as far as: Is that age 18, 19, 25, 30? I heard every one of those numbers during the course of the Presi-

dential debate depending upon the audience that was hearing the information.

Who is going to be responsible for a 23-year-old who had moved out of the home? Obviously, the parents are going to be looked to for the responsibility of a mandate for children if we're going to mandate children's insurance, but what about a 23-year-old who is on his own, perhaps off and not living with his parents any longer? Who is responsible for paying that insurance premium? Is it still the parents? Is it the parent's employer? Is it the child, himself, or the child's employer? No one could define it. It becomes very, very difficult, and there are lots of areas where corners can be cut. Unfortunately, it's in just the areas where those corners are cut where you typically get into the bad problems where someone finds himself without the coverage that he so desperately needs.

When we look going forward at the very programs and plans that might be available, one of the things that concerns me greatly about the so-called "public option plan"—and during the campaign this was always talked about—is that we will have insurance coverage for everyone who is uninsured today. Insurance coverage will be available that's just as good as a Member of Congress'. That's the Federal Employees Health Benefits Plan.

Now, remember. There are a variety of products available under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Plan. I chose a Health Savings Account, which again saves the government money, but who's going to get to pick and choose which of those plans it is? Even with more on the low options side, we're still talking about a tremendous amount of money. How much money were we talking about putting into this?

Well, in the President's own budget that he submitted to Congress, he said \$650 billion is the down payment on health care. That's over a 10-year budgetary window, so that's about \$65 billion a year. Is \$65 billion a year going to pay for insurance in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Plan for 40 or 45 million uninsured individuals? I don't think so. It's not even going to be close.

Steve Parente, the economist from the University of Minneapolis, estimated that cost to be somewhere north of \$700 billion a year. The \$60 billion a year actually buys you a slimmed-down Medicaid product.

□ 2320

Now, many people have difficulty—different States do things differently, but Medicaid has—without the cross-subsidization from the private sector, Medicaid would have a very difficult time providing the coverage that we're required to provide.

So I feel I'm at the end of my time. Obviously, it's not the end of this discussion. We'll be back to do this again many more times before the time is through.

I yield back my time.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today on account of illness.

Ms. KOSMAS (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for March 23 on account of travel delays.

Mr. REYES (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today on account of illness in family.

Mr. CRENSHAW (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today on account of the birth of his second granddaughter.

Mr. CULBERSON (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today on account of an illness.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

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

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

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SKELTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SESTAK, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BOCCIERI, for 5 minutes, today.

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

Mr. POE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today, April 22, 23, 27 and 28.

Mr. JONES, for 5 minutes, today, April 22, 23, 27 and 28.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 5 minutes, today, April 22, 23, 27 and 28.

Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MORAN of Kansas, for 5 minutes, April 22 and 23.

Mr. INGLIS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FLAKE, for 5 minutes, April 22 and 23.

Mrs. BACHMANN, for 5 minutes, today.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 735. An act to ensure States receive adoption incentive payments for fiscal year 2008 in accordance with the Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The Speaker announced her signature on Friday, April 3, to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 383. An act to amend the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (division A of Public Law 110-343) to provide the Special Inspector General with additional authorities and responsibilities, and for other purposes.

S. 520. An act to designate the United States courthouse under construction at 327 South Church Street, Rockford, Illinois, as the "Stanley J. Roszkowski United States Courthouse".

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Lorraine C. Miller, Clerk of the House reports that on April 20, 2009 she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bill.

H.R. 1388. To reauthorize and reform the national service laws

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, April 22, 2009, at 10 a.m.

OATH OF OFFICE MEMBERS, RESIDENT COMMISSIONER, AND DELEGATES

The oath of office required by the sixth article of the Constitution of the United States, and as provided by section 2 of the act of May 13, 1884 (23 Stat. 22), to be administered to Members, Resident Commissioner, and Delegates of the House of Representatives, the text of which is carried in 5 U.S.C. 3331:

"I, AB, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God."

has been subscribed to in person and filed in duplicate with the Clerk of the House of Representatives by the following Member of the 111th Congress, pursuant to the provisions of 2 U.S.C. 25:

MIKE QUIGLEY, Illinois, Fifth.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for speaker-authorized official travel during the fourth quarter of 2008 and the first quarter of 2009, pursuant to Public Law 95-384 are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON BUDGET, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2009

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

HON. JOHN M. SPRATT, JR. Chairman, Apr. 7, 2009.

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2008

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

HON. ROBERT A. BRADY, Chairman, Apr. 9, 2009.

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2009

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. ROBERT A. BRADY, Chairman, Apr. 9, 2009.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2009

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
Karen Hyun	2/14	2/22	South Korea		\$2,318.80		\$7,843.06		\$79.00		\$10,240.86
Committee total					\$2,318.80		\$7,843.06		\$79.00		\$10,240.86

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II, Chairman, Apr. 1, 2009.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2009

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. ZOE LOFGREN, Chairwoman.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2009

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. BOB FILNER, Chairman, Apr. 6, 2009.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

1231. A letter from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Organization; Eligibility and Scope of Financing; Funding and Fiscal Affairs, Loan Policies and Operations, and Funding Operations; Definitions; and Disclosure to Shareholders; Director Elections (RIN: 3052-AC43) received April 3, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1232. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a request for FY 2009 supplemental appropriations for ongoing military, diplomatic, and intelligence operations; (H. Doc. No. 111-27); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1233. A letter from the Chair, Congressional Oversight Panel, transmitting the Panel's monthly report, pursuant to Public Law 110-343, section 125(b); to the Committee on Financial Services.

1234. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's report entitled, "U.S. Govern-

ment Foreign Credit Exposure as of December 31, 2007," pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2656h(b); to the Committee on Financial Services.

1235. A letter from the Interim Assistant Secretary Office of Financial Stability, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's monthly report on its activities and expenditures under section 105(a) of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008; to the Committee on Financial Services.

1236. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a proposal to expand significantly the resources available to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) through its New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB); to the Committee on Financial Services.

1237. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule — Amendments to the Digital-to-Analog Converter Box Program to Implement the DTV Delay Act [Docket Number: 090212171-9172-01] (RIN: 0660-AA19) received March 30, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1238. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to persons who commit, threaten to commit, or support terrorism

that was declared in Executive Order 13224 of September 23, 2001, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1239. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1240. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1241. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1242. A letter from the Director, Office of Human Resources, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1243. A letter from the Director, Office of Human Resources, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1244. A letter from the Director, Office of Human Resources, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1245. A letter from the Director, Office of Human Resources, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

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1247. A letter from the Director, Office of Human Resources, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1248. A letter from the Director, Office of Human Resources, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1249. A letter from the Director, Office of Human Resources, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1250. A letter from the Director, Office of Human Resources, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1251. A letter from the Director, Office of Human Resources, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1252. A letter from the Director, Office of Human Resources, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1253. A letter from the Director, Office of Human Resources, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1254. A letter from the Director, Office of Human Resources, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1255. A letter from the Director, Office of Human Resources, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1256. A letter from the Director, Office of Human Resources, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1257. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's annual report for the calendar year 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(j), section 3(a); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1258. A letter from the Acting Archivist of the United States, National Archives and Records Administration, transmitting the Administration's annual Performance and

Accountability Report for Fiscal Year 2008, ending September 30, 2008; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1259. A letter from the Deputy General Counsel, Office of National Drug Control Policy, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1260. A letter from the Acting President & CEO, Overseas Private Investment Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's Fiscal Year 2008 Annual Report, pursuant to Public Law 107-174, section 203; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1261. A letter from the Secretary to the Board, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting the Board's Fiscal Year 2008 annual report, pursuant to Public Law 107-174, section 203; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1262. A letter from the Chief Administrative Officer, transmitting the quarterly report of receipts and expenditures of appropriations and other funds for the period January 1, 2009 through March 31, 2009 as compiled by the Chief Administrative Officer, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 104a Public Law 88-454; (H. Doc. No. 111-26); to the Committee on House Administration and ordered to be printed.

1263. A letter from the Chief Justice, Supreme Court of the United States, transmitting amendments to the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure that have been adopted by the Supreme Court, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2074; (H. Doc. No. 111-28); to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

1264. A letter from the Chief Justice, Supreme Court of the United States, transmitting amendments to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure that have been adopted by the Supreme Court, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2072; (H. Doc. No. 111-29); to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

1265. A letter from the Chief Justice, Supreme Court of the United States, transmitting amendments to the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure that have been adopted by the Supreme Court, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2074; (H. Doc. No. 111-30); to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

1266. A letter from the Chief Justice, Supreme Court of the United States, transmitting amendments to the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure that have been adopted by the Supreme Court, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2075; (H. Doc. No. 111-31); to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

1267. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's report entitled, "Report on Denial of Visas to Confiscators of American Property," pursuant to 8 U.S.C. 1182d Public Law 105-277, section 2225(c); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1268. A letter from the Secretary, Judicial Conference of the United States, transmitting a draft bill entitled, "Multidistrict Litigation Restoration Act of 2009"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1269. A letter from the Vice President Government Affairs and Corporate Communications, Amtrak National Railroad Passenger Corporation, transmitting an addendum to the Fiscal Year 2010 Legislative and Grant Request of February 17, 2009, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 24315(a)(2); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1270. A letter from the Attorney, Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Perdido Regional Host Outer Continental Shelf Platform in the Gulf of Mexico [Docket No.: USCG-2008-1051] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received April 7, 2009, pursuant to 5

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

1271. A letter from the Project Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) Implementation in the Maritime Sector; Hazardous Materials Endorsement for a Commercial Driver's License [Docket Nos: TSA-2006-24191; USCG-2006-24196] (RIN: 1652-AA41) received April 7, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1272. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Temporary Security Zone; Freeport LNG Basin, Freeport, TX [USCG-2009-0005] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received April 7, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1273. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; West Basin, Port Canaveral Harbor, Cape Canaveral, Florida [Docket No.: USCG-2008-0752] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received April 7, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1274. A letter from the Attorney — Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Drawbridge Operation Regulation; Chehalis, Hoquiam, and Wishkah Rivers, Aberdeen and Hoquiam, WA, Schedule Change [Docket No.: USCG-2008-1095] (RIN: 1625-AA09) received April 7, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1275. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Port of Mayaguez, Puerto Rico [Docket No.: USCG-2008-0070] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received April 7, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1276. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Temporary Moving Security Zone; Freeport Channel Entrance, Freeport, TX [USCG-2009-0006] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received April 7, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1277. A letter from the Attorney, Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Route 5 Bridge Demolition, Chickahominy River, Charles City County and James City County, VA. [Docket No.: USCG-2008-1198] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received April 7, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1278. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zones; Fireworks Displays within the Fifth Coast Guard District [Docket No.: USCG-2008-0189] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received April 7, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1279. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's report for fiscal year 2008 on foreign aviation authorities to which the Administrator provided services in the preceding fiscal year, pursuant to Public Law 103-305, section 202; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1280. A letter from the FMCSA Regulatory Ombudsman, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Elimination of Route Designation Requirement for Motor Carriers Transporting Passengers Over Regular Routes [Docket No.:

FMCSA-2008-0235] (RIN: 2126-AB16) received April 3, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1281. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Reno, NV [Docket No.: FAA-2008-1108; Airspace Docket No. 08-AWP-11] received April 3, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1282. 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-2008-0521; Directorate Identifier 2008-NM-040-AD; Amendment 39-15854; AD 2009-06-17] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 3, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1283. 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-2008-0888; Directorate Identifier 2008-NM-084-AD; Amendment 39-15840; AD 2009-06-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 3, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1284. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier Model CL-600-2C10 (Regional Jet Series 700, 701, & 702) Airplanes, Model CL-600-2D15 (Regional Jet Series 705) Airplanes, and Model CL-600-2D24 (Regional Jet Series 900) Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2008-0522; Directorate Identifier 2008-NM-041-AD; Amendment 39-15855; AD 2009-06-18] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 3, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1285. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 757-200, 757-200PF, and 757-300 Series Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2008-0846; Directorate Identifier 2008-NM-045-AD; Amendment 39-15857; AD 2009-06-20] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 3, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1286. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Hawker Beechcraft Corporation Model MU-300-10 Airplanes and Model 400 and 400A Series Airplanes; and Raytheon (Mitsubishi) Model MU-300 Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2008-1142; Directorate Identifier 2008-NM-060-AD; Amendment 39-15861; AD 2009-07-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 3, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1287. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Empresa Brasileira de Aeronautica S.A. (EMBRAER) Model ERJ 170 Airplanes and Model ERJ 190 Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2008-0831; Directorate Identifier 2008-NM-051-AD; Amendment 39-15853; AD 2009-06-16] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 3, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1288. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Turbomeca Turmo IV A and IV C

Series Turboshift Engines [Docket No. FAA-2006-25730; Directorate Identifier 2006-NE-31-AD; Amendment 39-15798; AD 2009-02-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 3, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1289. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier Model DHC-8-102, -103, and -106 Airplanes, and Model DHC-8-200, -300, and -400 Series Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2008-1361; Directorate Identifier 2008-NM-140-AD; Amendment 39-15858; AD 2009-06-21] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 3, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1290. A letter from the Acting Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's report for the Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties for the First Quarter of Fiscal Year 2009, pursuant to 6 U.S.C. 345(b); jointly to the Committees on Homeland Security and the Judiciary.

#### 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. GORDON of Tennessee: Committee on Science and Technology. H.R. 1580. A bill to authorize the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to award grants for electronic waste reduction research, development, and demonstration projects, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. 111-75). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee: Committee on Science and Technology. H.R. 1145. A bill to implement a National Water Research and Development Initiative, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. 111-76). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania: Committee on House Administration. H.R. 749. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to permit candidates for election for Federal office to designate an individual who will be authorized to disburse funds of the authorized campaign committees of the candidate in the event of the death of the candidate (Rept. 111-77). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. CONYERS: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 1139. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to enhance the COPS ON THE BEAT grant program, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 111-78). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. OBERSTAR: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. House Resolution 269. Resolution supporting the goals of Motorcycle Safety Awareness Month (Rept. 111-79). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. OBERSTAR: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. House Resolution 313. Resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Public Works Week, and for other purposes (Rept. 111-80). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. OBERSTAR: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 1747. A bill to authorize appropriations for the design, acquisition, and construction of a combined buoy tender-icebreaker to replace icebreaking capacity on the Great Lakes

(Rept. 111-81). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN (for herself, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. FORBES, Mr. WOLF, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. ROHRBACHER, and Mr. POE of Texas):

H.R. 1980. A bill to continue restrictions against and prohibit diplomatic recognition of the Government of North Korea, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. OLSON:

H.R. 1981. A bill to require States to report information on Medicaid payments to abortion providers; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan (for herself, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. STARK, Mr. COHEN, Mr. GUTIERREZ, and Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia):

H.R. 1982. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to acknowledge the receipt of medical, disability, and pension claims and other communications submitted by veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself and Mr. SMITH of Texas):

H.R. 1983. A bill to enact certain laws relating to small business as title 53, United States Code, "Small Business"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California (for himself, Mr. ANDREWS, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. SABLON, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. HARE, Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Mr. KILDEE):

H.R. 1984. A bill to amend title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to provide special reporting and disclosure rules for individual account plans and to provide a minimum investment option requirement for such plans; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KIRK (for himself, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. KLEIN of Florida, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. MCMAHON, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. LINDER, Ms. KOSMAS, Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Ms. FOX, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. LAMBORN, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. REHBERG, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, Mr. PLATTS, and Mr. SHIMKUS):

H.R. 1985. A bill to amend the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 to enhance United States diplomatic efforts with respect to Iran by expanding economic sanctions against Iran to include refined petroleum, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, Oversight and Government Reform, and 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. CHILDERS:

H.R. 1986. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 to restore the estate tax, increase the estate tax unified credit to an exclusion equivalent of \$4,000,000, reduce the maximum estate tax

rate to 40 percent, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOOZMAN (for himself and Mr. MEEKS of New York):

H.R. 1987. A bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to provide funding for capacity-building to microfinance service providers; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 1988. A bill to amend title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to provide for independent investment advice for participants and beneficiaries under individual account plans; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. CAPITO:

H.R. 1989. A bill to provide for subsidies for interest on loans for rural multifamily housing guaranteed by the Rural Housing Service of the Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. CARDOZA:

H.R. 1990. A bill to establish an Oleoresin Capsicum Spray Pilot Program in the Bureau of Prisons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. CHRISTENSEN:

H.R. 1991. A bill to establish the District Court of the Virgin Islands as a court under article III of the United States Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. CLARKE (for herself and Mr. CONYERS):

H.R. 1992. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide penalties for individuals who engage in schemes to defraud aliens and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COURTNEY:

H.R. 1993. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the first-time homebuyer credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky:

H.R. 1994. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide equity between active and reserve component members of the Armed Forces in the computation of disability retired pay for members wounded in action; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. DEGETTE (for herself, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. KIRK, Mr. BECERRA, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. HONDA, and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ):

H.R. 1995. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to prevent and treat diabetes, to promote and improve the care of individuals with diabetes, and to reduce health disparities, relating to diabetes, within racial and ethnic minority groups, including the African-American, Hispanic American, Asian American, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and American Indian and Alaskan Native communities; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FLAKE (for himself, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, and Mr. MCCOTTER):

H.R. 1996. A bill to prohibit the inclusion of earmarks in the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010; to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select).

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 1997. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to update a research report and issue guidance to the States with respect to reducing lighting on the Federal-aid system during periods of low traffic density, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Science and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GORDON of Tennessee (for himself and Mr. DENT):

H.R. 1998. A bill to improve access to emergency medical services, and for other pur-

poses; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HALL of New York:

H.R. 1999. A bill to require the Secretary of Education to award grants to local governments that have experienced at least a 15 percent decrease in property tax revenues to fund certain elementary and secondary school education programs; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HOLT (for himself, Ms. ROSLEHTINEN, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. CARTER, Mr. CAPUANO, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. WATSON, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. HONDA, Mr. KIRK, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. THORNBERRY):

H.R. 2000. A bill to award a congressional gold medal to Dr. Muhammad Yunus, in recognition of his contributions to the fight against global poverty; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. HOLT (for himself, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts):

H.R. 2001. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the battlefields of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. ISRAEL (for himself, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. GRIJALVA):

H.R. 2002. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve access of Medicare beneficiaries to intravenous immune globulins (IVIG); 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. KENNEDY:

H.R. 2003. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to include certain children's psychiatric hospitals under the program of payments to children's hospitals that operate graduate medical education programs; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. KILDEE:

H.R. 2004. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4282 Beach Street in Akron, Michigan, as the "Akron Veterans Memorial Post Office"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. KING of New York (for himself, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, and Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida):

H.R. 2005. A bill to amend the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act of 1996 to require that, in order to determine that a democratically elected government in Cuba exists, the government extradite to the United States convicted felon William Morales and all other individuals who are living in Cuba in order to escape prosecution or confinement for criminal offenses committed in the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KING of New York (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. SESTAK):

H.R. 2006. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to enhance the social security of the Nation by ensuring adequate public-private infrastructure and to resolve to prevent, detect, treat, intervene in, and prosecute elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation, and for

other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, Energy and Commerce, and Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MASSA:

H.R. 2007. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to prevent certain unfair practices by credit card issuers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. MATHESON (for himself and Mr. CHAFFETZ):

H.R. 2008. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to facilitate the development of hydroelectric power on the Diamond Fork System of the Central Utah Project; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. McCLINTOCK:

H.R. 2009. A bill to amend the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 to permit immediate repayment of direct capital investments received under the Troubled Asset Relief Program; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. MORAN of Virginia:

H.R. 2010. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to allow States to regulate tow truck operations; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. PAYNE:

H.R. 2011. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Education to establish a competitive demonstration grant program to provide funds for local educational agencies in order to increase the effectiveness of substitute teaching, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. PAYNE:

H.R. 2012. A bill to promote youth financial education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. PAYNE:

H.R. 2013. A bill to award posthumously a congressional gold medal to Thurgood Marshall; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN (for herself, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. BARTLETT, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. MCCARTHY of California, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. EDWARDS of Texas, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mrs. MALONEY, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. SNYDER, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. MASSA, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. GOHMERT, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. BERKLEY, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KLINE of Minnesota, Mr. KISSELL, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. SPRATT, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. WOLF, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. TURNER, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. SCALISE, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. TITUS, Mr. FILNER, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. ESHOO, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. KLEIN of Florida, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Ms. FALLIN, Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina,

Mr. BILIRAKIS, Ms. HARMAN, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. BONNER, Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. MACK, Mr. WEINER, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. LEE of New York, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. UPTON, Mr. CLAY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. MARCHANT, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. SHULER, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. MCKEON, Ms. SUTTON, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. TANNER, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mr. SESTAK, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. SESSIONS, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. REYES, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. OBERSTAR, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN, Mr. ADLER of New Jersey, Mr. WU, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. DREIER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. LANCE, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. BARROW, Mrs. BONO MACK, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. CARTER, Mr. OLVER, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. CAO, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. FALCOMA, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mrs. LUMMIS, and Mr. ADERHOLT):

H.R. 2014. A bill to award a congressional gold medal to the Women Airforce Service Pilots ("WASP"); to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, 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. SESTAK:

H.R. 2015. A bill to instruct the Secretary of Energy to carry out a study on the use of thorium-fueled nuclear reactors; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SIREs (for himself and Mrs. MALONEY):

H.R. 2016. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that qualified energy efficiency property is eligible for the energy credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself and Mr. JONES):

H.R. 2017. A bill to amend title 36, United States Code, to grant a Federal charter to the Military Officers Association of America, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 2018. A bill to provide for the recognition of certain Native communities and the settlement of certain claims under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. KIND, Mr. PETRI, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. HOLT, Mr. LINDER, Mr. WU, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. CONAWAY, and Mr. WESTMORELAND):

H. Con. Res. 100. Concurrent resolution expressing the support of the Congress regard-

ing the need to facilitate State innovation in national health care reform; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LEWIS of California (for himself, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. HERGER, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. DREIER, Mr. NUNES, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mrs. BONO MACK, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. HARPER, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. ISSA, Mr. MCCARTHY of California, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Ms. PELOSI, and Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California):

H. Con. Res. 101. Concurrent resolution providing for the acceptance of a statue of Ronald Wilson Reagan from the people of California for placement in the United States Capitol; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Ms. LEE of California (for herself, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. HONDA, Mr. BACA, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. OLVER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. NORTON, Mr. SIREs, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. RUSH, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. SCHIFF):

H. Con. Res. 102. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the United States has a moral responsibility to meet the needs of those persons, groups, and communities that are impoverished, disadvantaged, or otherwise in poverty; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. PAYNE (for himself, Mr. BOOZMAN, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Ms. WATSON, Mr. RUSH, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. ENGEL, and Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas):

H. Con. Res. 103. Concurrent resolution supporting the goals and ideals of Malaria Awareness Day; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California:

H. Res. 334. A resolution calling on the Government of Vietnam to release from prison, end the detention without trial, and cease the harassment and house arrest of the people who signed the Manifesto on Freedom and Democracy for Vietnam, and expressing the sense of Congress that the President should encourage Vietnam to release such people from prison and to direct the Secretary of State to establish a Countries of Particular Concern list to condemn countries like Vietnam, which engage in "particularly severe violations" of human rights; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PLATTS (for himself, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, and Ms. MATSUI):

H. Res. 335. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Volunteer Week; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. EHLERS (for himself and Mr. GRIJALVA):

H. Res. 336. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Library Week; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. GRANGER (for herself, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. COURTNEY, and Mr. MCDERMOTT):

H. Res. 337. A resolution supporting the observance of National Child Abuse Prevention Month, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. LATHAM (for himself, Mr. WU, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. MILLER of North

Carolina, Ms. NORTON, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. GORDON of Tennessee, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. TANNER, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. HONDA, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. FILNER, Ms. MARKEY of Colorado, Mr. ROSS, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. REYES, Mr. SIREs, Mr. HARPER, Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, and Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida):

H. Res. 338. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Community College Month; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. WELCH (for himself, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. AKIN, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. BOCCIERI, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. COSTA, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mrs. DAHLKEMPER, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. HALL of New York, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. HODES, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. HOLT, Mr. HONDA, Mr. ISRAEL, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. JONES, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, Ms. KILROY, Mr. KIRK, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona, Mr. KISSELL, Ms. KOSMAS, Mr. KRATOVIL, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. MAFFEI, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MASSA, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. MCMAHON, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. MICA, Mr. MINNICK, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. NYE, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PETERS, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. REYES, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mr. SESTAK, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. SPACE, Mr. SPRATT, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. TEAGUE, Mr. TONKO, Mr. WALZ, Mr. WILSON of Ohio, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. WITTMAN, and Mr. GERLACH):

H. Res. 339. A resolution expressing the sense of the United States House of Representatives regarding the hijacking of the Maersk Alabama, the kidnapping of Captain Richard Phillips by Somali pirates, the rescue of Captain Phillips by United States Navy SEALs and the crews of the USS Bainbridge, USS Halyburton and Patrol Squadron (VP) 8, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HINCHEY (for himself, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ARCURI, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. CHANDLER, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. CROWLEY, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. HALL of New York, Mr. HIGGINS, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HOLT, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. KILROY, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LEE of New York, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. MAFFEI, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. MASSA, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. MCMAHON,

Mr. MEEKS of New York, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. NADLER of New York, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SIRES, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. TONKO, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WATSON, Mr. WEINER, and Mr. WELCH):

H. Res. 340. A resolution expressing sympathy to the victims, families, and friends of the tragic act of violence at the American Civic Association in Binghamton, New York; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. BRIGHT (for himself, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. BONNER, and Mr. ADERHOLT):

H. Res. 341. A resolution expressing heartfelt sympathy for the victims and families of the shootings in Geneva and Coffee Counties in Alabama, on March 10, 2009; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. CAO:

H. Res. 342. A resolution expressing support for designation of May 2, 2009, as "Vietnamese Refugees Day"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. CONAWAY (for himself, Mr. MACK, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. OLSON, Mr. HERGER, Mr. JORDAN of Ohio, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. COOPER, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. HALL of Texas, and Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky):

H. Res. 343. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to require the reduction of section 302(b) suballocations to reflect floor amendments to general appropriation bills; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. COURTNEY (for himself, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, Mr. HIMES, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Ms. BORDALLO, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. VIS-CLOSKY, and Mr. WELCH):

H. Res. 344. A resolution commending the University of Connecticut Huskies for their historic win in the 2009 National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I Women's Basketball Tournament; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H. Res. 345. A resolution establishing a select committee to make a thorough and complete investigation of the causes of the current financial crisis and other matters; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MEEKS of New York (for himself, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. CAPUANO, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. HOLT, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, Mr. NADLER of New York, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. WATT, and Mr. WU):

H. Res. 346. A resolution recognizing that the occurrence of prostate cancer in African-American men has reached epidemic proportions and urging Federal agencies to address that health crisis by designating additional funds for research, education, awareness outreach, and early detection; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PERRIELLO:

H. Res. 347. A resolution congratulating Averett University in Danville, Virginia, for 150 years of service and leadership to the United States; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. PRICE of North Carolina (for himself, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. JONES, Ms. FOX, Mr. COBLE, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. KISSELL, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. SHULER, Mr. WATT, and Mr. MILLER of North Carolina):

H. Res. 348. A resolution congratulating the University of North Carolina men's basketball team for winning the 2009 NCAA Division I Men's Basketball National Championship; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. REICHERT (for himself, Mr. GERLACH, and Mr. BACHUS):

H. Res. 349. A resolution expressing support for designation of April 2009 as "National Autism Awareness Month" and supporting efforts to devote new resources to research into the causes and treatment of autism and to improve training and support for individuals with autism and those who care for individuals with autism; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SESTAK:

H. Res. 350. A resolution honoring the life and accomplishments of Harry Kalas for his invaluable contributions to the national past-time of baseball, the community, and the Nation; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

#### MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

15. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Senate of Michigan, relative to Senate Resolution No. 16, memorializing the Congress of the United States to oppose the Employee Free Choice Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

16. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of Maine, relative to JOINT RESOLUTION H.P. 105, MEMORIALIZING THE PRESIDENT-ELECT OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS TO SUPPORT THE "DIVIDED WE FAIL" EFFORT; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

17. Also, a memorial of the City of Lauderdale Lakes of Florida, relative to RESOLUTION No. 09-11 EXPRESSING CONGRATULATIONS TO AND SUPPORT FOR BARACK H. OBAMA, THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATE OF AMERICA; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

18. Also, a memorial of the Thirtieth Legislature of Guam, relative to Resolution 15(COR) relative to presenting an Agenda of Priority Concerns for Guam on federal-territorial issues for proposed action to President Barack Obama, and to the Congress of the United States; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

19. Also, a memorial of the State Senate of Oklahoma, relative to Resolution No. 5

strongly opposing the federal Freedom of Choice Act; and directing distribution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

20. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of Missouri, relative to House Resolution Nos. 294 & 212 requesting that the Congress be urged to reject the Freedom of Choice Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

21. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of Kentucky, relative to Resolution No. 216 urging the United States Congress to act swiftly to renew the exemption of the Delta Queen from Public Law 89-777; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Mr. KANJORSKI introduced a bill (H.R. 2019) for the relief of Charmaine Bieda; 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. 13: Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan.

H.R. 22: Mr. OLVER, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. GALLEGLY, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. SHULER, Mr. HALL of New York, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. STARK, Mr. TEAGUE, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. SCHRADER, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. NADLER of New York, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. BARROW, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. SKELTON, and Mr. WEINER.

H.R. 23: Mr. CALVERT, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. MASSA, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. HARE, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. RUSH, Mr. ROSS, Mr. COHEN, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. ISSA, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. BONO MACK, Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. JONES, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. BARROW, Mr. REYES, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, and Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.

H.R. 24: Mr. BARROW.

H.R. 25: Mr. ROE of Tennessee.

H.R. 49: Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey.

H.R. 52: Mr. GONZALEZ and Mr. MOORE of Kansas.

H.R. 61: Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 98: Mr. BOOZMAN and Mr. MCCAUL.

H.R. 104: Ms. CLARKE.

H.R. 111: Mr. SOUDER, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, and Mr. WOLF.

H.R. 154: Mr. PLATTS.

H.R. 179: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia and Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.

H.R. 233: Mr. SNYDER.

H.R. 235: Ms. SPEIER, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. MCCARTHY of California, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, and Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN.

H.R. 265: Mr. DRIEHAUS and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.

H.R. 305: Mr. LYNCH.

H.R. 327: Mr. ORTIZ and Mr. BONNER.

H.R. 336: Mr. HIGGINS.

H.R. 347: Mr. KISSELL, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. CARTER, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Mr. RUSH.

H.R. 388: Mr. GONZALEZ.

H.R. 393: Mr. SIMPSON.

H.R. 403: Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. CLEAVER, and Ms. KAPTUR.

- H.R. 430: Mr. ROGERS of Michigan and Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.
- H.R. 433: Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. ROONEY, and Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.
- H.R. 444: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois and Mr. CARNEY.
- H.R. 450: Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, and Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin.
- H.R. 470: Mr. Roe of Tennessee.
- H.R. 481: Mr. ELLISON.
- H.R. 482: Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, and Mr. KISSELL.
- H.R. 490: Mr. CRENSHAW.
- H.R. 503: Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. FATTAH, Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.
- H.R. 509: Mr. PIERLUISI and Mrs. CAPPS.
- H.R. 520: Ms. BORDALLO.
- H.R. 556: Mr. FILNER.
- H.R. 558: Ms. WATSON.
- H.R. 560: Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas.
- H.R. 578: Mr. OLVER.
- H.R. 586: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
- H.R. 610: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
- H.R. 613: Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. HONDA, and Mr. COURTNEY.
- H.R. 618: Mr. GORDON of Tennessee and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
- H.R. 621: Mr. RAHALL, Mr. DENT, Mr. SCHIFF, Mrs. BONO MACK, and Mr. MCINTYRE.
- H.R. 622: Mr. BARROW, Mr. NUNES, Mr. BAIRD, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. GOODLATTE, and Mr. SCHRADER.
- H.R. 626: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. PAYNE, Mrs. LOWEY, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, and Ms. NORTON.
- H.R. 656: Mr. JONES.
- H.R. 666: Mr. GONZALEZ.
- H.R. 667: Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.
- H.R. 669: Mr. GONZALEZ, Mrs. CAPPS, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, and Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida.
- H.R. 673: Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida.
- H.R. 676: Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.
- H.R. 690: Mr. TBERI.
- H.R. 699: Ms. LEE of California.
- H.R. 731: Mr. FILNER.
- H.R. 758: Ms. SUTTON.
- H.R. 759: Mr. MOORE of Kansas.
- H.R. 775: Mr. CLEAVER, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. RUSH, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. COSTELLO, and Mr. BISHOP of New York.
- H.R. 804: Mr. SESTAK and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
- H.R. 808: Mr. RAHALL and Mr. RUSH.
- H.R. 816: Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. WALZ, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. BONNER, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, and Mr. MURTHA.
- H.R. 834: Mr. ROHRABACHER.
- H.R. 856: Mr. ISSA.
- H.R. 860: Mr. BACA.
- H.R. 873: Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. MCMAHON, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Mr. RYAN of Ohio.
- H.R. 878: Mr. KLINE of Minnesota.
- H.R. 885: Mr. PLATTS and Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.
- H.R. 899: Mr. CHAFFETZ.
- H.R. 914: Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. GOHMERT, Mrs. DAHLKEMPER, and Mr. RAHALL.
- H.R. 927: Mr. TAYLOR and Mr. MCHUGH.
- H.R. 930: Mr. RAHALL, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. DENT, and Mr. SMITH of Washington.
- H.R. 934: Mr. BACA.
- H.R. 936: Mr. WAMP.
- H.R. 948: Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. KRATOVIL, Mr. BOREN, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
- H.R. 949: Mr. BRALEY of Iowa.
- H.R. 950: Ms. BORDALLO.
- H.R. 952: Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. MITCHELL.
- H.R. 958: Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. GONZALEZ, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. SPACE, and Mr. BOUCHER.
- H.R. 968: Mr. MCHENRY.
- H.R. 978: Mr. KISSELL.
- H.R. 986: Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. FORBES, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. MARSHALL, and Mr. ABERCROMBIE.
- H.R. 997: Mr. ROYCE.
- H.R. 1016: Mr. BOCCIERI, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. SUTTON, Mr. ROSS, Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. KISSELL, Mr. SABLAN, Ms. MARKEY of Colorado, Mr. MAFFEI, Mr. OBERSTAR, and Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania.
- H.R. 1017: Mr. DOGGETT.
- H.R. 1030: Mr. WILSON of Ohio and Mr. WOLF.
- H.R. 1032: Mr. SNYDER, Mr. CALVERT, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. MCCOTTER, and Mr. JONES.
- H.R. 1034: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.
- H.R. 1036: Mr. GRIFFITH.
- H.R. 1040: Mr. FORBES.
- H.R. 1054: Mr. CONAWAY.
- H.R. 1067: Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.
- H.R. 1074: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
- H.R. 1076: Mr. CARTER.
- H.R. 1101: Mr. WELCH and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.
- H.R. 1103: Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida and Mr. BRALEY of Iowa.
- H.R. 1145: Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. TONKO, Mr. BAIRD, Mrs. DAHLKEMPER, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. HILL, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. WU, Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. MATHESON, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. GRIFFITH, Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.
- H.R. 1150: Mr. MURTHA, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, and Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.
- H.R. 1157: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. WALZ.
- H.R. 1182: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. BOCCIERI, and Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois.
- H.R. 1188: Mr. SESTAK, Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Ms. BALDWIN, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. MCINTYRE.
- H.R. 1189: Mr. FATTAH, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. UPTON, Mr. GORDON of Tennessee, Mr. RAHALL, and Mr. WAMP.
- H.R. 1190: Mr. HERGER, Mr. SALAZAR, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. JONES, Mr. BONNER, and Mr. ADERHOLT.
- H.R. 1193: Mr. MORAN of Virginia.
- H.R. 1195: Mr. SHULER.
- H.R. 1203: Mr. BACA, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. REYES, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. PETERS, Ms. JENKINS, and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.
- H.R. 1204: Ms. JENKINS.
- H.R. 1205: Mr. CALVERT, Mr. BARROW, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. TERRY, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. CHAFFETZ, and Mr. MCINTYRE.
- H.R. 1207: Mr. LUCAS, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. PENCE, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. COLE, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. HERGER, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. OLSON, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, and Mr. DOGGETT.
- H.R. 1209: Mr. PERRIELLO, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ANDREWS, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. EDWARDS of Texas, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. HINCHEY, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. PASTOR of Arizona, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. BACA, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. FARR, Mr. FILNER, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN, Mr. HIMES, Mr. HONDA, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. MARKEY of Colorado, Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts, Mr. MASSA, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mr. NYE, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. WEINER, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. HALL of New York, Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. SNYDER, and Mr. MCHENRY.
- H.R. 1211: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. EDWARDS of Texas, Mr. BOUCHER, and Mr. GRIFFITH.
- H.R. 1214: Mr. KLEIN of Florida, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
- H.R. 1231: Mr. HODES and Mr. KUCINICH.
- H.R. 1240: Mr. MORAN of Virginia.
- H.R. 1248: Mr. WEXLER.
- H.R. 1271: Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BUCHANAN, Ms. KOSMAS, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. BOYD, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. MACK, Mr. POSEY, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. PUTNAM, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, Mr. MICA, Mr. ROONEY, and Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida.
- H.R. 1277: Mr. CAMP, Mr. INGLIS, and Mr. PAULSEN.
- H.R. 1285: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
- H.R. 1294: Mr. HASTINGS of Washington and Mr. MCCLEINTOCK.
- H.R. 1300: Mr. CALVERT.
- H.R. 1310: Mr. EHLERS, Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. PERRIELLO, Mr. CROWLEY, and Mr. ISRAEL.
- H.R. 1313: Mr. PERRIELLO, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. NYE, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. ORTIZ, and Mr. SPACE.
- H.R. 1317: Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania.
- H.R. 1322: Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. NADLER of New York, Mr. HARE, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. OLVER, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. HALL of New York, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. KILDEE, and Mr. SARBANES.
- H.R. 1326: Mr. PAYNE and Mr. ACKERMAN.
- H.R. 1327: Mr. GERLACH, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. HARMAN, Ms. FOX, Mr. COLE, Mr. GORDON of Tennessee, Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. WELCH, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. SIRE, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. MCMAHON, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. INGLIS, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. MITCHELL, and Mr. RADANOVICH.
- H.R. 1330: Mr. NADLER of New York.
- H.R. 1354: Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. SESTAK, Mr. ALEXANDER, and Mr. ROONEY.
- H.R. 1358: Mr. KILDEE.
- H.R. 1380: Mr. RUSH, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. SABLAN.
- H.R. 1398: Mr. SULLIVAN and Mr. BARROW.
- H.R. 1403: Mr. SPACE.
- H.R. 1405: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN and Mr. SPACE.
- H.R. 1412: Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
- H.R. 1415: Mr. EHLERS.
- H.R. 1425: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
- H.R. 1427: Mr. GRIJALVA.
- H.R. 1428: Mr. GORDON of Tennessee, Mr. HALL of New York, and Mr. SPACE.
- H.R. 1430: Mr. KIRK.
- H.R. 1437: Ms. TITUS and Mr. MCCAUL.
- H.R. 1443: Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. COHEN, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, and Mr. WELCH.
- H.R. 1448: Mr. BILBRAY and Mr. KIRK.

- H.R. 1454: Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. REYES, and Ms. SHEA-PORTER.  
H.R. 1458: Mr. WOLF, Mr. PLATTS, and Mr. EHLERS.  
H.R. 1460: Mr. PAYNE.  
H.R. 1470: Mr. COURTNEY.  
H.R. 1474: Mr. MASSA, Mr. KISSELL, Ms. BORDALLO, Ms. SUTTON, and Mr. SIREs.  
H.R. 1476: Mr. CRENSHAW.  
H.R. 1483: Mr. SESSIONS.  
H.R. 1485: Mr. ARCURI and Mr. BISHOP of New York.  
H.R. 1504: Mr. SERRANO.  
H.R. 1507: Mrs. MALONEY.  
H.R. 1509: Mr. BOOZMAN.  
H.R. 1520: Mrs. BLACKBURN.  
H.R. 1521: Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. SPACE, Mr. BOUSTANY, Ms. FOXX, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. MELANCON, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. TIBERI, and Mr. HOLDEN.  
H.R. 1544: Mr. STARK.  
H.R. 1547: Mr. GORDON of Tennessee, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. ROSS, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. LATHAM, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. KINGSTON, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. DENT, Mr. ARCURI, and Mr. GERLACH.  
H.R. 1550: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. FUDGE, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, and Mr. WILSON of Ohio.  
H.R. 1551: Mr. ABERCROMBIE.  
H.R. 1552: Mr. HILL, Mr. KAGEN, Mr. PERRIELLO, Mr. MINNICK, Mr. NYE, Mr. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. LANCE, and Mr. MITCHELL.  
H.R. 1558: Mr. HARE, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. SUTTON, Mr. COHEN, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Ms. LEE of California, and Ms. SHEA-PORTER.  
H.R. 1571: Mrs. SCHMIDT.  
H.R. 1580: Mr. TONKO, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. SESTAK, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. MCMAHON, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mrs. DAHLKEMPER, Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Ms. BORDALLO.  
H.R. 1584: Mr. ANDREWS.  
H.R. 1587: Mr. PAUL, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. UPTON, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, and Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN.  
H.R. 1588: Mr. MARSHALL and Mr. CALVERT.  
H.R. 1591: Mr. RODRIGUEZ and Mr. MCCLINTOCK.  
H.R. 1597: Mr. PERRIELLO and Mr. MOORE of Kansas.  
H.R. 1600: Mr. EDWARDS of Texas, Mr. WOLF, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.  
H.R. 1619: Mr. ABERCROMBIE.  
H.R. 1622: Mrs. BLACKBURN.  
H.R. 1625: Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. WU, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. WEXLER, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. PETRI, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. GORDON of Tennessee, and Mr. BISHOP of Utah.  
H.R. 1633: Mr. BARROW, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, and Mr. ROGERS of Michigan.  
H.R. 1638: Mr. GOODLATTE.  
H.R. 1660: Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. BARTLETT, and Mr. CARTER.  
H.R. 1669: Mr. EDWARDS of Texas, Mr. JOHN-SON of Georgia, and Mr. CLAY.  
H.R. 1676: Mr. COHEN.  
H.R. 1683: Mr. PAYNE.  
H.R. 1684: Mr. PLATTS and Mr. WESTMORELAND.  
H.R. 1685: Mr. BISHOP of New York.  
H.R. 1688: Mr. HALL of New York.  
H.R. 1690: Ms. LEE of California.  
H.R. 1693: Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.  
H.R. 1699: Mr. DOYLE.  
H.R. 1701: Mr. PASCRELL.  
H.R. 1705: Ms. SPIER, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.  
H.R. 1723: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. FARR, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. Griffith, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. FILNER, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. HINCHEY, and Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.  
H.R. 1740: Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. WOLF, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. LOBIONDO.  
H.R. 1741: Mr. CONYERS, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. FATTAH, and Mr. COHEN.  
H.R. 1751: Ms. LEE of California, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. HOLT, Mr. WEINER, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. ORTIZ, Ms. ESHOO, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. CLEAVER, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.  
H.R. 1764: Mr. CONYERS.  
H.R. 1765: Mr. MOORE of Kansas.  
H.R. 1770: Mr. COSTA, Mr. ALTMIRE, and Ms. TITUS.  
H.R. 1776: Mr. PAYNE and Mr. MASSA.  
H.R. 1788: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi and Mr. PLATTS.  
H.R. 1796: Mr. SHULER and Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan.  
H.R. 1799: Mr. PUTNAM and Mr. BARROW.  
H.R. 1802: Mrs. BACHMANN and Mr. MACK.  
H.R. 1826: Mr. GRAYSON, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. WELCH, Mr. HIMES, and Mr. MAFFEI.  
H.R. 1827: Mr. FILNER and Mrs. TAUSCHER.  
H.R. 1831: Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona, Mr. SPACE, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. BARROW, Mr. REHBERG, and Mr. BOUCHER.  
H.R. 1835: Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. ROSS, Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, Mr. SIREs, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Mr. PAUL.  
H.R. 1836: Mr. MASSA and Mr. PAULSEN.  
H.R. 1841: Mr. MAFFEI.  
H.R. 1844: Mr. KING of New York and Mr. MCGOVERN.  
H.R. 1847: Mr. HOLDEN.  
H.R. 1855: Mr. HARE and Mr. RYAN of Ohio.  
H.R. 1862: Ms. WOOLSEY.  
H.R. 1873: Mr. STARK.  
H.R. 1874: Mr. GUTIERREZ.  
H.R. 1884: Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. HARE, and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.  
H.R. 1893: Mr. PAULSEN.  
H.R. 1910: Mr. MORAN of Virginia and Ms. BORDALLO.  
H.R. 1913: Mr. CAPUANO, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. COHEN, Mr. HARE, Mr. FILNER, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. MAFFEI, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. HOLT, Mr. SIREs, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.  
H.R. 1920: Mr. MCCOTTER and Mr. POE of Texas.  
H.R. 1921: Mr. SESTAK.  
H.R. 1922: Mr. SESTAK.  
H.R. 1923: Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. CONAWAY, and Mr. WESTMORELAND.  
H.R. 1926: Mr. ELLISON.  
H.R. 1927: Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. ALTMIRE, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. CAPPs, and Mr. WOLF.  
H.R. 1928: Ms. KAPTUR and Ms. SHEA-PORTER.  
H.R. 1932: Ms. DELAURo, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Ms. BALDWIN.  
H.R. 1941: Mr. FILNER and Mr. FRANKS of Arizona.  
H.R. 1960: Mr. MACK.  
H.R. 1964: Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. TOWNS, and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.  
H.R. 1976: Mr. WAXMAN.  
H.J. Res. 12: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia and Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan.  
H.J. Res. 41: Mr. BARTON of Texas.  
H. Con. Res. 15: Mr. MEEKS of New York and Mr. BACA.  
H. Con. Res. 24: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida and Mr. RANGEL.  
H. Con. Res. 74: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia and Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.  
H. Con. Res. 98: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, and Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.  
H. Con. Res. 99: Mr. GRIJALVA.  
H. Res. 57: Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, and Mr. SMITH of Washington.  
H. Res. 109: Mr. MINNICK, Ms. BORDALLO, and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.  
H. Res. 111: Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. LATOURETTE, and Mr. DEFAZIO.  
H. Res. 156: Mr. POE of Texas.  
H. Res. 175: Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. MCCOTTER, and Mr. MANZULLO.  
H. Res. 185: Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. SHULER.  
H. Res. 199: Mr. BURTON of Indiana and Mr. JONES.  
H. Res. 215: Mr. NADLER of New York.  
H. Res. 230: Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. FALCOMAVAGA, Mr. INGLIS, Mr. ENGEL, and Ms. WATSON.  
H. Res. 244: Mr. TURNER.  
H. Res. 247: Mr. NYE.  
H. Res. 248: Mr. LATTa and Ms. KILROY.  
H. Res. 251: Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania.  
H. Res. 252: Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. SCHWARTZ, and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.  
H. Res. 254: Mrs. LOWEY and Mr. KUCINICH.  
H. Res. 259: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Ms. WATSON, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. GORDON of Tennessee, Mr. PERRIELLO, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. WOLF, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.  
H. Res. 260: Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. FARR, Ms. KILROY, and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.  
H. Res. 267: Mr. ROHRABACHER and Mr. BOREN.  
H. Res. 270: Mr. CALVERT, Mr. JONES, and Mr. PUTNAM.  
H. Res. 283: Mr. HOLT.  
H. Res. 285: Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BERKLEY, and Mr. COHEN.  
H. Res. 291: Mr. WHITFIELD, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. BARTLETT, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. SPRATT.  
H. Res. 300: Mr. MASSA, Mr. ARCURI, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. MAFFEI, and Mr. KING of New York.  
H. Res. 311: Mr. GRAYSON, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. SESTAK, Mr. MELANCON, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. DENT, Ms. LEE of California, and Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.  
H. Res. 329: Mr. REYES, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. MCCAUL, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. KLINE of Minnesota, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. AKIN, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. ELLSWORTH, Mr. SESTAK, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. FALLIN, and Mr. JONES.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

The amendment to be offered by Representative Bart Gordon, or a designee, to H.R. 1145, the National Water Research and Development Initiative Act of 2009, does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9(d), 9(e), or 9(f) of Rule XXI.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 1214: Mr. GRIJALVA.  
H.R. 1255: Mr. GRIJALVA.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

26. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the Detroit Board of Education, relative to A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE REQUEST OF THE UNITED STATES FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FOR FINANCIAL RELIEF AND SUPPORT OF CONTINUED EDU-

CATION WITHIN THE CITY OF DETROIT; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

DISCHARGE PETITIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XV, the following discharge petition was filed:

*[Omitted from the Record of March 26, 2009]*

Petition 1. March 23, 2009, by Mr. ROBERT E. LATTA on the bill (H.R. 581), was signed by the following Members: ROBERT E. LATTA.

*[Omitted from the Record of April 2, 2009]*

Petition 2. March 31, 2009, by Mr. JOHN R. CARTER on the bill (H.R. 735), was signed by the following Members: JOHN R. CARTER and STEVE KING.