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No. 60

## House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m.

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer: "After the earthquake came fire, but the Lord was not in the fire. And after the fire came a gentle whisper. When Elijah heard it, he pulled his cloak over his face and went out and stood at the mouth of the cave."

You, O Lord, are the subtle inspiration hidden in our deepest instincts to seek out goodness and love and content us with the whisper of truth and presence.

Lord, if we desire You to be a part of our busy lives we need to find some cave of aloneness where we can heed Your voice and ponder Your Word with a clean heart.

Enable us and our children not to be afraid of silence.

Only from silence can come the depth of expression, the wellspring of beautiful and common language that will help us interpret all the sounds of our noisy world.

Lord, help us to keep silent so that we can listen better. Help us to abide in the silence of prayer so prayer can live in us, now, and forever. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

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

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

### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HARE) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. HARE 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.

### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain up to five 1-minutes on each side of the aisle.

### HONORING EDGAR MAY

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

Mr. WELCH. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a Vermonter who has dedicated his life to serving others, one who's made an impact nationally and internationally, but most importantly, in his hometown of Springfield, Vermont.

Edgar May has worn many hats in his life, Pulitzer Prize winning journalist, a leader in President Johnson's War on Poverty, and a top administrator in the Peace Corps under Sargent Shriver.

I came to know Edgar May when we served together in the Vermont State Senate, where we reminded colleagues every day of our obligation to be there for average Vermonters. He earned tremendous respect for his ability to solve difficult problems, to temper emerging feuds and, most importantly, for the profound decency at the core of all his work.

Edgar has devoted his recent years to providing the people of Springfield with something they thought they'd never have, a downtown recreation center at the site of an old machine tool plant, a resource for all people of all ages and all incomes. The Southern Vermont Health and Recreation Center is a symbol of Springfield's quiet but confident determination to continue reviving one of Vermont's proudest cities. Its creation is a testament to Edgar May's perseverance and his devotion to his city, his State and country.

### NEW EMPLOYEE VERIFICATION ACT

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

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Last night my colleague GABBY GIFFORDS of Arizona and I re-introduced our work site enforcement bill, the New Employee Verification Act, H.R. 2028, or NEVA. Our bill would create the Nation's first mandatory employment verification system for all U.S. employers.

The act achieves three important objectives. It ensures a legal work force, it safeguards workers' identities, and it protects Social Security.

Employers want, need and deserve a reliable employee verification system, and we want to give it to them.

Now's the time for the Congress to create a new way forward that prevents illegal immigrants from taking jobs from American citizens. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor H.R. 2028. When immigration reform happens this year, this bill ought to be part of it.

### OPPOSING THE PANAMA AND COLOMBIA FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS

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

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I rise this morning to respond to recent comments made by the United States Trade Representative, Ambassador Kirk, regarding the Panama and Colombia Free Trade Agreements.

In addition to the tax haven and money laundering issues with Panama, and the fact that Colombia remains the most violent country for trade unionists in the world, it would be a mistake to pursue these two unfair trade agreements as we attempt to recover from

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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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the worst economic crisis since the Great Depression.

Our economy began this downward spiral as a result of irresponsible trade policies that have outsourced millions of good-paying American jobs. With the unemployment rate at 8.5 percent, the last thing our economy can afford is more of the same.

I intend to work with the Obama administration and my colleagues in Congress to forge a new direction on trade that addresses the devastation caused by NAFTA and, instead, creates jobs and grows industry in the United States.

#### AMERICANS HAVE THE RIGHT TO PROTEST

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

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. Speaker, last week I joined thousands of citizens in my district to protest the reckless disregard Washington has shown for the taxpayers of this Nation and their hard-earned dollars.

People are angry, they are frustrated, and they feel that Washington is not listening, so they came together to protest in the same manner as our forefathers. Their message was simple. Stop spending our money, taxing our families and borrowing against the future of our children.

How did the media and our Democrat leaders here in Washington respond? They were dismissive.

The Speaker of the House, in fact, referred to this grassroots effort as Astroturf.

At the same time, Homeland Security released a report labeling political opponents of the administration as potential terrorists. The right of citizens to speak out against their party in power is at the heart of our democracy.

For a party that carps about bipartisanship and freedom of speech, the Democrat leadership should back their words with actions.

#### RESET THE COURSE ON TRADE POLICY

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

Mr. MICHAUD. Mr. Speaker, United States Trade Representative Ron Kirk said this week that the administration wants to move forward with the Bush-negotiated Panama and Colombia Free Trade Agreement "sooner rather than later." This is absolutely outrageous and a serious mistake, and contrary to what the President campaigned on.

Why would we be moving forward on a trade agreement negotiated by President Bush during a time where our economy is struggling? This makes no sense whatsoever. It does not represent a new model on trade. It represents a recycled model that doesn't work.

At home, people are furious about these trade deals. During the economic

downturn, do we really want to push forward a Bush-negotiated free trade agreement? I believe the American people deserve more. I believe they demand more from their elected officials.

We have a historic opportunity with a new administration to reset the course of trade policy. I look forward to working with the administration to change the course of direction.

#### LAST FIRE ALARM FOR FIREFIGHTERS JAMES HARLOW, SR. AND DAMION HOBBS

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the safety of our Nation's citizens often depends on the courageous Americans who choose to serve as firefighters. They answer the sound of the alarm every day to protect and to serve.

On April 12, 2009, two Texas firemen were killed in the line of duty while rushing into a burning home to look for an elderly couple. Captain James Arthur Harlow, Sr. and Firefighter Damion Jon Hobbs both served at Houston Fire Station Number 26.

Captain Harlow served 29 years at the Houston Fire Department. He was married to Debbie, and a wonderful father and grandfather. He also liked to hunt and to fish.

Firefighter Hobbs served our country for 10 years in the United States Army, where he just recently returned from Iraq to join the Houston Fire Department. He left behind parents, siblings and his longtime girlfriend, Crystal. The fire that took his life was his very first alarm call.

Mr. Speaker, our country is better because of remarkable Americans that risk their lives to protect us from harm. Firefighters rush to the sound of the alarm to fight the fires that destroy our communities and threaten lives of citizens. Two of those firefighters, James Harlow, Sr. and Damion Hobbs, gave their lives in that sacred duty.

And that's just the way it is.

#### LAS VEGAS SUN PULITZER PRIZE

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

Ms. TITUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Las Vegas Sun and reporter Alexandra Berzon for the top-notch reporting that carried them and earned them the prestigious Pulitzer Prize for public service earlier this week.

Alexandra's investigation into the deaths of construction workers on the Las Vegas Strip, combined with the efforts of editorial writers, Matt Huffman and David Clayton brought attention to this serious issue and resulted in critical safety reforms that will save lives in Nevada.

Nine workers had died on the job when Alexandra wrote her first of more

than 50 stories chronicling the dangers construction workers face when safety is sacrificed for speed or profit. Her findings will be very valuable to Congress as the Education and Labor Committee examines this issue further.

The first Pulitzer for the Las Vegas Sun is a momentous occasion for the paper and for our community, so I, again, congratulate the Sun and Alexandra for earning journalism's highest honor.

□ 1015

#### FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY

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

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Yesterday, the Savings Recovery Act, legislation designed to help Americans rebuild their retirement, college and personal savings, was introduced. This legislation will make it easier for Americans to save more for their retirement by increasing the contribution and catch-up limits for individuals and families. It will restore college savings by extending the existing credit for contributions made to college savings accounts. The Savings Recovery Act will ensure workers retain control over their hard-earned 401(k)s, not the Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, the American people need more than just lip service when it comes to their futures. They need real solutions, solutions which come from empowering the public, not from racking up more debt.

I urge my colleagues to support the Savings Recovery Act.

#### HONORING THE MEMORY OF SANDRA CANTU

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

Mr. MCNERNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Sandra Cantu, a child whose life was tragically cut short. Eight-year-old Sandra lived in Tracy, California, a town I am honored to represent.

Now known as "Tracy's precious angel," Sandra was a cheerful, friendly girl whose joyful life was evident whether she was doing cartwheels or playing on the jungle gym. She brightened the lives of everyone she came into contact with, even those who never met her, as was seen in the number of people at her memorial last week.

Her horrific kidnapping and death are a tragedy beyond description. No parent should have to experience the loss of a child, especially at such a young age.

I am touched by the outpouring of support for Sandra's family from the Tracy residents and for the tireless work of the Tracy Police Department.

Sandra Cantu will be missed, and I join those who grieve as we celebrate her short life.

#### THE REAL COST OF CAP-AND-TRADE LEGISLATION

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

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, this week, House Democrats begin hearings on so-called "cap-and-trade" legislation. It is their legislative response to concerns over global climate change. Even former Vice President Al Gore will testify tomorrow here on Capitol Hill. But as many around the country and in this body are realizing, there are a lot of inconvenient truths about the cap-and-trade bill.

The Democrat plan actually caps growth and trades jobs, and the truth is this cap-and-trade legislation is essentially an economic declaration of war on the Midwest by liberals in Washington, D.C., and it must be opposed.

Under the Democratic plan, estimates suggest the average American household could face more than \$3,000 a year in higher energy costs, and people in the Midwest, like us in Indiana, will bear the largest burden. Even the President, as candidate, said, "Under my plan of cap-and-trade, electricity rates would necessarily skyrocket." We can only estimate these numbers, Mr. Speaker, because the Democratic plan includes no numbers.

The truth is the American people deserve to know what all this is going to cost. The Democrats and the Congress need to come clean about the cost of their cap-and-trade bill, and when they do, this Congress and the American people will reject it.

#### PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1145, NATIONAL WATER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE ACT OF 2009

Mr. ARCURI. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 352 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

##### H. RES. 352

*Resolved*, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1145) to implement a National Water Research and Development Initiative, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived except those arising under clause 9 or 10 of rule XXI. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Science and Technology. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under

the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Science and Technology now printed in the bill. The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read. All points of order against the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute are waived except those arising under clause 10 of rule XXI. Notwithstanding clause 11 of rule XVIII, no amendment to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be in order except those printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such amendments are waived except those arising under clause 9 or 10 of rule XXI. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. Any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommend with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. ARCURI. Mr. Speaker, for purposes of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART). All time yielded during consideration of the rule is for debate only.

##### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ARCURI. I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous materials into the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 352 provides for a structured rule for consideration of H.R. 1145, the National Water Research and Development Initiative Act of 2009.

Among the many challenges we face, none is more elemental than protecting our water. Increases in population, growing energy demands and shifting weather patterns jeopardize water supplies across the country. Water is essential and irreplaceable, but many Americans are unaware that many supplies across the country are at risk.

It is critical that we coordinate the efficient use of water resources and maintain water quality. Competent water management is essential if we are to meet the competing needs of

transportation, industry, agriculture, recreation, and power production, but currently more than 20 Federal agencies carry out research and development on some aspect of water supply, water quality or water management.

H.R. 1145 would address this issue by creating a National Water Research and Development Initiative to improve Federal, State and local government activities related to water research and development. The bill would improve coordination on Federal research by establishing an interagency committee to ensure Federal agencies work together on critical water issues.

A lack of coordination and competing interests frequently strain agencies and local communities tasked with managing a limited water supply. A perfect example of this problem can be found in my district in Upstate New York, where the Hinckley Reservoir supplies water for 130,000 residents in my hometown of Utica and for the outlying areas; but as with most bodies of water, the reservoir serves multiple uses, not just as a source of drinking water but as a source of hydropower and a water supply for the canal and a recreational site.

After years of battle between the local water authority and the State canal corporation over rights to the water, a couple of summers ago, the Hinckley Reservoir drained to within 3 feet of disrupting the water supply. That was not because of a lack of water. That has never been the issue. Rather, it was the lack of a cogent water policy and agreement by the conflicting interests. The low reservoir level impacted hydropower generation at a local power facility, and it jeopardized drinking water safety. A situation like this is unacceptable, especially when there is a large amount of water available. It is critical that we put measures in place resolving the conflicting objectives and poor communication between agencies.

This underlying bill and the water census it creates is the first step in that process for similar situations that exist, not only in New York State but around the country. That is why I'm offering an amendment that will require the interagency committee created by this bill to study competing water supply uses and how different uses interact and impact each other. Our water supply is invaluable in so many ways, not only for consumption but for the generation of electricity, for the production of food, for transportation, and for recreation, just to name a few. We must be sure to balance these competing interests in an efficient and equitable way.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support the National Water Research and Development Initiative Act. I hope that my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will continue to support it as well.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my friend, the gentleman from

New York (Mr. ARCURI), for the time, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Water is the most essential and basic natural resource to sustain life. The single greatest factor that has contributed most to the spread of public health in the United States is access to clean water. Across the country, approximately 40 billion gallons of water are used each day for industrial purposes, for home landscaping, for personal hygiene, for thirst, and for many other uses. The average American uses about 100 gallons of water per day.

As our cities and communities continue to expand, one of the greatest challenges faced by local governments is finding ways to sustain adequate clean water supplies to meet the growing demand. However, our knowledge about water resources and conservation is based on research conducted in the middle of the last century. The underlying legislation being brought to the floor now, the National Water Research and Development Initiative Act, will help bring our knowledge of water resources into this century by coordinating national research and development efforts to ensure adequate water supplies through greater efficiency and conservation programs.

Specifically, the bill establishes an interagency committee to develop a national water research and assessment plan in coordination with State, local and tribal governments, and it will also coordinate all research development data and other activities related to water, and it will ensure the optimal use of resources and expertise by avoiding duplicity through better intergovernmental cooperation.

I had the privilege during the last district work period of meeting with constituents throughout my district about issues that matter to them. No one mentioned anything related to this bill. It's an important bill; it's an important issue, but there are other issues that are much more pressing, issues that, I think, we should be debating, instead of spending an entire week on a water bill that enjoys absolute consensus, bipartisan support in this Congress. We should be working on issues that really matter the most to our constituents—the pressing and critical issues Americans deal with on a daily basis. For example, we could be working to help the people of our great Nation to rebuild their retirement, college and personal savings accounts.

Earlier this week, the Inspector General of the Treasury Department released a report confirming the lack of oversight and accounting of taxpayer money in the TARP program. By the way, in my almost 17 years here, Mr. Speaker, there is no vote that I'm happier to have cast a "no" on than for that of the TARP program. I knew the future would be lined with scandal. Less than one-half of 1 percent of that TARP program has gone to the State that I'm honored to represent, really Ground Zero in the housing crisis,

Florida. Less than one-half of 1 percent. Wall Street was more than taken care of. Yet, troubled assets, that was what we were told was the purpose of that legislation, troubled assets recovery. I don't think one troubled asset has been purchased.

□ 1030

Those are the kinds of issues we should be dealing with.

So the question I would ask you, why doesn't the majority address those critical issues? For example, bring forth legislation to increase transparency in that TARP program.

Water is an important issue, but we could bring it here summarily on suspension. It doesn't need to take a week of the precious time of this Congress.

By the time we finish debating this rule, Mr. Speaker—there is a clock there over your head and we see the minutes passing—the Federal Government will have spent over \$400 million just during the minutes that have ticked during this debate. That's four times what President Obama has asked his Cabinet to cut earlier this week. We could have spent this time helping cut Federal waste and reducing the debt being piled on our children and their children. It's another example of the issues that we should be debating in this Congress.

Yet, instead of addressing the challenges that confront the American people, the majority has chosen to devote precious floor time and, in effect, to take an entire congressional week to consider a noncontroversial water bill. That's the way this majority has chosen to run Congress.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ARCURI. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from the Rules Committee for his passionate statement, but I have to disagree with respect to talking about water as an issue that isn't as important as other issues.

Clearly, we have many important issues facing this country, but in the past 2 weeks that I was home, I did 11 town hall meetings, and I can tell you that water came up in every single town hall meeting, whether it was ensuring that the water purity, the ground water purity was safe in the southern part of my district where they are doing hydraulic fracking for natural gas in the shale or whether it is using excessive amounts in hydro plants with the Hinckley Dam that I just spoke of, or whether it is lowering the level of Seneca Lake to feed hydro plants in the Finger Lakes.

People are concerned. And I would submit that other needs and other uses of water are very important. Other things that we do here in Congress are critically important, but nothing is more important than keeping the water that we drink clean and fresh. That is the number one resource of our country, that is the most important thing that we, as a Nation, have, and that is keeping our water supply clean. People talk about how important oil is,

and clearly it is. But water is, without a doubt, the most important commodity, resource that we have. We can't live without water, and, therefore, it is the most important thing.

I have already discussed the competing uses of hydro recreation and economic development and water use in my district in one end of it. But as I said, there are other parts of my district, as well, and the Finger Lakes region that are very concerning.

Seneca Lake is the second deepest lake in North America, yet they still encounter safety concerns because the lake levels are going down. Now, not only is that important again for recreation, for hydropower, for water use, for drinking water use, but the level of the lake is going down. It's the water source for the Seneca Falls Power Company. It's located on the Seneca-Cayuga Canal. And at this point, 1 inch of the lake level of Seneca Lake is roughly about 1.2 billion gallons of water, and yet the lake level is down several inches. A number of different State and Federal agencies are involved in the management of the water at Seneca Lake, and yet no one can come together on what the cause is and how to regulate the amount of outflow from the lake.

What is amazing is we have all of these competing uses for a finite amount of water, and yet the agencies that oversee these uses act more like competitors rather than competitive stewards of a very scarce resource.

We need this bill to study how using water for one of these purposes impacts or limits the use of other purposes. That is what is critical. There is nothing more important than our good stewardship of our resource of water.

Seneca Lake, Hinckley Reservoir, two issues in my district alone, and that's just one small congressional district. There are 435 in the country, all with similar issues. To maximize the benefits, we need to make sure we are using the water in the best way. And therefore, Mr. Speaker, I think that it is necessary that we pass this rule and the underlying bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I reiterate, water is important, but to have taken an entire week of congressional time on this bill when the American people are facing so many challenges is not appropriate.

At this time, I yield 4 minutes to my distinguished colleague, the great leader in this Congress from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER).

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this rule and this legislation as well, the National Water Resource and Development Initiative Act.

As a Representative of Michigan, the Great Lakes State, water issues of all varieties are very important to all of my constituents. The Great Lakes are fully one-fifth, or 20 percent, of the

world's freshwater drinking supply, and certainly that makes them a natural resource unparalleled on the planet.

This legislation, which would establish a national committee to study our Nation's water needs and to make recommendations for a comprehensive national water strategy, sounds very good and very noncontroversial at first blush. But whenever a national water policy is first discussed, we in Michigan and the Great Lakes Basin get very nervous. And whether it is due to population expansion and to dryer areas of the Nation in the South or the West or global warming or whatever, water is going to be a very important need for many in the 21st century.

In fact, just last year, Mr. Speaker, Business Week magazine did a cover story about why the great oilman T. Boone Pickens thinks water is actually the new oil. As a result of these challenges, some have begun to promote the idea of a natural water policy to deal with these challenges, and attention will undoubtedly turn to the places that have freshwater like the Great Lakes. There have been numerous examples of this over the decades on both sides of the aisle here. But let me illustrate a recent one.

During the 2008 Presidential campaign, New Mexico Governor Bill Richardson, who was then running for President, told the Las Vegas Sun, "I want a national water policy. We need a dialogue between the States to deal with issues like water conservation, water reuse technology, water delivery, and water production." And he went on to say, "States like Wisconsin are awash with water."

Fortunately, in order to prevent efforts by others to divert Great Lakes water outside the Basin, last fall we enacted the Great Lakes Compact, which reserves for the Governors of the Great Lakes States the opportunity to regulate diversions of water from the Great Lakes Basin. The compact bans new and increased diversions of water outside the Great Lakes Basin with only limited, highly regulated exceptions, and it establishes a framework for each State and the two provinces in Canada to enact laws protecting the Basin. And after being ratified by the Great Lakes State, the compact passed this House last September by a vote of 390-25, and the Senate actually passed it under unanimous consent, was then signed into law by then-President Bush.

In order to ensure that this new water initiative does not infringe on the principles associated with the Great Lakes Compact, I offered an amendment to the Rules Committee yesterday. Regrettably, it was not made in order. Quite simply, my amendment would have prevented the interagency committee, the National Water Initiative Coordination Office, the National Water Research and Assessment Plan from considering or promoting policies that would undermine

or interfere with the principles of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Basin Water Resources Compact.

The Great Lakes, as I said, are the very identity of my State of Michigan and all of us in the Great Lakes Basin, and we all take their care very seriously. My constituents will not abide even the prospect of a diversion of the Great Lakes water to other areas of the country where growth is beginning to outstrip their resources. And some might argue that the Great Lakes Compact provides all of the protections that we need.

I do agree that there are very strong protections in the compact, but I also fear that everything is subject to change. And while I am not suggesting that this legislation aims to divert Great Lakes water, it also does nothing to protect them or to protect and prohibit diversion either. Such protections would make, certainly, my constituents and all the people that live in the Great Lakes Basin much more comfortable with the establishment of a national water policy. And since those protections are not included in this legislation, Mr. Speaker, I will be opposing both this rule and the bill.

Mr. ARCURI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlelady from Michigan for her insightful comments and certainly her strong leadership on protecting what I believe to be the greatest natural resource not only in America but also in North America and our water supply.

I would inquire if the other side has any other speakers.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. No, we do not.

I thank my friend for the handling of the rule on this important matter.

Mr. Speaker, I would simply reiterate that while this issue is of great importance, there are many other issues facing this Nation, and for this entire week for this Congress to have done nothing else during this entire week is really unfortunate and it shows the manner in which the majority of this Congress, the leadership of the majority of this Congress is running this Congress, and the American people are finding out. They are discovering it.

We have no further speakers. At this time, I yield back the balance of our time.

Mr. ARCURI. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Florida (Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART) for his management of this rule.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I would like to thank Chairman GORDON for working to bring this important piece of legislation to the floor. As I said earlier, there really is nothing more important or elemental than our water and our water supply. We must manage it wisely. There is just too much at stake if we do not. I believe this bill is going to go a long way towards improving the way we manage our most precious natural resource and ensure that it is clean, safe, and abundant for future generations.

I urge a "yes" vote on the previous question and on the rule.

I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill, H.R. 1145.

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

There was no objection.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has agreed to a concurrent resolution of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 18. Concurrent resolution supporting the goals and ideals of World Malaria Day, and reaffirming United States leadership and support for efforts to combat malaria.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 106-398, as amended by Public Law 108-7, in accordance with the qualifications specified under section 1238(b)(3)(E) of Public Law 106-398, and upon the recommendation of the Republican Leader, in consultation with the ranking members of the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the Senate Committee on Finance, the Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, appoints the following individuals to the United States-China Economic Security Review Commission:

Dennis Shea of Virginia, for a term expiring December 31, 2010.

Robin Cleveland of Virginia, for a term expiring December 31, 2010, vice Mark Esper of Virginia.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 106-286, the Chair, on behalf of the President of the Senate, and after consultation with the Majority Leader, appoints the following members to serve on the Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China:

The Senator from Montana (Mr. BAUCUS).

The Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN).

The Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN).

The Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN), Chairman.

The Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN).

#### NATIONAL WATER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE ACT OF 2009

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 352 and rule

XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 1145.

□ 1044

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 1145) to implement a National Water Research and Development Initiative, and for other purposes, with Ms. SPEIER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time.

The gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GORDON) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. GORDON Tennessee asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Madam Chair, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1145, the National Water Research and Development Initiative Act of 2009.

Thirty-six States expect to experience significant water shortages by the year 2013. Diminished supplies of water and intense competition for limited resources are forcing local water agencies to make tough decisions on water allocations and limiting access to needed water by businesses and families.

When severe water shortages occur, the economic impact is substantial. In 2007, the Tennessee Valley Authority was forced to shut down a nuclear reactor due to a lack of acceptable cooling water in the Tennessee River. According to a report from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, each of the eight water shortages over the past 20 years from drought and heat waves resulted in \$1 billion or more in monetary losses. The Association of California Water Agencies reported in April of 2008 that California is now losing income and jobs due to the State's water supply crisis.

Over 20 Federal agencies carry out research and development on some aspect of water supply, water quality, or water management. Despite spending millions of dollars on research at each of these agencies, an increase in the number of water shortages and emerging conflicts over water supply suggest that we are still inadequately prepared to address the Nation's water management issue.

A new commitment is necessary to ensure that the United States can meet the water challenges over the next 20 years and onward. As chairman of the Science and Technology Committee, I have tasked the committee with advancing this issue through hearings and with legislation to address techno-

logical and strategic deficiencies at the Federal level. Our committee held hearings in 2008 and 2009 to examine the problems associated with dwindling water supplies across the Nation and to receive testimony as to how the Federal Government can help meet these challenges.

I am proud of the bipartisan support and collaboration that resulted in H.R. 1145. Ranking Member RALPH HALL has been a champion of produced water utilization legislation, and this bill incorporates research to pursue the goals established in his bill, H.R. 469. We are happy to accept constructive amendments from other Members of the minority, and the bill was reported out of the committee in a strong bipartisan manner.

H.R. 1145 will coordinate national research and development efforts on water and provide a clear path forward to ensure adequate water supplies for generations to come. This bill will ensure that we have an effective national water strategy that uses Federal research and development dollars efficiently and eliminates redundant programs.

H.R. 1145 has been endorsed by the National Beverage Association, by the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, Water Innovations Alliance, the National Resource Defense Council, Water Environment Research Foundation, the Council of Scientific Society Presidents, Food and Water Watch, Water Research Foundation, Alliance Environmental, and Clean Water Action.

In tough economic times, it is imperative that we use every dollar we spend effectively. Coordination of Federal agencies, activities, and strong partnerships with the State, local and tribal governments will ensure that Federal programs are focused on areas of greatest concern and that our efforts are complementary and effective.

I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

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

Mr. HALL of Texas. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The National Water Research and Development Initiative Act is the Science and Technology Committee's response to a lot of recommendations that were made by the country's top scientists on water research and development.

Our water supply is of vital importance to the health and well-being of our Nation, and this bill, as passed out of the committee and the good work that was done in the committee, demonstrates an effort on both sides to address concerns over water research.

No State is immune to water problems, whether there is too little of it or an overabundance of it. Yet in the last quarter century, our knowledge of water resources has been based on research that was conducted in the middle of the last century. While I support the concept behind the National Water Research and Development Initiative

Act, issues remain that need to be further addressed.

I am still convinced that several provisions of H.R. 1145 may duplicate provisions found in H.R. 146, the Omnibus Public Lands Act of 2009, specifically the SECURE Water Act. We have to be mindful to ensure that these two bills complement each other and do not create additional bureaucratic burdens on water research efforts.

In addition to the concerns of repetitious Federal efforts, I am cognizant that the complex responsibility for developing and managing the Nation's water resources are shared between Federal, State, local, even tribal and private interests. Several Federal water laws have recognized States as having primacy over the allocation and use of water. This notion has been further reinforced by Supreme Court decisions. Therefore, we have to be very careful not to undermine the historical responsibility of State and local governments on managing their water resources. It is vitally important that the authorities given in this bill do not supersede or replicate efforts of these at the levels that I have just laid out.

Furthermore, I am concerned that the vague nature and description of the "National Water Census" in this bill may be a step toward federalizing groundwater, surface water, and other water resources normally managed by State and local entities. To that end, we offered and passed an amendment in committee to ensure State, local and tribal participation in coordination efforts. Previous efforts to organize water research and management have been generalized in what they call "top-down" agendas, with little or no participation from the States or local levels. The intent of this amendment was to encourage a true dialogue between the levels of government.

I am pleased that the chairman included language in the bill expanding the Energy-Intensive Industries Program established in the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 to include "research to develop water-efficient technologies that increase energy efficiency, including utilization of impaired water sources in production."

During the full committee markup, questions were posed about the definition of "impaired waters." These questions sought to clarify that impaired waters included water extracted during oil and gas exploration and production, also known as produced water. I applaud this effort and note that as a potentially significant source of water, the language of this bill should be interpreted to be inclusive of all sources of nonpotable water.

As we move forward with today's debate on H.R. 1145, I would like to commend the many Members who offered amendments in order to attempt to make this a better bill. However, there are several amendments that give me some concern. I am very hopeful that today's debate will address any apprehension and allow us to move the bill forward.

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

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Let me again thank Ranking Member HALL for his help in this bill. We have had a number of hearings over the last 2 years. We have had open forums, we have had witnesses that have presented their testimony. He outlined a variety of legitimate concerns that came about at the committee level, such as produced water and getting a better definition. It was a better bill because of his help, and I thank him for that.

Concerning the Public Lands Act, I will just point out, as I had earlier, that the Public Lands Act, which was in the other body, is an implementation legislation, where this is legislation for research.

With that, I now would like to yield to the gentlelady from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON) such time as she may consume, again, an important member of our committee.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, today I rise in support of H.R. 1145, the National Water Research and Development Initiative Act. This bill is of great interest to me, as I serve as Chair of the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment within the Transportation Committee.

My city of Dallas is a beautiful area with the Trinity River running through it. Protecting Dallas from flooding and ensuring the quality of the Trinity and surrounding environments are important to me and to my constituents.

Federally funded research on water is important to ensure an adequate supply of clean drinking water for our Nation. H.R. 1145 will ensure coordination among research programs at the different Federal agencies that support water research.

Whether the issue is storm water and flood mitigation, clean water, or watershed quality, investments in this area are critical. The type of research involves scientists who work in interdisciplinary teams, blending their individual talents in chemistry, microbial ecology, invertebrate biology, watershed ecology, and ecosystem modeling.

I want to thank Chairman GORDON for his leadership and Ranking Member HALL. I want to also thank him for incorporating amendments suggested by members of the committee, one including me.

I strongly support this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of the National Water Research and Development Initiative Act of 2009. I thank Chairman GORDON and the Committee for working hard to introduce this important legislation.

Demand for water resources has increased, while our management technology and infrastructure has essentially remained unchanged since the boom of water resource-related legislation in the 1970s and 1980s. In tandem with the rise in population and shift to different regions, the increase of water use by busi-

nesses, agriculture, and other interests demonstrates the need for this important legislation. The national population explosion has already begun to stress the water resources across the country. In Colorado alone, the population has grown by over 14 percent since 2000, a common theme across the Western states and the Southeast. Our nation is experiencing water supply and quality control challenges at all levels. This legislation ensures that current demand is met, that future supply is available, and that efforts requiring immediate attention are coordinated in an effective manner.

I am grateful that Chairman GORDON and the Committee saw fit to include the language of my amendment, which creates a pilot program that will serve as a national model for conservation through energy audits of water facilities. The Environmental Protection Agency will use this model to demonstrative the effectiveness of energy audits and implement similar programs throughout the country. I thank the Chairman and the Committee staff for recognizing this important priority.

The Congressional Budget Office indicates that if enacted, this legislation would cost \$8 million over the next four years. That equates to a mere 6 cents per American or 14 cents per average American family. According to an EPA study in 2002, "If capital investments remain at current levels, the potential gap between 2000 and 2019 would be approximately \$122 billion for wastewater infrastructure and \$102 billion for drinking water infrastructure." We are in a major economic crisis in this country. With increases in population over that same period expected to exponentially rise, inaction now could spell fiscal disaster for many communities for decades to come.

Many federally-coordinated programs have been enacted in the past with great success, including systems for forecasting floods and droughts and the development of water treatment and wastewater technologies, just to name a few. These have allowed our country to better manage and enhance our water resources. The legislation before us coordinates the activities of over 20 federal agencies currently charged with separately devising water resource policy, leading to less confusion over authority and implementation, which results in greater efficiency and savings for taxpayers.

Access to clean, reliable sources of water is a non-partisan issue. It affects every social, political, and economic class, affecting the prosperity and security of our communities. All Americans are looking to government to provide a forward-looking, scientifically based solution to a burgeoning problem.

We need a proactive approach to solving water resource issues in this country, one that addresses economic and environmental concerns. This bill will help ensure proper funding, maintenance, expansion, and enhancement of our conventional water and wastewater infrastructure, creating a greener, more energy efficient system for the future.

On behalf of my constituents in Colorado, and all Americans who elected us to protect their right to access to clean, reliable sources of fresh water, I urge my colleagues to vote "Yes" for this bill.

Mr. MATHESON. Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of H.R. 1145, the "National Water Research and Development Initiative Act." I am proud to support Chairman GORDON's legislation as a cosponsor of the bill. I thank the

Chairman, along with Chairman STUPAK and the Science Committee staff for bringing this bill to the floor. My home state of Utah is the second driest state in the nation. Over the past year, Utah has overcome a twelve year drought that threatened major industries in my district. This water shortage threatens recreation, tourism, ranching, and agriculture. All of these industries rely heavily on water usage.

This bill coordinates national research and development efforts on water and provides a clear path forward to ensure adequate water supplies for generations to come. It will help ensure that places like Utah have access to an effective national water strategy.

That is why I offered an amendment to this legislation in Committee which creates a data collection system to quantify and define the nation's water supply or the systems that produce this resource. I am pleased that my language is included in this bill.

This bill will help quantify water usage by allowing water users to share best practices and data in order to improve water resource management.

Utah's lack of water is a common story in the west and increasingly in other parts of the nation. The lack of water in Utah cripples economies and I am looking forward to working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to ensure this legislation is passed.

Thank you and I urge my colleagues to support this piece of legislation.

Mr. MINNICK. Mr. Chair, Idaho and the other Western states continue to deal with difficult water issues brought on by years of drought. We're tired of fighting over water, and we're ready for smart solutions to keep our cities strong, our drinking water clean and our crops healthy.

Today, the House will consider H.R. 1145, National Water Research and Development Initiative Act. This bill, sponsored by my colleague BART GORDON, coordinates research efforts on water and provides a clear path forward to ensure adequate water supplies for years to come.

My amendment will help our Nation better manage water by highlighting the usefulness of our nation's water research facilities and the need for these facilities to have what they need for groundbreaking research to help states like mine, where water issues are of great concern to every citizen.

Our nation depends on robust water research to help find better ways to manage shortages and severe droughts so that Idaho farmers, businesses and growing cities will have a dependable, clean water supply and so our energy backbone, the West's many power-producing dams, are able to function at optimum capacity. Research facilities compile data, coordinate with agencies, and provide the public with comprehensive information that will help us confront water issues as they arise. I urge my colleagues to support the manager's amendment to this bill that includes the Minnick of Idaho amendment.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support the National Water Research and Development Initiative Act.

There is a tendency to take the availability of clean drinking water for granted. Even in a state like Michigan, which is surrounded by water, we have become increasingly aware that the Great Lakes are a finite resource. To that end, the eight Great Lakes states came together last year and adopted a compact to

manage and protect the Lakes. With the approval of the Great Lakes Compact by Congress, at long last we closed the door to bulk diversion of Great Lakes water. The Compact also establishes a comprehensive management framework to protect this shared resource and requires Great Lake states to control their own large-scale water use.

In other parts of the Nation, it is clear that water supplies are under increasing stress. Drought, population increases; and growing demand has resulted in water shortages in many areas, and these shortages are expected to become more pronounced over time. Currently, more than 20 federal agencies carry out research on water, water quality, and water management. The bill before the House will begin to coordinate national research and development efforts on water to provide the tools and information to manage water resources more effectively.

I want to make clear that nothing in this legislation authorizes, encourages or mentions water diversion from the Great Lakes. That is off the table. What is under discussion today is better coordination of programs that already exist to improve federal activities on water, involving research, data collection, modeling, education and the development of technology to enhance water quality and supply. As much as any other region, the Great Lakes states stand to benefit from more effective use of federal water research and development dollars.

Let me also express my support for the amendment offered by Representatives KIRK and QUIGLEY which requires the National Water Research and Assessment Plan established in this legislation to include long-term projections of water levels and ice cover of major water bodies, especially the Great Lakes. The loss of winter ice on the Lakes results in faster evaporation of the water. We need better data to understand the decline of ice cover in the Great Lakes and the impact this decline has on water levels in the Lakes.

I urge my colleagues to support the legislation.

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. WELCH). All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in the bill shall be considered as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the 5-minute rule and shall be considered read.

The text of the committee amendment is as follows:

H.R. 1145

*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 "National Water Research and Development Initiative Act of 2009".

**SEC. 2. NATIONAL WATER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE.**

(a) **INITIATIVE AND PURPOSE.**—The President shall implement a National Water Research and Development Initiative (in this Act referred to as the "Initiative"). The purpose of the Initiative is to improve the Federal Government's role in designing and implementing Federal water re-

search, development, demonstration, data collection and dissemination, education, and technology transfer activities to address changes in water use, supply, and demand in the United States, including providing additional support to increase water supply through greater efficiency and conservation.

(b) **INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 3 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall establish, or designate, an interagency committee to implement the Initiative under subsection (a). The Office of Science and Technology Policy shall chair the interagency committee.

(2) **COMPOSITION.**—The interagency committee shall include a representative from each agency that conducts research related to water or has authority over resources that affect water supply, as well as a representative from the Office of Management and Budget.

(3) **FUNCTIONS OF THE INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE.**—The interagency committee shall—

(A) develop a National Water Research and Assessment Plan (in this Act referred to as the "plan") in accordance with subsection (c) and in coordination with State, local, and tribal governments;

(B) coordinate all Federal research, development, demonstration, data collection and dissemination, education, and technology transfer activities pertaining to water;

(C) encourage cooperation among Federal agencies and State, local, and tribal governments with respect to water-related research, development, and technological innovation activities to avoid duplication of effort and to ensure optimal use of resources and expertise;

(D) facilitate technology transfer, communication, and opportunities for information exchange with non-governmental organizations, State and local governments, tribal governments, industry, and other members of the stakeholder community through the office established in paragraph (4);

(E) provide guidance on outreach to minority serving institutions that are eligible institutions under section 371(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1067a(a)) to encourage such institutions to apply for funding opportunities specified in the plan;

(F) encourage cooperation between Federal agencies, State and local governments, and tribal governments to develop standard methods for collecting, managing, and disseminating data on water; and

(G) not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act and every 3 years thereafter—

(i) identify from each agency described in paragraph (2) the statutory or regulatory barriers preventing the use of any technology, technique, data collection method, or model that would contribute to greater availability of water resources in the United States through enhanced efficiency and conservation; and

(ii) submit a report of the findings from clause (i) to Congress.

(4) **NATIONAL WATER INITIATIVE COORDINATION OFFICE.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 3 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall establish a National Water Initiative Coordination Office (in this Act referred to as the "Office"), with full-time staff, to—

(i) provide technical and administrative support to the interagency committee;

(ii) serve as a point of contact on Federal water activities for government agencies, organizations, academia, industry, professional societies, and others to exchange technical and programmatic information; and

(iii) communicate with the public on the findings and recommendations of the interagency committee based on the activities conducted pursuant to the Initiative.

(B) **FUNDING.**—The operation of the Office shall be supported by funds contributed from

each agency represented on the interagency committee.

(c) **NATIONAL WATER RESEARCH AND ASSESSMENT PLAN.**—

(1) **PLAN DEVELOPMENT.**—The plan required under subsection (b)(3)(A) shall establish the priorities for Federal water research, including federally funded research, and assessment for the 4-year period beginning in the year in which the plan is submitted to Congress. In the development of the plan, the interagency committee shall consider and utilize recommendations and information from State, local, and tribal governments and contained in reports that have addressed water research needs, including the 2007 report issued by the Subcommittee on Water Availability and Quality (SWAQ) of the National Science and Technology Council's Committee on Environment and Natural Resources and recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences.

(2) **SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS.**—The plan shall—

(A) identify each current program and activity of each Federal agency related to the Initiative;

(B) identify funding levels for the previous fiscal year for each program and, if applicable, each activity identified in subparagraph (A);

(C) set forth a strategy and a timeline to achieve the outcomes described in subsection (d) and shall describe—

(i) each activity required of each agency responsible for contributing to each such outcome;

(ii) the funding levels necessary to achieve each such outcome; and

(iii) the distribution of funds between each agency based on such agency's role in carrying out such activity;

(D) be subject to a 90-day public comment period and shall address suggestions received and incorporate public input received, as appropriate; and

(E) be submitted to Congress not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

(d) **WATER RESEARCH OUTCOMES AND ASSESSMENTS.**—The plan shall outline and direct agencies under the interagency committee to work to achieve the following outcomes:

(1) Implementation of a National Water Census, which shall include the collection of data on national water resources to create a comprehensive database that includes information about the quantity, availability, and quality of ground water and surface water resources.

(2) Development of a new generation of water monitoring techniques.

(3) Development of technologies for enhancing reliable water supply, water reuse, and pollution prevention.

(4) Development of innovative technologies and tools to enhance water quality, including advanced water treatment and water purification technologies.

(5) Development of innovative technologies and tools to enhance water-use efficiency and tools to encourage public acceptance of such technologies and tools.

(6) Development of tools and processes to facilitate resolution of conflicts over water resources.

(7) Development of information technology systems to enhance water quality and supply.

(8) Improvement of understanding of water-related ecosystem services and ecosystem needs for water.

(9) Improvement of hydrologic prediction models and their applications.

(10) Analyses of the energy required to provide reliable water supplies and the water required to provide reliable energy supplies throughout the United States.

(11) Analyses of the social, behavioral, and economic barriers to sustainable use of water resources in the United States.

(12) Assessment of national water availability and use.

(13) Regional assessments of the status of water supplies and evaluation of potential

changes in such status due to changes in land use, population size and distribution, and economic activity.

(14) Assessment of water quality, availability, and use in rural areas, including—

(A) maintaining water quality and enhancing energy efficiency of water treatment and delivery through the use of technologies or practices developed to address rural communities; and

(B) developing data and information to support water planning and conservation.

(e) **ADVISORY COMMITTEE.**—The President shall establish, or designate, an advisory committee to advise the interagency committee established under subsection (b).

**SEC. 3. BUDGET COORDINATION.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The President shall provide guidance to each Federal agency participating in the Initiative with respect to the preparation of requests for appropriations for activities related to the plan.

(b) **CONSIDERATION IN THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET.**—The President shall submit, at the time of the President's annual budget request to Congress, a description of those items in each agency's budget which are elements of the plan or help to achieve the outcomes of the plan.

**SEC. 4. COORDINATION.**

The interagency committee shall coordinate the activities of the Initiative with the United States Global Change Research Program.

**SEC. 5. ANNUAL REPORT.**

Concurrent with the annual submission of the President's budget to Congress, the President shall submit to Congress a report that describes the activities and results of the Initiative during the previous fiscal year and outlines the objectives for the next fiscal year. The report shall include detailed information on all programs and activities involved in the Initiative, including an analysis of progress towards achieving the outcomes listed in section 2(d).

**SEC. 6. NATIONAL WATER PILOT TESTING FACILITY FEASIBILITY STUDY AND REPORT.**

(a) **STUDY.**—

(1) **REQUIREMENT.**—The Comptroller General of the United States shall complete a study examining the feasibility and practicality of creating a national water pilot testing facility.

(2) **CONTENTS.**—The study shall—

(A) examine Federal programs and facilities that currently engage in some form of water technology testing;

(B) evaluate the practicality and identify the potential costs of establishing a national water pilot testing facility; and

(C) examine the efforts of Federal agencies to establish testing facilities related to other technologies, including wind and solar, and the lessons learned from implementing these programs.

(b) **REPORT.**—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall transmit to Congress a report on the key findings of the study conducted under subsection (a).

**SEC. 7. DOE WATER TECHNOLOGIES FOR INCREASED ENERGY EFFICIENCY ACTIVITIES.**

Section 452(c)(2) of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-140; 42 U.S.C. 17111) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (C), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(2) by redesignating subparagraphs (D) through (F) as subparagraphs (E) through (G), respectively; and

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (C) the following:

“(D) research to develop water efficient technologies that increase energy efficiency, including utilization of impaired water sources in production;”.

**SEC. 8. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

There are authorized to be appropriated to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for coordination and outreach activities

conducted under this Act through the Office established in section 2(b)(4)—

(1) \$2,000,000 for fiscal year 2010;

(2) \$2,000,000 for fiscal year 2011; and

(3) \$2,000,000 for fiscal year 2012.

The Acting CHAIR. No amendment to the committee amendment is in order except those printed in House Report 111-82. Each amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report, equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent of the amendment, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. GORDON OF TENNESSEE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in House Report 111-82.

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 1 offered by Mr. GORDON of Tennessee:

Page 2, line 10, strike “use,” and insert “use, quality,”.

Page 2, beginning on line 12, strike “efficiency and conservation” and insert “efficiency, conservation, and measures to abate water quality impairment”.

Page 2, line 24, strike “supply,” and insert “supply and water quality,”.

Page 3, line 20, strike “with” and insert “with institutions of higher education,”.

Page 3, line 22, strike “and” and insert “water resources managers, commercial end users, and”.

Page 4, after line 6, insert the following (and redesignate subsequent provisions accordingly):

(F) provide guidance on outreach to institutions of higher education (as defined in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)) that are located in an area affected by drought and encourage such institutions to apply for funding opportunities specified in the plan;

Page 5, line 13, strike “and others” and insert “public-private collaborations, commercial end users, and others”.

Page 5, line 16, strike “public” and insert “public, including through a publicly accessible website,”.

Page 7, line 10, strike “period” and insert “period as noticed on the Office’s website”.

Page 7, line 14, strike the period at the end and insert the following: “and revised and resubmitted every 4 years thereafter.”

Page 8, line 2, strike the period at the end and insert the following: “and technologies, including techniques and technologies that provide publicly generated data useful to water managers.”

Page 8, line 21, strike the period at the end and insert the following: “, including spatial and temporal variation in natural supply, watershed hydrology, human and ecological demand, and infrastructure.”

Page 9, after line 17, insert the following:

(15) Development of resources to investigate the effects of invasive species on water supplies.

(16) Development of technologies and practices to treat eutrophic water bodies, including rivers, estuaries, and coastal waters.

(17) Development of tools to assist local water resource managers in anticipating changing water availability and use patterns in the preparation of a strategic plan for sustainable future operations.

(18) Development of a program to offer technical and planning assistance to States, localities, and regions that use or are planning to use land conservation as a method to protect water quality, as well as an analysis of the impact of land conservation on watershed hydrology.

(19) Improvement of understanding of the impacts from chemical impairments, including contaminants of emerging concern, such as endocrine disrupting compounds, pharmaceuticals, and personal care products, on water supply and quality.

(20) Analyses of the Nation’s water research facilities and identification of whether a need exists for additional facilities.

Page 10, after line 5, insert the following:

(c) **EVALUATION.**—Not later than 30 days after the submission of the President’s annual budget request to Congress, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall write a letter to Congress evaluating the budget as it relates to Federal water research and the success of the interagency committee in meeting the outcomes listed in section 2(d).

Page 10, line 7, strike “The” and insert the following:

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The

Page 10, after line 9, insert the following:

(b) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that the interagency committee should collaborate with public institutions of higher education whenever possible.

Page 10, line 18, strike the period at the end and insert the following: “and the indicators used to measure such progress.”

Page 12, after line 6, insert the following (and redesignate subsequent provisions accordingly):

**SEC. 8. WATER RESOURCE RESEARCH INSTITUTES.**

(a) **SUPPORT; COORDINATED PLAN.**—Section 104(b) of the Water Resources Research Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10303) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “, and” at the end and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

“(3) support the goals of the National Water Research and Development Initiative; and

“(4) submit to the interagency committee under section 2(b) of the National Water Research and Development Initiative Act of 2009 a single, coordinated, annual report that identifies future water research needs.”.

(b) **TYPES OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.**—Section 108 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 10307) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (9), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (10), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(11) Technical research on prevention and removal of contaminants of emerging concern, including endocrine disrupting compounds, pharmaceuticals, and personal care products, in water resources.”.

**SEC. 9. PILOT PROGRAM.**

The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall establish a national pilot program exploring the use of energy audits of water related infrastructure to identify energy and water saving opportunities. As part of the program, each participating entity shall receive an Energy Star Benchmarking energy performance score to provide an initial screening of that entity, as

well as an ongoing tracking measure to compare their energy performance against similar entities nationwide.

Page 12, line 13, strike “and” after the semicolon.

Page 12, line 14, strike the period at the end and insert a semicolon.

Page 12, after line 14, insert the following:

(4) \$2,000,000 for fiscal year 2013; and

(5) \$2,000,000 for fiscal year 2014.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 352, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GORDON) and a Member opposed each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I am offering this amendment to make important changes to H.R. 1145. A number of my colleagues joined me in drafting language for this amendment, and I applaud them for their good ideas and collaborative efforts. I want to thank Representatives ADLER, BEAN, CARDOZA, CONNOLLY, HALVORSON, INSLEE, MCCARTHY, MCCOLLUM, BETSY MARKEY, MINNICK, MOORE, PINGREE, POLIS, SCOTT and TITUS.

H.R. 1145 establishes a planning process for the Federal research and development efforts on water. This amendment clarifies that the plan should be revised and revisited as progress is made on the goals identified in this bill.

The bill, as reported from the committee, contained conflicting information about the length of authorization. This manager’s amendment corrects this discrepancy and authorizes the initiative for 5 years.

In addition, this amendment identifies additional external groups that the interagency committee and its coordination office should work with, including consumer-related businesses, water managers, and public-private collaborations.

The amendment also adds a number of new research outcomes for the committee to investigate, including polluted coastal waters, changing patterns of water availability, the impacts of invasive species, the emerging contaminants of concern, such as a variety of other disruptors.

This amendment also provides additional oversight procedures to the initiative to ensure that taxpayer dollars are being spent in the most effective manner.

□ 1100

These are important additions to H.R. 1145, and I ask my colleagues’ support on this amendment.

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

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I rise to claim time in opposition to the gentleman’s amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I do rise today to speak about this

amendment offered by the chairman of my committee, Mr. GORDON, and I may want to ask the chairman a question or so about it.

There are a lot of provisions in the manager’s amendment that I support. I support the emphasis of ensuring a role for institutions of higher education. I support the provision that calls for the National Water Research and Assessment Plan to be updated every 4 years, to guarantee that the plan evolves with the growing body of knowledge garnered through our water research efforts, and I also support including the list of regional outcomes, the development of tools to assist local water resource managers.

There are several things that I had some problems about. One, as to whether or not it was necessary to enhance the research outcome number 9, “Improvement of hydrologic prediction models and their applications” with the following addition: “including spatial and temporal variation in natural supply, watershed hydrology, human and ecological demand, and infrastructure.” But I think we discussed those pretty well in committee and with some interest on how these additions make the research outcome better, but I’m convinced that they do.

I guess I would just ask the chairman, how can you ensure that this pilot program that we have set up in here would not change into a burdensome regulatory requirement that’s pushed off on the States or tribal units or some of those?

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALL of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Thank you, Mr. HALL. That’s a good question. Let me first say that this is a large amendment and we try to deal in a collaborative way in our committee. Unfortunately, everyone doesn’t have the privilege to serve on our Science Committee, and there was a lot of interest in this bill. So there were lots of amendments, many of which were incorporated here. As I say, I think we would be better off in a more collaborative way having vetted these. But I think that we have had the opportunity to do that more recently. And let me address your very real legitimate question concerning scaling out this EPA program.

First of all, as I think we all know, 20 or 30 percent of water is lost through various utilities. I was reading a story the other day where several utilities still have wooden pipes from decades back. So this is a voluntary program that would allow the various utilities to ask the EPA to come in and help them with an analysis on how they could be more efficient and save money with their program. So, again, it’s voluntary.

I would also say this is just an authorization. If the EPA does not feel they have the resources to do it, they don’t have to without a further appro-

priation, but I think it will help them, again, utilities on a voluntary basis to use that precious water resource in a more efficient way.

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, history has indicated to me in my long time working with the chairman, I know that as this bill moves through the Senate, we’ll be working together on these things through conference and address the concerns that we have raised.

We support the committee, and I thank the chairman for his discussion.

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

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, let me first again concur with Mr. HALL. This is going to be a continuing process. We will go on to a conference with the Senate at a later date, and all of these issues will be reviewed. We want the best bill possible.

At this time, Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ).

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased that today the House of Representatives is considering H.R. 1145, the National Water Research and Development Initiative Act of 2009.

As a supporter of this legislation, I would like to especially thank the committee chairman, Mr. GORDON from Tennessee, for his leadership in bringing this legislation to the floor.

This bill is an appropriate response to the concerning state of our national water supply. As our Nation’s population continues to increase, so must our ability to conserve and to reuse our water resources. We simply cannot afford to continue to take our scarce water resources for granted. And we must also educate our constituents and, quite frankly, ourselves on how to best protect a natural resource that we depend on for our survival.

The National Water Research and Development Initiative Act of 2009 will establish an interagency committee to develop a research and assessment plan to protect and to expand our water resources. H.R. 1145 will make the Federal Government a leader, a leader, in effectively addressing our water resource challenges through intense research, collection of essential data, and the development of new technology.

Mr. Chairman, in my district, I’m proud, as you know, that Orange County Water District has successfully developed and implemented a cutting-edge water reuse technology. The Groundwater Replenishment System in Orange County, California, purifies 70 million gallons of treated sewer water every day through an advanced purification process involving microfiltration, reverse osmosis, and ultraviolet light and hydrogen peroxide treatment. The result is that we get 100,000 Orange County families more drinking water every day. The system is a premier groundwater replenishment project, the premier one in the world, and so many States and local governments

and foreign governments have come to Orange County to take a look at the system.

I believe that H.R. 1145 will encourage communities throughout the country to embrace this type of innovation, and I would encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting this important initiative.

Once again, I thank the chairman for his leadership on this. It's so important for us to make sure that in the future we have water for our constituents.

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE).

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. I want to thank Chairman GORDON for yielding time to me and for including my amendment in his manager's amendment, and I thank his staff for working with me to make sure that all interested stakeholders, including public-private collaborations such as the Milwaukee Water Council in my district, will be able to interact with and follow the interagency committee's work.

This Federal water research initiative will certainly impact a host of affected stakeholders, not just Federal agencies, including those in my district. The Milwaukee area, which I represent, is blessed to sit on Lake Michigan, and, of course, Lake Michigan is one of the most tremendous resources that makes up the Great Lakes and is one of the largest freshwater sources on the planet.

The Milwaukee area also has a concentration of companies in the business of water and academic prowess in the water research field. An effort is underway, spearheaded by the Milwaukee Water Council, to better align these companies and the academic research strength in the area to create a hub for freshwater science, research, and water technology development. This is why I offer an amendment today to enhance the ability of these key stakeholders like the Milwaukee Water Council to participate in the agenda-setting process created by the bill.

Importantly, the amendment clarifies that public-private collaborations formed around water research and technology development at the State and local levels are important parts of the stakeholder community. This is key. But just don't take my word for it, Mr. Chairman. The 2004 National Academies of Science report made clear that we must prioritize making the Federal agenda-setting process transparent to the various stakeholders who have a stake in the outcomes of this initiative. The report also noted that one of the weaknesses of the coordination role played by the Subcommittee on Water Availability and Quality, SWAQ, administered by the Office of Science and Technology Policy is that the SWAQ lacks connections, formal or informal, to States, stakeholders, and other users. The SWAQ is invisible to the public at large

as well as the research community outside of the Federal agency leadership.

It's so important that in authorizing this office we address this potential pitfall. My amendment that has been included in the manager's package would supplement the great work already done by Chairman GORDON and the Science Committee on this front. It will call for the creation of a public Web site to display important information on the range of reports and activities by this committee, including the posting of notices about opportunities for stakeholders to comment on the Federal water research plan. It's certainly my hope that these steps boost and strengthen the link and interaction between non-Federal stakeholders including the Milwaukee Water Council and the Federal water research initiative.

Again, I thank the chairman and the staff for working with me to make sure that the stakeholders will have one more tool available.

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from across the Potomac River, Mr. CONNOLLY.

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. I thank the chairman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 1145. This important legislation will improve Federal coordination in the protection of water quality across America. I had the privilege of proposing two amendments to this legislation, both of which were graciously incorporated by the chairman in the manager's amendment.

Congresswoman McCOLLUM and I introduced an amendment to ensure that the interagency task force established by this bill will provide guidance on reducing endocrine disruptor pollution. These contaminants, which come from pharmaceuticals and other sources, are having dramatic negative impacts on rivers and lakes across the country. For example, watersheds in the national capital region, including the Potomac and James Rivers, have tributaries where 80 to 100 percent of bass have intersex characteristics. We must expedite our efforts to identify sources of this pollution and ways to filter it out of drinking water to protect public health and safety.

I also introduced an amendment to direct the interagency working group to develop a technical assistance program to help States and localities use land conservation to protect water quality. This is an important feature in regions like Northern Virginia, where sprawl threatens the integrity of drinking water supplies. In fact, we saw that demonstrated dramatically in a Public Broadcasting program just this last week with Hedrick Smith that really highlighted this as a major issue for our science moving forward.

I encourage my colleagues to support H.R. 1145, and I deeply thank Chairman

GORDON for his leadership on this very important legislation.

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. HALVORSON).

Mrs. HALVORSON. Thank you, Chairman GORDON, for the opportunity to speak in support of the manager's amendment. I applaud the Science and Technology Committee for the hard work you've put into this important legislation.

Water issues are something I hear about often when I'm back in my district meeting with constituents. Many of my mayors have told me that the biggest challenge facing their communities is our aging water infrastructure problems. Residents in many small rural towns do not have reliable access to safe drinking water. This is not only a public safety issue but it is also an economic development issue. Communities with inadequate water infrastructure or an unsafe drinking water supply are unlikely to attract the types of commercial development that will put people back to work.

There is little doubt that the business community has a tremendous stake in the future of our Nation's water supply. That is why I am pleased the manager's amendment includes language I put forward to ensure that the interagency committee created by H.R. 1145 works together with the business community. Small businesses especially need help accessing the information and innovation technologies that will allow them to become smarter and more efficient consumers of water.

□ 1115

As a member of the Small Business Committee, I am proud to play a role in making this process possible. This manager's amendment recognizes that our Nation's water challenges will require not only intergovernmental cooperation, but also public-private partnerships.

Working together, government and the private sector can pool resources and implement the ambitious goals outlined by the National Water Research and Development Initiative Act.

I thank Chairman GORDON again for the opportunity to speak in support of the manager's amendment.

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I continue to reserve.

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. McCOLLUM), and I want to thank her for her important contribution to this amendment.

Ms. McCOLLUM. Thank you, Chairman GORDON.

Mr. Chair, I rise today to voice my strong support for the National Water Research and Development Initiative Act and for the manager's amendment.

My State of Minnesota claims over 10,000 lakes and is the headwaters of

the Mississippi River and is part of the Great Lakes chain of lakes. We have Lake Superior on our northern shore.

Improving the coordination of Federal research is important for my State and for our country, and we need to do a better job of making use of data to make good policy.

This amendment includes three important provisions, and I would like to talk about them briefly.

The first part of my amendment, which is included in the manager's amendment, clarifies the bill's focus to include both water quality and quantity. Federal jurisdiction on water policy tends to create a division between the two, but the science often overlaps. To achieve the goal of coordination of research across all Federal agencies, it's important to support a comprehensive research agenda, and this legislation does that.

Second, in the area of water quality, this amendment adds research objectives related to chemical impairments in our water supply, specifically contaminants of emerging concern. These contaminants include pharmaceuticals, personal care products and the endocrine disrupting compounds. Researchers have found that exposure to these contaminants can produce deformities and reproductive problems in aquatic species and insects.

Today we know enough about these contaminants to be worried, but not enough to provide good information to our State health officials and to our constituents. Research on these contaminants must be a Federal priority, and this legislation moves in that direction.

Finally, the amendment will link the existing work of the 54 federally funded research centers with the new Federal water research plan called for in H.R. 1145. The National Institutes for Water Resources are located in the institutions of higher education all across this country. This research network is underutilized as a resource.

This amendment would make it a priority for the National Institutes for Water Research to support the goals of H.R. 1145, and it will increase coordination among the centers so they are more effective partners in Federal water quality efforts.

This amendment promotes a Federal approach to water research. It is comprehensive, effective, and it is one that leverages all of our Federal research partners to work together.

I encourage my colleagues to support this amendment and the bill. And, again, I thank Chairman GORDON for his leadership on this issue and his staff for all the work that they have done on this important issue.

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I continue to reserve.

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlelady from Nevada (Ms. TITUS).

Ms. TITUS. I want to first thank Chairman GORDON for his hard work on this important legislation and for in-

cluding the text of my amendment in his manager's amendment. This bill is critical to States like Nevada where drought constantly threatens the availabilities of our already limited water supply and, thus, our environment and our economy.

My language in this manager's amendment directs the interagency committee established in the bill to work to improve water prediction models and their applications, including analysis of variations and natural supply, watershed hydrology, human and ecological demand, and infrastructure.

As we celebrate Earth Day this week, it's important that we recognize that water has become and will continue to be a significant limiting resource for the Western United States.

So it is vital that we fully understand the current distribution of this resource while also being able to accurately predict the impacts of future conditions like growth and climate change on its availability. Accurate prediction about the availability of water resources will help our communities as they work to ensure that businesses and families have access to clean, safe and adequate water supply.

Our drinking and wastewater utilities are required to plan for a number of long-term uncertainties. In order to successfully plan and adapt to change, much more focused, applied research must be done.

The Desert Research Institute in Nevada is tackling this problem head-on by establishing the Nevada Water Resources, Data Modeling and Visualization Center. It will enable better understanding of the present and future distribution of water within our State.

Accordingly, DRI, in collaboration with UNR and UNLV, has established an experimental facility in Boulder City to collect data regarding water interactions in desert soils. This will lead to improved predictions of the potential impact of a changing climate on groundwater recharge.

The work being done at educational institutions in Nevada illustrates just how much potential there is to improve Federal coordination of predictive water modeling. Whether communities are worried about drought or flooding, snowmelt or urban runoff, the improvement of water prediction models will help communities across the country adapt to changes in the natural and the built-in environment.

So thank you again, Mr. Chairman, for your hard work and for including me in this amendment.

Mr. HALL of Texas. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may need to start our close here. We have no further speakers.

Again, I want to thank Ms. TITUS, Ms. JOHNSON, all the others who helped us put together this manager's amendment.

I certainly want to thank Mr. HALL and his staff as we have gone through,

really, the last 2 years with hearings in the committee, with workshops, with a variety of different efforts to hear all and come forth with a good bill on a very important issue.

As I mentioned earlier, there's going to be 40 States for the year 2013 that are going to have a water crisis. We need to address this.

Let me say one final thing about this manager's amendment. It's a little larger than usual. There have been some new, but I think, worthwhile items introduced there. I think they need to continue to be vetted. I don't like to just bring things in off the street.

And I want Mr. HALL to know that as we go through the process that we will continue this discussion if there are any concerns about amendments that were incorporated into this manager's amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ADLER of New Jersey. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of my amendment to H.R. 145, the "National Water Research and Development Initiative Act of 2009."

My amendment is critical to improving the health of many different types of water bodies, especially a treasured resource in my own district—Barnegat Bay. My amendment will task the interagency committee, established in this bill, with implementing a plan to develop technologies and practices that would treat eutrophic bodies of water, including estuaries.

The Barnegat Bay estuary covers over 42 miles of shoreline from the Point Pleasant Canal to Little Egg Harbor Inlet in southern New Jersey. The flow of fresh water from rivers, creeks and groundwater into the Barnegat Bay produces the special conditions that are important for the survival of crabs, fish, birds, and other wildlife.

The eutrophication of Barnegat Bay is causing such environmentally detrimental consequences as the decline in fish populations, the decline of shellfish stocks, increased algae blooms, and loss of seagrass habitat. These problems are causing the deterioration of water quality, loss of biodiversity, and the disruption of ecosystem health and function.

The eutrophication of the Barnegat Bay estuary is also negatively impacting one of the most treasured pastimes of the residents of my district—fishing. The continued decline of the health of the bay has resulted in such a sharp decline in the bay's fish population that it has detrimentally affected both recreational and commercial fishermen in my district. Fishing is a treasured family tradition for many residents of Ocean County, New Jersey, and for others, it is a source of their livelihood. Something must be done to improve the health of the bay while at the same time improving the economic and recreational pursuits of the people of my district.

Eutrophication is the process by which a body of water becomes eutrophic, typically as a result of mineral and organic runoff from the surrounding land. The increased growth of plants and algae that accompanies eutrophication depletes the dissolved oxygen content of the water and often causes a die-off of other organisms.

Barnegat Bay is one of 28 congressionally-designated National Estuary Programs in the country, and it is in serious need of help.

While the many estuaries in the country are diverse in their characteristics and the issues that they face, the most critical factor affecting many of them, and especially Barnegat Bay, is eutrophication.

I urge my colleagues to vote for my amendment and H.R. 1145.

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Chair, I would like to thank the Chairman for including my amendment into the manager's package. This important bill addresses a critical component to how we adapt to a changing climate and I am honored to have contributed to the creation of this vital piece of legislation.

Washington State faces a decrease in spring snowpack of nearly thirty percent by the 2020's, forty percent by the 2040's and sixty-five percent by the 2080's. While this statewide information is significant to understand the regional impacts of the changing climate on water availability, the information only skims the surface of what our communities need to know to ensure the availability of our water resources.

Many water resource managers lack the specific information on how changing climate conditions will impact the availability of, and demand for, water in their communities. In order to correctly plan for future operations, utility managers must have accurate information on how climate change and other factors will impact specific water sources. With the tools provided in this amendment, Evergreen Rural Water of Washington, a non-profit organization serving the needs of small water systems in Washington State, will be able to continue their important work to provide local water systems with on-site technical assistance, formal training, equipment lending and training information while considering specific impacts of climate change to these local water systems.

Some utilities, such as Seattle Public Utilities, have assessed the vulnerability of their water supply to climate change and have begun to develop adaptation strategies to prepare for the impacts of the change in temperature while other utilities have not, either due to the lack of resources or lack of awareness about the implications for the specific system they manage. By developing tools used for the anticipation of changing water availability and use patterns for the preparation of a strategic plan for sustainable future operations, we can downscale the information developed by federal water research to a utilizable level so that all utility companies will be able to plan for the future water resource for their customers.

I am honored that my amendment was included in the manager's package as it will bridge the gap between the research implemented on the federal level and what is needed on the ground by water resource managers and utilities.

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. SALAZAR). The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GORDON).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MS. KOSMAS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in House Report 111-82.

Ms. KOSMAS. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 2 offered by Ms. KOSMAS:

At the end of section 2(d) of the bill, add the following (with the correct sequential provision designations [replacing numbers currently shown for such designations]):

(15) Assessment of the impacts of natural disasters, including floods, hurricanes, and tornadoes, on water resources.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 352, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. KOSMAS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida.

Ms. KOSMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

I thank Chairman GORDON for bringing this important bill to the floor to address our water research needs.

Access to clean and reliable water supplies is an issue that affects every community across our country. In my district along the central Florida coastline, local communities also must deal with the other impacts of weather conditions such as hurricanes, which have the potential to affect our water supplies. However, this is not just a coastal issue, as recent floods in North Dakota and Florida, tornadoes in Tennessee and Alabama, and other weather events across the country, have exhibited to us and show us the need for this to be addressed at a national level.

My amendment, which adds a provision to the Water Research Outcomes and Assessments section, mandates an assessment of the impacts of major weather events on our water supplies. Hurricanes, floods and tornadoes can lead to salt water intrusion, infrastructure damage, sewer overflows, storm water runoff and other conditions that can harm our water supplies and the surrounding environment.

A better understanding of these impacts will aid local communities and States in addressing water supply issues before, during and after major storms.

Combined with the provisions in this bill, including the requirement to develop innovative tools to enhance water treatment and water purification technologies, this amendment will help address the impacts of major weather events over the long run through the development and implementation of policies to prevent and mitigate such vulnerabilities to our water supplies.

A nationally coordinated assessment of major weather events will ensure that our constituents have access to safe, reliable water supplies without interruption and that providers will be able to meet Federal standards and that we will use our resources in a more cost-effective and efficient manner.

I would like to yield 2 minutes of my time to the Congressman from Ohio (Mr. DRIEHAUS).

Mr. DRIEHAUS. I want to congratulate my colleague from Florida on this amendment. I think it's an important amendment, and I think this bill comes at a very important time.

Just today our Ohio EPA director, Chris Korleski, announced funding through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act coming to the State of Ohio and specifically to Ohio's water projects, over 69 drinking water projects and 255 water pollution control projects. And what the EPA director said in his statements, I think, is very telling. He said this additional Federal funding will provide jobs while also improving Ohio's worn water infrastructure.

Yes, we have a worn water infrastructure in the State of Ohio and in many States across the Midwest, and it is particularly taxed at times of natural disaster. So I think assessing the value of looking at tornadoes, looking at floods and looking at the way in which our water resources are impacted is critically important because we do have a system, a system that is aging.

When we talk about combined sewers, as we have in Cincinnati, and we have combined sewer systems across the Midwest and on the east coast, we recognize that at times of flooding we have raw sewage coming out into our waterways, into our streams, and they are especially taxed.

We need to make sure that the appropriate precautions are in place to try to prevent these overflows, but also to help fix those systems in the aging communities in order that when we have natural disasters, we are able to ensure the population that we have clean drinking water available to everyone.

I want to thank my colleague from Florida for her efforts.

Ms. KOSMAS. I appreciate your comments, Congressman DRIEHAUS, and I urge adoption of the amendment.

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Would the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. KOSMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Let me just thank the gentlewoman for her amendment and her leadership on our committee in terms of space and science. This amendment makes our bill a better bill.

Ms. KOSMAS. Thank you very much for your comments.

I reserve the rest of my time.

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment. Although I don't necessarily oppose the amendment, I do have a statement.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I actually rise in support of the amendment offered by Representative KOSMAS of Florida.

The amendment simply directs the agencies under the interagency committee to assess the impacts of natural disasters on water resources.

We know that national disasters such as floods, droughts, hurricanes and all of that can have a very significant effect on water levels and cause major disruptions in local communities.

In my home State of Texas, we have recently seen the extremes of way too much water in the form of hurricanes and too little, many times in the form of droughts.

It's important that we achieve a better understanding of the impacts of these natural disasters on water resources so that local managers and State officials can plan and manage for future use and economic growth. It simply makes sense that we coordinate efforts at the local, State and national level to achieve these ends.

□ 1130

I have long been a proponent of this type of coordination. During the 109th Congress, I sponsored a bill to create the National Integrated Drought Information System, and I am proud to say the program is currently up and running. NIDIS coordinates and integrates observations so that local water managers can better plan and can better predict for future uses.

While our Nation will always face natural disasters of one form or another, we can do more to mitigate the effects through careful study and careful planning. The gentlelady's amendment moves in that direction, and I urge its passage.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back my time.

Ms. KOSMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield back my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. KOSMAS).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. KOSMAS. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Florida will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. HASTINGS OF WASHINGTON

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 printed in House Report 111-82.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment made in order under the rule.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 3 offered by Mr. HASTINGS of Washington:

In section 2(d), add at the end the following new paragraph:

(15) Assessment of potential water storage projects that would enhance water supply, water planning, and other beneficial uses.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 352, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, my amendment ensures that potential water storage reservoirs and their hydropower resources are kept on the table when it comes to our Nation's future water and power supplies.

I have the privilege of representing a rural district in central Washington. Constituents in my district and throughout the Pacific Northwest have benefited tremendously from the emissions-free and renewable hydropower generated from water reservoirs in the Columbia River Basin. In fact, over 80 percent of Washington State's electricity needs are met through hydropower.

Water reservoirs, such as Lake Roosevelt behind Grand Coulee Dam and the reservoirs behind the Snake River Dam have not only provided much-needed hydroelectricity, but also deliver water for irrigation, barge transportation, drinking water, flood control and recreation purposes.

Many of our Nation's water storage reservoirs contribute to the generation of hydropower, which is, Mr. Chairman, a renewable and clean energy resource. Hydropower projects have provided emissions-free electricity for generations.

Recent debate here in Washington, D.C. has been focused on global climate policies and how wind and solar can be energy solutions for the future. I agree that these technologies should be part of our energy portfolio, but our country needs an all-of-the-above approach to meet our needs. We need wind, solar, hydro, oil, natural gas and nuclear power.

However, we must recognize that the wind doesn't blow all the time and that it gets dark at night. In my region of the Pacific Northwest, hydropower is the renewable backup resource for wind power. When the wind subsides, hydropower generation is increased to offset the loss of wind power. Without hydropower, wind generation would not be the reality that it is today.

Yet some do not recognize that hydropower is a renewable resource and fail to see the need for new water storage reservoirs that help develop and foster these and other renewable energies, reservoirs that have helped develop our Nation and will continue to provide multiple uses, including hydropower. There is simply no reason why we should discount potential new water storage and reservoirs in the future.

So to that end, Mr. Chairman, my amendment directs the relevant agencies to assess potential water storage projects that would enhance water supply, water planning and other beneficial uses.

While I pointed out the benefits of hydropower, this amendment does not predetermine outcomes. It simply puts potential water storage as a consider-

ation when looking at our entire water supply outlook. Whether it is for drinking water, irrigation or for power generation, it puts that on the table.

So I urge my colleagues to support this commonsense amendment.

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

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment, even though I am not opposed to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Tennessee is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I will just quickly say thank you to Mr. HASTINGS for this amendment. I think it is a constructive amendment. I think it may need some fine-tuning so it can fit best into this bill and the constructs of the bill, but it certainly is constructive and certainly something we should do, and we will work with you.

I will be voting for the amendment, and as we go through the process will be trying to work with you to again make it fit into the bill better so we can go into conference.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the chairman's working with us on this and would be more than happy to work with him.

To that end, Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished ranking member of the Science Committee, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL).

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the gentleman from Washington's amendment. Potential reservoirs and new hydropower should continue to play a major part in our water and energy supplies.

As areas of the country struggle with water shortages or increasing demands on the water supply, we have to be willing to be creative in the ways we address water use and water storage problems. This is a thoughtful amendment and an improvement to the bill. I commend Mr. HASTINGS for his leadership on this effort.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate again the support of the distinguished chairman and the ranking member. With that, I urge adoption of the amendment, and yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. CARDOZA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 4 printed in House Report 111-82.

Mr. CARDOZA. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 4 offered by Mr. CARDOZA:

At the end of the bill, add the following new section:

**SEC. 9. STUDY.**

Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall enter into an arrangement with the National Academy of Sciences for a study on the impact of changes in snow pack, including snow pack from the Sierra Nevada, on water resources and its relation to water supply, including the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 352, the gentleman from California (Mr. CARDOZA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. CARDOZA. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, my amendment addresses a grave concern in California with the San Joaquin Valley water quality. Water is the basic necessity of life. Without clean, available water, we can't produce, grow, play, work and in fact even live. It is important to research and preserve our resources, and my amendment focuses on the vital water resources of California.

Every year, the snow pack in the Sierra Nevada slowly melts and flows down the mountain, providing clean, reliable water year-round to our farms, homes, businesses and municipalities. But now global warming threatens this natural system and threatens the health of our families. As the atmosphere warms, the snow pack melts too quickly to use and we lose the vital components of life.

For 50 years, visionary leaders harnessed Mother Nature and brought water from the mountains down into the valley to meet the needs of a thriving and growing State. Our economies flourished under that water system and it was efficient and it was the pride of the West. But recently our State has more than doubled in population and we have done little to keep pace with this growth. In fact, instead of keeping pace with the growth, we have actually lost significant amounts of our water supply.

It is therefore even more important today to support this amendment as we desperately search for good water that can continue to nourish our crops and feed our children. I ask my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this commonsense amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. HALL of Texas. I am not opposed to the amendment, I recommend its passage, and I yield back my time.

Mr. CARDOZA. I thank my colleague and dear friend from Texas. I also want to thank the staff of the committee and the chairman of the committee for working with us to make this amendment possible on the floor.

Mr. Chairman, I look forward to the passage of this amendment and to

greater availability of clean water in California.

I yield to the chairman, the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. I want to thank you for this constructive amendment. You have been a leader on water issues in California. I know that is a very sensitive issue there, and thank you for helping make a good bill better.

Mr. CARDOZA. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman and I appreciate his input.

I yield back the balance of my time. The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. CARDOZA). The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MS. GINNY BROWN-WAITE OF FLORIDA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 5 printed in House Report 111-82.

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 5 offered by Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida:

At the end of section 2(d) of the bill, add the following (with the correct sequential provision designations [replacing numbers currently shown for such designations]):

(15) Improvement of understanding of water-intensive sectors of the economy and industrial needs for water.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 352, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida.

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

Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of this amendment and the overall bill, the National Water Research and Development Initiative Act. As we all know, parts of the United States are currently in a drought situation. Even Florida, which many people think of as being water rich, is suffering from drought. Last year, for instance, the City of Tampa imposed a total restriction on lawn watering and other recreational uses for water. Our water resources are becoming scarce in various parts of our great country.

In the short-term we will have to find temporary solutions to navigate through these droughts. But in the long term we will need a plan to prevent such a crisis from happening again. My amendment to H.R. 1145 adds to the water research outcomes a study of water-intensive sectors of the economy and industrial needs for water.

Passage of my amendment will ensure that the interagency committee created under this bill will look at how water is used across the country, from golf courses and fast food restaurants

to manufacturing plants and other industries. Understanding how such industries need and use water will be critical to meeting our future needs while stimulating economic growth. Without it, any water research plan would be incomplete.

I certainly encourage my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL).

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment. I think this amendment is very important to ensure that we assess water supply and water needs for communities and we keep in mind the industries and businesses that employ the folks in these communities.

We don't believe the bill should be about pitting one water user against another, but rather it should help to ensure enough water for all users by focusing on new methods and technologies for conservation and efficiency.

I urge my colleagues to support the amendment.

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I would like to reserve my time.

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. I claim the time in opposition to the amendment, though I am not in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Tennessee is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, let me just thank the gentlelady from Florida for this constructive amendment. I think again this helps to make a good bill better, and I urge support of her amendment.

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

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I certainly thank the gentleman, who is very knowledgeable in this area for supporting this amendment. Economic development does depend upon water resources in so many sectors of our economy. I am very enthusiastically supporting his bill, and I am delighted that he believes that this amendment helps to make the bill, which is already a good bill, a little bit better.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. ARCURI

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 6 printed in House Report 111-82.

Mr. ARCURI. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 6 offered by Mr. ARCURI:

At the end of section 2(d) of the bill, add the following (with the correct sequential provision designations [replacing numbers currently shown for such designations]):

(15) Improvement of understanding of competing water supply uses and how different uses interact with and impact each other.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 352, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ARCURI) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ARCURI. Mr. Chairman, I would first off like to thank Chairman GORDON and Ranking Member HALL for their leadership on this very important bill, a bill so important to America, not just America today but to the future generations of America, to ensure that our greatest natural resource, that is water, of course, continues, and that we continue to have the abundance of it that we enjoy in this country.

My amendment asks for improvement of understanding of competing water supply uses and how different uses interact with and impact each other.

□ 1145

And I've heard from many of my colleagues throughout the country and seen for myself firsthand in New York the problem that occurs when different interests begin to compete over our precious water resources. And when I say "compete," obviously we have competition for use of water through agriculture, through business, through energy production, through transportation, through business use, and obviously, recreation and consumption and transportation as well. So there are many uses for water.

However, the unique thing about water is that not only is it renewable, but the water resource can be used repeatedly to service several different aspects of our economy and of people's needs. And I think it's important, however, that we study that and see how different interests can interact with each other and most efficiently use our water resource to maximize it.

And I use this example. In my own home district we have a reservoir, Hinckley Reservoir, that is used for drinking water for about 130,000 people. There is also a use of that reservoir for hydropower, and also use of that to feed the barge canal for transportation and recreation use. And there's often disagreements and infighting in terms of how to best utilize that. And I think we need to study that and see what is the most efficient way that we can do it.

I see it again in other places like the Finger Lakes, where again there are disputes between whether we use the water in Seneca Lake for drinking purposes, for recreation or for energy production. So I think it's important that we work to make a determination how best to allow competing interests to interact with each other to most effi-

ciently and effectively utilize our number 1 most precious resource, and that of course is water.

So I would strongly urge the passage of this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I rise not in opposition, but to make a statement about the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. HALL of Texas. I have some question about it, but I don't think I have a question I want to propound to you because we have discussed it. And your amendment would add to the growing list of research outcomes, the improvement of understanding of competing water supply uses and how different uses interact with each other and impact each other. And I know you understand that, and we've discussed it.

I would ask whether or not it means using water for irrigation is competing with industrial uses or the ecosystem management, like releasing large volumes of water from dams competing with the use of water for electricity generation or recreational activities. And we've had some of that at Lake Texoma in my district.

But as we go through and this goes on to the Senate and we have conference committees, and I know you've always been willing to explain your position, and we'll work together on that.

So I'm satisfied with the bill, and I would hope that we pass the bill.

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

Mr. ARCURI. I thank the gentleman for his comments.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HALL of Texas. I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. ARCURI).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. KIRK

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 7 printed in House Report 111-82.

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 7 offered by Mr. KIRK:

At the end of section 2(d) of the bill, add the following (with the correct sequential provision designations [replacing numbers currently shown for such designations]):

(15) Projection of long-term ice cover and water level outlook for major water bodies in the United States, including the Great Lakes, the potential impacts of the results of such projections on infrastructure, and resource management options based on such projections.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 352, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KIRK) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. KIRK. I am very honored to rise on behalf of the Kirk-Quigley amendment on behalf of me and our newest Member of Congress, Congressman QUIGLEY, who replaced Rahm Emanuel in the House.

When we look at the Great Lakes, we look at one of the crown jewels of our country's environment. But we have seen data over the last few years showing a declining lake level. That lake level has been estimated by the Army Corps of Engineers using projections that just last over the next 6 months.

Under the Kirk-Quigley amendment, we would draw on the additional resources of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, which is able to project lake levels for quite a bit longer than the Army Corps' 6-month standard.

The purpose of this amendment is to generate more science and data about what's happening to the dropping levels of the Great Lakes. Next to me is a chart showing an environmental disaster that did not happen in the United States. Instead, it happened in the former Soviet Union, now Kazakhstan, which shows the Aral Sea, a great inland sea, very much like Lake Michigan, subjected to a very poorly designed Stalinist irrigation plan that drank it dry. We should never allow an environmental catastrophe like what happened in Kazakhstan to happen in the United States.

From the data that we have, we have a number of causes which could potentially be involved in the disappearance of the Great Lakes. One of them could be the declining levels of ice cover over the Great Lakes. Due to other forces, the normal coverage of ice over Lake Michigan, for example, has been declining, therefore, possibly allowing evaporation all year long. This declining level could be involved in the lowering of the lake. We need more data to support that conclusion. Good data, in my view, leads to good policy.

At this stage, we do not know why the levels of Lake Michigan are dropping. But NOAA tells us from 1972 to 2008 Lake Michigan ice cover has declined by approximately 30 percent, or a drop of 7,000 square kilometers from 1972-1973 winter, to approximately 5,000 square kilometers last year. This is a decline of 40 percent.

Now the Lake Carriers Association estimates that a 1-inch decline in Great Lakes waters causes the ships to reduce their cargo from 50 to 270 tons. This translates to 8,000 tons of lost cargo in the lakes each year, or equivalent of enough iron ore to make 6,000 automobiles in the United States.

For economic reasons, for ecological reasons, for scientific reasons, I think the Kirk-Quigley amendment should pass to give further resources to look at this emerging trend in an ecosystem that directly involves the future of 30 million Americans and many of our Canadian allies.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. If the gentleman would yield, I would like to thank him for this amendment and offer my support and request that the committee do pass this amendment.

Mr. KIRK. I thank the gentleman.

I reserve the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. Does any Member claim time in opposition?

Mr. KIRK. On this, then, I'd like to close by saying that this is a bipartisan amendment endorsed by the National Wildlife Federation and by the Lake Michigan Alliance. It represents the ability of the Federal Government to look further into what is an evolving environmental trend in a place that's home to 90 percent of America's freshwater. And with that, I would urge adoption of the amendment and getting to work on what is happening with the falling Great Lakes levels.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank the Chairman for his good work on this legislation and look forward to working with him on this issue.

I rise in strong support of the amendment from the gentleman from Illinois.

The Great Lakes provide drinking water to over 40 million people and 90 percent of the U.S. water supply.

Urban sprawl, air and water pollution, and habitat fragmentation are already stressing ecosystems of the Great Lakes region.

This amendment will ensure essential long-term forecasting of water levels of major bodies of water, including the Great Lakes, in order to develop adequate adaption and management plans.

I thank the gentleman and I urge my colleague to support the Kirk amendment.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KIRK).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. TEAGUE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 8 printed in House Report 111-82.

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 8 offered by Mr. TEAGUE:

Page 8, line 25, strike the period at the end and insert the following: “, including analyses of the amount, proximity, and type of water required for the production of alternative and renewable energy resources.”

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 352, the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. TEAGUE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Chairman, my amendment is about something simple, laying yet another block in the foundation on which we can achieve energy independence.

Personally, I am an oil man. I have always been an oil man and I always

will be. And one of the first things that I learned when I started working on oil wells when I was 17 years old is that sometimes when you drill a well you get a lot of water. You have to figure out what to do with that. Can you put it into a stream? Do you need to re-inject it into the Earth? Or can we use it for something else?

It's a question as old as the oil and gas industry, just as the relationship between water and energy is as old as water itself. And as we look toward achieving energy independence through a focus on renewable and alternative energy, creating jobs, bolstering our national security and improving our environment along the way, we are going to have to better understand that important and ancient connection.

My amendment ensures that the relationship between renewable energy development and water resources is established as a priority for Federal water planning, research and development.

Mr. Chairman, we are proponents of wind, sun and biofuels, because they are renewable resources. But water is not. If we draw down our aquifers to the point that they can not recover and tax our rivers to extinction, much of the American West will be unrecognizable. That is not an option. And not harnessing the abundant renewable resources we possess in places like New Mexico is not an option either.

Research, planning and the development of new technologies will free us to develop energy in harmony with our environments and with needed resources like freshwater.

When we site solar farms, we need to consider not only the sun's intensity, but the proximity and sustainability of needed water resources as well.

When choosing a path toward the production of biofuels on a massive scale, we need to ask, what are the implications for freshwater of developing corn-based ethanol in the Midwest versus algae-based biofuels in the deserts of New Mexico?

When we consider wind, nuclear, and every other component of a comprehensive plan to move our Nation toward energy independence, we need to know what the implications are for our precious freshwater resources.

There's even a biodiesel project in my district called Cetane Energy that produces freshwater as part of its fuel production process. That adds an interesting dynamic to the water intensity of Cetane's production and is exactly the sort of thing that we need to better understand as we expand our renewable energy portfolio and move toward energy independence.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment, though I do not oppose it.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. HALL of Texas. I have some reservations about it, but they're reservations I think that we can work as it goes through and on through the conference committee. I appreciate this amendment, and I do not object to the amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1200

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

Mr. HALL of Texas. I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. TEAGUE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Mexico will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. ROSKAM

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 9 printed in House Report 111-82.

Mr. ROSKAM. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 9 offered by Mr. ROSKAM:

At the end of the bill, add the following new section:

SEC. 9. GAO STUDY AND EFFECTIVE DATE.

(a) STUDY.—The Government Accountability Office shall conduct a study, and prepare a report, on whether the requirements of this Act are duplicative of existing programs that provide for water research, development, demonstration, data collection and dissemination, education, and technology transfer activities regarding changes in water use, supply, and demand in the United States, including an analysis of the State Water Resources Research Institute Program (authorized by section 104 of the Water Resources Research Act of 1984, and organized as the National Institutes for Water Resources), the United States Global Change Research Program, and subtitle F of title IX of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-11).

(b) PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall determine whether the contents of the report prepared under subsection (a)—

(A) support the implementation of sections 1 through 8 of this Act; or

(B) support a conclusion that such sections should not take effect.

(2) JUSTIFICATION.—If the President makes a determination under paragraph (1) that differs from the recommendations of the Government Accountability Office, the President shall provide a justification for the difference.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Sections 1 through 8 of this Act shall not take effect unless the President has made an affirmative determination under subsection (b)(1)(A).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 352, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ROSKAM) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. ROSKAM. Mr. Chairman, in a nutshell, it's a fairly straightforward amendment. To briefly put it into context, it's trying to follow up on President Obama's inaugural address where he really challenged Congress and the American people to go through the Federal budget line by line, looking carefully at programs. I don't want to put words into the President's mouth, but if I were to paraphrase, I would say that part of the subtext of the challenge is to look where there is possible duplication, and that's what this amendment seeks to do. It respects the underlying legislation and says, well, if we're going to be doing this program—in other words, if we're going to be coordinating the Federal Government's approach to water problems—then let's do it in the context of clarity.

So here is what it says: We're going to have an amendment, and we're going to direct the GAO to do a study about the possible duplication of programs. In the interim, notwithstanding the passage of the bill, it's going to suspend the implementation date of the program to wait until the GAO comes back with the study. If the President finds that there are duplications, he can move forward and waive the underlying findings, but he has got to do it in a declarative way. In other words, he needs to affirmatively move forward and say, "Look, I've evaluated these duplications, and on balance, I think we should do this," or maybe in the alternative he'll say, "Let's not do it that particular way."

There are only two programs that are specifically cited as sort of a heads-up to the GAO that they need to take a look at. One is the U.S. Global Change Research Program, which is a current program that the GAO says take a look at or that we tell the GAO to take a look at. The other is the State Water Resources Research Institute Program, which again is flagged, but notwithstanding that, it says to take a look at the other programs that are out there. If there is a duplication, bubble it up to the surface, and let's make a decision from there.

At this point, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I claim time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Tennessee is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I certainly appreciate the thrust of the gentleman from Illinois' amendment in terms of trying to stop the duplication of programs to save money. We need to be doing that every day. The irony is that this is what this bill does. This bill looks at the 20 agencies that invest in water research, and it coordinates that so we can get our best bang for the buck. It also helps to do away with that type of duplication.

So, as well-intended as the gentleman is, his amendment, I'm afraid,

would be contrary to what he wants to accomplish. It would only slow down the process of this coordination and slow down the process of better utilizing our resources and saving that money. So it really is, again, with the best of intentions, but this amendment, I think, would counter that.

Not being a member of the committee, he did not have the benefit of the hearings that we had, of the roundtable discussions that we had, of all the input that we had, and I think that's the reason that he also might not be aware of the wide endorsements of this bill. This bill is endorsed by the National Beverage Association, the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, the Water Innovation Alliance, the Natural Resources Defense Council, the Water Environmental Research Foundation, the Council of Scientific Society Presidents, the Food and Water Watch, the Water Research Foundation, and the Alliance for Environmental and Clean Water Action.

Again, we tried to follow his advice and accomplish that, and I think this bill does and has, really, wide and active support. His amendment would only stop that implementation or it would slow it down, which would certainly be counter to his intentions.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROSKAM. Well, I thank the gentleman for his comments, Mr. Chairman.

I would just go to the underlying purpose of the legislation, as it's sort of the declared statement of the committee, which is to improve the Federal Government's role in designing and in implementing Federal water research, development, demonstration, data collection and dissemination, education, and technology transfer activities to address changes in the water use, supply and demand in the U.S., including providing additional support to increase water supply through greater efficiency and preservation.

There is one word that isn't in there, and that is the word "duplication," and I think sometimes we all benefit from another perspective coming in. I respect greatly the expertise of the committee, but every once in a while, there's maybe another perspective that could come along that will say: You know what? In the great scheme of things, the pace at which Congress is moving and the pace at which programs are being put in place, let's hit the pause button here, and let's have the GAO go out and really span the spectrum because, in the underlying legislation, it is absolutely silent as to duplicative efforts.

So I accept the criticism at face value. It's a valid argument, but I think that this is an improvement. It's not meant to be an impediment, and clearly, it empowers the President of the United States to waive the finding. I think it's a simple, straightforward type of thing that's in spirit with the inaugural statement of the President.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, let me point out that, in section 3, paragraph 3, part of the bill says, "The technical innovation activities to avoid duplications of effort and to ensure optimum use of resources and expertise."

You said a "criticism" of your amendment. I hope you didn't take that as a criticism. Again, I compliment the thrust of your amendment, but we have incorporated that here.

Let me also say that there is a synergy oftentimes also with research. NASA and NOAA may be working on a similar project, but because they're working on something similar, you wouldn't necessarily say that it was duplicative and not useful but, rather, that there was a synergy of working together. In our bill, we specifically say avoiding that duplication.

So, again, I think you have the best of intentions, and I think that we have accomplished those. For that reason, I would have to oppose your amendment because it would stop us from getting on to the work of saving money and of having a program that is so important. There are 40 States in our Nation right now that are facing serious water shortages or droughts or water problems between now and the year 2013.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROSKAM. Mr. Chairman, I would like to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL).

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment. Actually, this amendment seeks, as the gentleman has expressed, to return us to the original purpose of the bill by focusing on the duplication that exists among Federal agencies involved in water research efforts and attempting to streamline these efforts. I think we always have to be good stewards of the taxpayers' dollars as we work through legislation up here.

I support the amendment because I believe it's a good amendment, and it's looking after the taxpayers, and I urge my colleagues to join me.

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ROSKAM).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROSKAM. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. BLUMENAUER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 10 printed in House Report 111-82.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 10 offered by Mr. BLUMENAUER:

Insert after section 7 the following (and designate subsequent provisions accordingly):

**SEC. 8. WASTEWATER AND STORMWATER REUSE TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—In consultation with the interagency committee, the Assistant Administrator for Research and Development at the Environmental Protection Agency shall establish a wastewater and stormwater reuse and recycling technology demonstration program, consistent with section 2(d)(3).

(b) ACTIVITIES.—Under the program established in subsection (a), the Assistant Administrator shall develop and fund projects to demonstrate, evaluate, and test the techniques and technologies to reuse and recycle stormwater and wastewater at the building, site, neighborhood, and watershed scales for urban, industrial, agricultural, environmental, and recreational uses as well as to augment potable water supplies.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 352, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased, along with my colleague, BETSY MARKEY from Colorado, to offer this amendment to create a wastewater and storm water reuse and recycling technology demonstration program within the Environmental Protection Agency.

I would like to begin by expressing my appreciation to Chairman GORDON and to his staff for working with us to refine the amendment. This is important work that's being done. I appreciate the debate and the energy, and we are pleased to offer this small element that, I think, makes a big difference.

Water reuse involves taking wastewater or storm water, giving it the appropriate level of treatment for its intended use and using the resulting reclaimed or recycled water for a new, beneficial purpose. These beneficial purposes can range from agriculture and landscape irrigation, to industrial processes, to toilets, to replenishing groundwater.

It's clear that this is not necessarily a new technology. According to the Water Reuse Association, reclaimed water has been used for crop irrigation for more than 100 years and for landscape irrigation for more than 70 years. The Earth has recycled and reused water for millions of years through the natural water cycle, but the amount of water that we reuse and recycle is just, if I may use the phrase, "a drop in the bucket" compared to what we could be doing, which is why I think a new demonstration project is in order.

Across the globe, water consumption has tripled in the last 50 years. According to the EPA, at least 36 States are anticipating local, regional or State-wide water shortages by 2013 even under non-drought conditions. As com-

munities grow and water supplies decrease, they will be forced to seek alternative sources of water. In an era of climate change and water stress, water reuse and recycling has a great deal of potential to help alleviate pressures on water managers and to help communities become less dependent on ground and surface water sources.

A demonstration program will help reduce the costs of these technologies, and it will also help communities overcome the technical and social barriers to water reuse and recycling.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I claim time in opposition. Though I'm not totally opposed to it, I'd like to make a statement.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Chairman, it's my understanding that the purpose of the National Water Research and Development Initiative was to streamline, organize and coordinate Federal water research and development efforts. Although I support the underlying premise of the gentleman's amendment, I think it's duplicative of legislation we've already passed.

A little more than 2 months ago, this body passed H.R. 631, the Water Use Efficiency and Conservation Act offered by Mr. MATHESON of Utah under a suspension of the rules by a voice vote. Because this Matheson bill has not been passed by the Senate, I think we can work through this bill, and I withhold any opposition to this amendment with the understanding that I already know the gentleman, and have worked with him for a lot of years. I know we can work through any problems that we have with it.

So, with that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. I don't see my cosponsor here, so I'm the last speaker. I'm prepared to close if you have no other speakers.

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, I respect my good friend and colleague, the ranking member, and I appreciate what he mentioned in terms of the prior legislation, but I would say that was just research.

What we're attempting here is to be able to have demonstration projects. The EPA has done a great deal of work in this area in helping communities across the country undertake recycling and reuse projects. What we're doing here is having a coordinated program in the agency rather than just a few projects here or there that would allow the EPA to do the monitoring, evaluation and documentation necessary to promote the new technologies nationwide. Reclaimed or recycled water is highly engineered for safety. Indeed, the quality can be more predictable than some existing surface and groundwater sources. Right now, only about 5

to 6 percent of municipal wastewater effluent in the United States is reclaimed and beneficially used for any purpose.

In addition to enhancing water supplies, these technologies can help the environment by reducing the diversion of water from sensitive ecosystems, reducing nutrient and pathogen loads from wastewater discharges to waterways and reducing pollution from storm water runoff.

□ 1215

So beyond research, we really need a coordinated program of demonstration.

I urge my colleagues to support this simple amendment to create a program to pursue technology demonstration projects at the building, site, neighborhood, and watershed scales.

Ms. MARKEY of Colorado. Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of our amendment, numbered 10, to the National Water Research and Development Initiative Act.

In the West, and especially in the state of Colorado, water is a resource more precious than gold. For the many farmers and ranchers in my district in Eastern Colorado, finding ways to reuse and conserve water in urban areas is a matter of survival. For them, the idea of water recycling is not a new one.

In the Rocky Mountain region, we use recycled water for everything from Public Park landscaping, commercial and industrial uses, to fire protection. Reclaimed domestic wastewater serves as industrial water at power plants, helps to restore wetlands and even assists with dust control at construction sites—something that anyone who drives I-25 from Denver to Fort Collins on a windy day can appreciate.

As communities in the West, and especially in Colorado's fourth congressional district, continue to grow, the issue of water conservation and reuse becomes even more urgent. Most conservative estimates tell us that Colorado's Front Range will face soaring water prices to pay for new water systems by the year 2058. Cities will become super dense to shrink lawns and shorten water pipelines.

As the Front Range grows along with Denver and Colorado Springs, Colorado's Eastern Plains will face increasing competition for their already scarce water sources. Large swaths of farmland will go dry if we don't work to actively protect the water for our agricultural communities. A whole way of life that has existed since families first started homesteading on land in the West will disappear if we don't find ways to reuse and recycle water.

For the people I represent, investing more resources in creating a wastewater and stormwater reuse and recycling technology demonstration program within the Environmental Protection Agency is a matter of our future survival.

I urge all members to support my amendment to H.R. 1145.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MR. SHADEGG

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 11 printed in House Report 111-82.

Mr. SHADEGG. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 11 offered by Mr. SHADEGG: Page 3, after line 17, insert the following (and correct sequential provision designations accordingly):

(D) identify Federal water-related research, development, and technological innovation activities that are duplicated by more than one Federal agency or program and make recommendations to the President on how to avoid such duplication;

Page 6, line 22, insert the following (and correct sequential provision designations accordingly):

(C) identify Federal water-related research, development, and technological innovation activities that are duplicative of such activities occurring at the State, local, and tribal government level;

Page 10, after line 5, insert the following:  
(c) ELIMINATION OF DUPLICATIVE EFFORTS.—The President, in carrying out the activities under subsections (a) and (b), shall ensure that each Federal agency participating in the Initiative shall not request appropriations for activities identified under section 2(c)(2)(C).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 352, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SHADEGG) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. SHADEGG. Mr. Chairman, the committee report for H.R. 1145 states that the purpose of the bill is to coordinate the Federal Government's water programs to ensure they are conducted in an "efficient and cost-efficient manner." There are currently over 20 Federal agencies carrying out research and development on water programs, not counting the State agencies that engage in the same kind of work or those at the county or local level.

While the interagency committee is directed in the bill to avoid duplication of efforts, the bill fails to take the necessary step to implement that directive. It does not in fact provide the committee with explicit authorization to recommend against the funding programs that are duplicated amongst different Federal agencies or initiatives that are duplicated at the State level as well as at the Federal level.

My amendment is simple and straightforward. It has simply two provisions. The first says that they should identify Federal water-related research and development technological innovative activities that are duplicated by more than one Federal agency or program and make recommendations to the President how to avoid such duplication. Simple, straightforward. Simply says where there is duplication, make a recommendation to the President of the United States on how I might avoid that duplication.

The second says to identify Federal water-related research development and technological activities that are duplicative of those conducted at the

State and local or at the tribal government level. Again, simple and straightforward.

That is the essence of my entire amendment. It is intended to look at the issue of efforts at the Federal level which duplicate each other and to at least make a recommendation that they be consolidated for reasons of efficiency, and to do the same with regard to State, local or tribal efforts.

It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that everyone in America is currently tightening their belt. The least this Federal Government can do is to look—and that's all my legislation does is require the government to look if those things are duplicated and eliminate that duplication where it can be done efficiently.

I reserve the balance of my time.  
Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I claim time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Tennessee is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Once again, let me say to my friend from Arizona, you come at this with the right attitude, and that's what we're trying to do. The purpose of this bill is to not only do away with duplication but also to have these 20 different agencies working in a more effective way. But let me explain, again unintentionally, but the impact of your amendment.

Your amendment would require the administration to determine what research, development and technology innovation programs exist in all States, local and tribal governments. In addition to the 50 States, there are over 500 federally recognized tribes, over 87,000 local government entities, and so compiling this information would be an enormous and expensive undertaking. And the gentleman's amendment is silent as to who would pay for this. In fact, the gentleman's amendment is silent as to whether the State, local or tribal governments would be forced to bear some of the costs of implementing this census.

And let me give you a couple of practical problems here. Let's say there was a tribe somewhere that was spending \$1,000 working on a desalinization project. Well, that would preempt a Federal effort that could be much more significant and worthwhile.

Another example would be, for instance, if there was a groundwater extraction issue in central Florida, might be dramatically different from a groundwater issue in central Arizona. But if Florida has a program examining groundwater extraction, the Federal Government would be precluded from doing research which might be relevant and helpful to the people of central Arizona.

So again, I think both of us have the same objective, which is what we try to accomplish in this bill.

Mr. SHADEGG. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. I would be happy to yield.

Mr. SHADEGG. My concern about the comments of the gentleman, I would share those comments. I am concerned about the cost of such an effort, but nowhere in the legislation that I have offered is there, in fact, a requirement that all duplicative programs be researched or that a certain amount be expended to do that.

But more importantly, in the gentleman's remarks he's at least twice said that the duplicative programs would be eliminated, and I would simply suggest that in the wording of the amendment we offered, we make no such requirement. There is no requirement, for example, if there were a program being conducted by a tribe and also by the Federal Government that it must be eliminated or one that was being conducted by the State of Arizona versus the Federal Government, that it must be eliminated. Indeed, the language of the amendment as written simply says they are to make recommendations to the President on how to avoid simple recommendations on how to avoid that. And in addition, it leaves the issue open with regard to conflicts with State and local implementation to simply say there is, in fact, a duplication without requiring any elimination that, for the very reasons the gentleman has noted, indeed, to have Arizona researching water recharge and Florida doing it with very different situations makes all the sense in the world.

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. As I read your amendment, it says the President in carrying out the activities under subsection A and B shall ensure that each Federal agency participating in the initiative shall not request appropriations for activities that are identified under the section. So I think it is a mandate.

But even if it wasn't, let's take that off the table. Even if it wasn't, it still requires all 50 States, 500 Federal recognized tribes, and 87,000 local government entities to have a census or an inventory. This could be an enormous expense.

Again, I think we're in sync, but let me again remind the gentleman that this bill has been well vetted and it has been endorsed by a number of groups, including the National Beverage Association, the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, the Water Innovation Alliance, the Natural Resources Defense Council, the Water and Environmental Research Foundation, the Council of Scientific Society Presidents, Food and Water Research Foundation, the Alliance Environmental, and Clean Water Action.

So I think this has been vetted. And, again, I think we're on the same wavelength, but I am afraid that the gentleman's amendment would have unintended consequences in causing a great deal of expense to local governments, State governments and entities all across the country.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SHADEGG. Could I ask how much time I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Arizona has 3 minutes, and the gentleman from Tennessee has 30 seconds.

Mr. SHADEGG. I am happy to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL).

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by Representative SHADEGG of Arizona. The amendment requires the interagency committee to identify areas of duplication, and I don't like that word "duplication" at all. And it recommends to the President ways to avoid such duplication. The amendment also calls on the President to ensure the Federal agencies do not pursue activities already being conducted by States, localities, and tribal units.

And duplication spawns red tape, and the best example of red tape I can think of is Wilbur and Orville Wright's first airplane was a page-and-a-half handwritten contract, and the Osprey, the tilt wing that is one of the most modern airplanes today, just the paperwork on that weighs around 20,000 pounds. That's how bad red tape can actually get.

I think it's a commonsense amendment here that carries out the underlying goal of the bill. One of the main purposes behind creating the interagency program was to reduce duplication across agencies thereby streamlining efforts and saving taxpayers dollars. It makes no sense in these economic times for fellow agencies to duplicate effort in Washington and makes even less sense for them to duplicate activities already taking place in our States and local communities.

I commend the gentleman in offering the amendment, and I urge its passage.

Mr. SHADEGG. I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, I simply want to respond to the point about the language of the bill or the amendment as offered because I think there is a clear misunderstanding here. The language that was referred to, "the President shall not request" or the "President shall instruct the agencies participating shall not request appropriations for those activities" is not applicable to the actual duplicative conduct. It is to the research to determine what is duplicative.

There is nothing mandatory in this amendment. We intentionally wrote it to say it would be a simple recommendation of the President to eliminate duplication. The prohibition is on requesting further funds to do these activities because in the course of doing the activities, we believe that can be done as part of the other work under the legislation.

But just to be very clear, the "shall" language does not refer to duplicative efforts. The amendment does not offer binding language to say, if it's duplicative, you cannot engage in it. And

that's simply a misreading of the language of the bill.

I would urge my colleagues to support this. I believe it's a straightforward provision that would save the taxpayers money. It is simply advisory. It asks these agencies to take a look at areas that are duplicative. I think it's the least we can do under the circumstances.

I yield back.

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. In closing, Mr. Chairman, let me just say I think two friends can see the same accident and report it differently, both trying to do their best in doing that.

In response to Mr. SHADEGG, first of all, in the "shall," the "shall" was the President shall not spend any money on this project. So that means nothing could be done there. But, again, the bigger picture is we share the same objective, and that is to try to coordinate this important research to try to do it as economically as possible.

Again, I share that view with him. We tried to accomplish that in this bill, and I am afraid that it would only create additional expense to put so many—87,000 different local governments and agencies through this process of having to inventory whether they are doing anything.

For that reason, I oppose this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SHADEGG).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. SHADEGG. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MS. MOORE OF WISCONSIN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 12 printed in House Report 111-82.

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 12 offered by Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin:

Page 4, line 11, strike "and".

Page 4, line 24, strike the period at the end and insert "; and".

Page 4, after line 24, insert the following:

(H) assess the role of Federal water research funding in helping to develop the next generation of scientists and engineers at institutions of higher education.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 352, the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Wisconsin.

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I would like to yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, my amendment is very simple. It would urge the Federal Water Research Interagency Committee established under the bill to examine and assess the impact of Federal water research funding on helping to develop the next generation of water scientist engineers.

Quite simply, I call this amendment the Talent Amendment. If we want to develop the best technology, and I believe we will, we need a cadre of prepared scientists and engineers at our Federal agencies and in the commercial-user community.

□ 1230

Without the trained scientists and engineers to do the work, it is really difficult to envision how this important work will get done.

My district is located on Lake Michigan, the only Great Lake contained entirely within the United States of America. And my district is also home to the largest academic freshwater research facility on the Great Lakes, the Great Lakes Wisconsin Aquatic Technology and Environmental Research (WATER) Institute. There is no doubt in my mind that the decisions made under this Federal Water Research Initiative, including funding decisions, will play a role, whether directly or indirectly, in developing water researchers, scientists, and engineers not only in the Milwaukee area, but across the Nation.

I think it is only common sense that we, as a Nation, take a look at how those funds are being used, not only to develop the new technology and tools, but how it is helping or can work to better help train and develop the next generation of water scientists and engineers. That is what this amendment does.

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

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I claim time in opposition though I am not opposed to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by Representative MOORE of Wisconsin. This amendment requires the interagency committee to assess the role of Federal water research funding in helping to develop scientists and engineers at colleges and universities.

One of the goals of the Water Research Initiative is to facilitate technology transfer, communication, and opportunities for exchange with non-governmental organizations, such as institutions of higher education. Developing collaborative opportunities with colleges and universities will hopefully increase the quality of the research and development of water solutions, but also spur students to pursue science, technology, engineering, and math careers, and we are very much in favor of that.

It is vital for the future success and competitiveness of our Nation that we encourage more and more students to pursue these exciting fields. We know that more and more nations are graduating large numbers of scientists and engineers. If we are to remain the leader in innovation and entrepreneurial development, then we need to invest in the young men and women who will design and build tomorrow's solutions.

Representative MOORE's amendment simply requires that we examine how water research funding is helping to meet our science and engineering education needs. I support the gentlelady's intent and her amendment.

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

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I would now yield 15 seconds to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GORDON).

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Thank you, Ms. MOORE.

I want to concur with Mr. HALL's eloquent support of this amendment. It is an excellent amendment; it is constructive, and it helps to make this bill better. I want to thank you for bringing it to our attention.

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I would now yield 1 minute to the gentlelady from Colorado (Ms. MARKEY).

Ms. MARKEY of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of our amendment to the National Resource Development Initiative Act.

In the West, and especially in the State of Colorado, water is a resource more precious than gold. For many farmers and ranchers in my district in eastern Colorado, finding ways to reuse and conserve water in the urban area is a matter of survival. For them, the idea of water recycling is not a new one.

In the Rocky Mountain region, we use recycled water for everything from public park landscaping, commercial and industrial uses, to fire protection. Reclaimed domestic wastewater serves as industrial water at power plants, helps restore wetlands, and even assists with dust control at construction sites—something that anyone who drives I-25 from Denver to Fort Collins on a windy day can appreciate.

As communities in the West, and especially in Colorado's Fourth Congressional District, continue to grow, the issue of water conservation and reuse becomes even more urgent. Most conservative estimates tell us that Colorado's Front Range will face soaring water prices to pay for new water systems by the year 2058. Cities will become super-dense to shrink lawns and shorten water pipelines.

As the Front Range grows, along with Denver and Colorado Springs, Colorado's Eastern Plains will face increasing competition for their already scarce water sources. Large swaths of farmland will go dry if we don't work to actively protect the water for our agricultural communities. A whole way

of life that has existed since families first started homesteading on land in the West will disappear if we don't find ways to reuse and recycle water.

For the people that I represent, investing more resources in creating a wastewater and storm water reuse and recycling technology demonstration program within the Environmental Protection Agency is a matter of our future survival.

I thank Chairman GORDON for his leadership on the committee.

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. I have spent the last couple of Earth Days with high school students touring the Water Research Institute in my district, and just spending time with these young people, hoping that they will become our next generation of water scientists and engineers.

I want to just end by thanking Chairman GORDON and Ranking Member HALL for working with me on this amendment.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE). The amendment was agreed to.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in House Report 111-82 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 2 by Ms. KOSMAS of Florida.

Amendment No. 8 by Mr. TEAGUE of New Mexico.

Amendment No. 9 by Mr. ROSKAM of Illinois.

Amendment No. 11 by Mr. SHADEGG of Arizona.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

#### AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MS. KOSMAS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. KOSMAS) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

#### RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 424, noes 0, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 200]

AYES—424

Abercrombie  
Ackerman  
Aderholt  
Adler (NJ)  
Akin

Alexander  
Altmire  
Andrews  
Arcuri  
Austria

Baca  
Bachmann  
Bachus  
Baird  
Baldwin

Barrett (SC)  
Barrow  
Bartlett  
Barton (TX)  
Bean  
Becerra  
Berkley  
Berman  
Berry  
Biggert  
Billbray  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (NY)  
Bishop (UT)  
Blackburn  
Blumenauer  
Blunt  
Bocchieri  
Boehner  
Bonner  
Bono Mack  
Boozman  
Bordallo  
Boren  
Boswell  
Boucher  
Boustany  
Boyd  
Brady (PA)  
Brady (TX)  
Braley (IA)  
Bright  
Broun (GA)  
Brown (SC)  
Brown, Corrine  
Brown-Waite,  
Ginny  
Buchanan  
Burgess  
Burton (IN)  
Butterfield  
Buyer  
Calvert  
Camp  
Campbell  
Cantor  
Cao  
Capito  
Capps  
Capuano  
Cardoza  
Carnahan  
Carney  
Carson (IN)  
Carter  
Cassidy  
Castle  
Castor (FL)  
Chaffetz  
Chandler  
Childers  
Christensen  
Clarke  
Clay  
Cleaver  
Clyburn  
Coble  
Coffman (CO)  
Cohen  
Cole  
Conaway  
Connolly (VA)  
Conyers  
Cooper  
Costello  
Courtney  
Crenshaw  
Crowley  
Cuellar  
Culberson  
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  
Duncan  
Edwards (MD)  
Edwards (TX)  
Ehlers  
Ellison  
Ellsworth  
Emerson  
Engel  
Eshoo  
Etheridge  
Faleomavaega  
Fallin  
Farr  
Fattah  
Filner  
Flake  
Fleming  
Forbes  
Fortenberry  
Foster  
Fox  
Foxy  
Frank (MA)  
Franks (AZ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Fudge  
Gallegly  
Garrett (NJ)  
Gerlach  
Giffords  
Gingrey (GA)  
Gohmert  
Gonzalez  
Goodlatte  
Gordon (TN)  
Granger  
Graves  
Grayson  
Green, Al  
Green, Gene  
Griffith  
Grijalva  
Guthrie  
Gutierrez  
Hall (NY)  
Hall (TX)  
Halvorson  
Hare  
Harman  
Harper  
Hastings (FL)  
Hastings (WA)  
Heinrich  
Heller  
Hensarling  
Herger  
Herseth Sandlin  
Higgins  
Hill  
Himes  
Hinchev  
Hinojosa  
Hirono  
Hodes  
Hoekstra  
Holden  
Holt  
Honda  
Hoyer  
Hunter  
Inglis  
Inslee  
Issa  
Jackson-Lee  
(TX)  
Jenkins  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (IL)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones  
Jordan (OH)  
Kagen  
Kanjorski  
Kaptur  
Kennedy  
Kildee  
Kilpatrick (MI)  
Kilroy  
Kind  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kingston  
Kirk  
Kirkpatrick (AZ)  
Kissell

Kline (MN)  
Kosmas  
Kratovil  
Kucinich  
Lamborn  
Lance  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Latta  
Lee (CA)  
Lee (NY)  
Levin  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (GA)  
Linder  
Lipinski  
LoBiondo  
Loebach  
Loftis, Zoe  
Lowey  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Lujan  
Lummis  
Lungren, Daniel  
E.  
Lynch  
Mack  
Maffei  
Maloney  
Manzullo  
Marchant  
Markey (CO)  
Markey (MA)  
Marshall  
Massa  
Matheson  
Matsui  
McCarthy (CA)  
McCarthy (NY)  
McCaul  
McClintock  
McCollum  
McCotter  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McHenry  
McHugh  
McIntyre  
McKeon  
McMahon  
McMorris  
Rodgers  
McNerney  
Meek (FL)  
Melancon  
Mica  
Misch  
Miller (FL)  
Miller (MI)  
Miller (NC)  
Miller, Gary  
Miller, George  
Minnick  
Mitchell  
Mollohan  
Moore (KS)  
Moore (WI)  
Moran (VA)  
Murphy (CT)  
Murphy, Patrick  
Murphy, Tim  
Murtha  
Myrick  
Nadler (NY)  
Napolitano  
Neal (MA)  
Neugebauer  
Nunes  
Nye  
Oberstar  
Obey  
Olson  
Olver  
Ortiz  
Pallone  
Pascarell  
Pastor (AZ)  
Paul  
Paulsen  
Payne  
Pence  
Perlmutter  
Perriello  
Peters  
Peterson

Petri	Sarbanes	Taylor	Boucher	Franks (AZ)	Luetkemeyer	Ros-Lehtinen	Shea-Porter	Tierney
Pierluisi	Scalise	Teague	Boustany	Frelinghuysen	Luján	Roskam	Sherman	Titus
Pingree (ME)	Schakowsky	Terry	Boyd	Fudge	Lummis	Ross	Shimkus	Tonko
Pitts	Schauer	Thompson (CA)	Brady (PA)	Gallegly	Lungren, Daniel	Rothman (NJ)	Shuler	Tsongas
Platts	Thompson (MS)	Thompson (PA)	Brady (TX)	Garrett (NJ)	E.	Roybal-Allard	Shuster	Turner
Poe (TX)	Schmidt	Thornberry	Braley (IA)	Gerlach	Lynch	Royce	Simpson	Upton
Polis (CO)	Schock	Tiahrt	Bright	Giffords	Mack	Ruppersberger	Sires	Van Hollen
Pomeroy	Schrader	Tiberi	Broun (GA)	Gingrey (GA)	Maffei	Rush	Skelton	Velázquez
Posey	Schwartz	Tierney	Brown (SC)	Gohmert	Maloney	Ryan (OH)	Slaughter	Visclosky
Price (GA)	Scott (GA)	Titus	Brown, Corrine	Gonzalez	Manzullo	Ryan (WI)	Smith (NE)	Walden
Price (NC)	Scott (VA)	Tonko	Brown-Waite,	Goodlatte	Marchant	Sablan	Smith (NJ)	Walz
Quigley	Sensenbrenner	Tsongas	Ginny	Gordon (TN)	Markey (CO)	Salazar	Smith (WA)	Wamp
Radanovich	Serrano	Turner	Buchanan	Granger	Markey (MA)	Sánchez, Linda	Snyder	Waters
Rahall	Sessions	Upton	Burgess	Graves	Marshall	T.	Souder	Watson
Rangel	Sestak	Van Hollen	Burton (IN)	Grayson	Massa	Sanchez, Loretta	Space	Watt
Rehberg	Shadegg	Velázquez	Butterfield	Green, Al	Matheson	Sarbanes	Speier	Waxman
Reichert	Shea-Porter	Visclosky	Buyer	Green, Gene	Matsui	Scalise	Spratt	Weiner
Richardson	Sherman	Walden	Calvert	Griffith	McCarthy (CA)	Schakowsky	Stark	Welch
Rodriguez	Shimkus	Walz	Camp	Grijalva	McCarthy (NY)	Schauer	Stupak	Westmoreland
Roe (TN)	Shuler	Wamp	Campbell	Guthrie	McCaul	Schiff	Sutton	Wexler
Rogers (AL)	Shuster	Waters	Cantor	Gutierrez	McCollum	Schmidt	Tanner	Whitfield
Rogers (KY)	Simpson	Watson	Cao	Hall (NY)	McCotter	Schock	Tauscher	Wilson (OH)
Rogers (MI)	Sires	Watt	Capito	Hall (TX)	McDermott	Schrader	Taylor	Wilson (SC)
Rohrabacher	Skelton	Waxman	Capps	Halvorson	McGovern	Schwartz	Teague	Wittman
Rooney	Slaughter	Weiner	Capuano	Hare	McHenry	Scott (GA)	Terry	Wolf
Ros-Lehtinen	Smith (NE)	Welch	Cardoza	Harman	McHugh	Scott (VA)	Thompson (CA)	Woolsey
Roskam	Smith (NJ)	Westmoreland	Carnahan	Harper	McIntyre	Sensenbrenner	Thompson (MS)	Wu
Ross	Smith (WA)	Wexler	Carney	Hastings (FL)	McKeon	Serrano	Thompson (PA)	Yarmuth
Rothman (NJ)	Snyder	Whitfield	Carson (IN)	Hastings (WA)	McMahon	Sessions	Thornberry	Young (AK)
Roybal-Allard	Souder	Wilson (OH)	Carter	Heinrich	McMorris	Sestak	Tiahrt	Young (FL)
Royce	Space	Wilson (SC)	Cassidy	Heller	Rodgers	Shadegg	Tiberi	
Ruppersberger	Speier	Wittman	Castle	Hensarling	McNerney			
Ryan (OH)	Spratt	Wolf	Castor (FL)	Herger	Meek (FL)			
Ryan (WI)	Stark	Woolsey	Chaffetz	Herseht Sandlin	Melancon			
Sablan	Stupak	Wu	Higgins	Hill	Mica			
Salazar	Sullivan	Yarmuth	Childers	Himes	Michaud			
Sánchez, Linda	Sutton	Young (AK)	Christensen	Hincheay	Miller (FL)			
T.	Tanner	Young (FL)	Clarke	Hinojosa	Miller (MI)			
Sanchez, Loretta	Tauscher		Clay	Hirono	Miller (NC)			
			Cleaver	Hodes	Miller, Gary			
			Clyburn	Hoekstra	Miller, George			
			Coble	Holden	Minnick			
			Coffman (CO)	Holden	Mitchell			
			Cohen	Holt	Mollohan			
			Cole	Honda	Moore (KS)			
			Conaway	Hoyer	Moore (WI)			
			Connolly (VA)	Hunter	Moran (VA)			
			Conyers	Inglis	Murphy (CT)			
			Cooper	Inslee	Murphy, Patrick			
			Costa	Israel	Murphy, Tim			
			Costello	Issa	Murtha			
			Courtney	Jackson-Lee	Myrick			
			Crenshaw	(TX)	Nadler (NY)			
			Crowley	Jenkins	Napolitano			
			Cuellar	Johnson (GA)	Neal (MA)			
			Culberson	Johnson (IL)	Neugebauer			
			Cummings	Johnson, E. B.	Nunes			
			Dahlkemper	Johnson, Sam	Nye			
			Davis (AL)	Jones	Oberstar			
			Davis (CA)	Jordan (OH)	Obey			
			Davis (IL)	Kagen	Olson			
			Davis (KY)	Kanjorski	Olver			
			Davis (TN)	Kaptur	Ortiz			
			Deal (GA)	Kennedy	Pallone			
			DeFazio	Kildee	Pascrell			
			DeGette	Kilpatrick (MI)	Pastor (AZ)			
			Delahunt	Kilroy	Paul			
			DeLauro	Kind	Paulsen			
			Dent	King (IA)	Payne			
			Diaz-Balart, L.	King (NY)	Pence			
			Diaz-Balart, M.	Kingston	Perlmutter			
			Dicks	Kirk	Perriello			
			Dingell	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Peters			
			Doggett	Kissell	Peterson			
			Donnelly (IN)	Klein (FL)	Petri			
			Doyle	Kline (MN)	Pierluisi			
			Dreier	Kosmas	Pingree (ME)			
			Driehaus	Kratovil	Pitts			
			Duncan	Kucinich	Platts			
			Edwards (MD)	Lamborn	Poe (TX)			
			Edwards (TX)	Lance	Polis (CO)			
			Ehlers	Langevin	Pomeroy			
			Ellison	Larsen (WA)	Posey			
			Ellsworth	Larson (CT)	Price (GA)			
			Emerson	Latham	Price (NC)			
			Engel	LaTourette	Quigley			
			Eshoo	Latta	Radanovich			
			Etheridge	Lee (CA)	Rahall			
			Faleomavaega	Lee (NY)	Rangel			
			Fallin	Levin	Rehberg			
			Farr	Lewis (CA)	Reichert			
			Fattah	Lewis (GA)	Richardson			
			Filner	Lipinski	Rodriguez			
			Flake	LoBiondo	Roe (TN)			
			Fleming	Loeb	Rogers (AL)			
			Forbes	Loeb	Rogers (KY)			
			Foster	Lofgren, Zoe	Rogers (MI)			
			Fox	Lowey	Rohrabacher			
			Frank (MA)	Lucas	Rooney			

NOT VOTING—14

Costa	Moran (KS)	Smith (TX)
Israel	Norton	Stearns
Jackson (IL)	Putnam	Towns
Klein (FL)	Reyes	Wasserman
Meeks (NY)	Rush	Schultz

□ 1302

Mr. PENCE changed his vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. TEAGUE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. TEAGUE) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 423, noes 1, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 201]

AYES—423

Abercrombie	Baird	Bishop (GA)
Ackerman	Baldwin	Bishop (NY)
Aderholt	Barrett (SC)	Blackburn
Adler (NJ)	Barrow	Blumenauer
Akin	Bartlett	Blunt
Alexander	Barton (TX)	Bocieri
Altmire	Bean	Boehner
Andrews	Becerra	Bonner
Arcuri	Berkley	Bono Mack
Austria	Berry	Boozman
Baca	Biggert	Bordallo
Bachmann	Bilbray	Boren
Bachus	Bilirakis	Boswell

Costa	Moran (KS)	Smith (TX)
Israel	Norton	Stearns
Jackson (IL)	Putnam	Towns
Klein (FL)	Reyes	Wasserman
Meeks (NY)	Rush	Schultz
Costa	Moran (KS)	Smith (TX)
Israel	Norton	Stearns
Jackson (IL)	Putnam	Towns
Klein (FL)	Reyes	Wasserman
Meeks (NY)	Rush	Schultz
Costa	Moran (KS)	Smith (TX)
Israel	Norton	Stearns
Jackson (IL)	Putnam	Towns
Klein (FL)	Reyes	Wasserman
Meeks (NY)	Rush	Schultz
Costa	Moran (KS)	Smith (TX)
Israel	Norton	Stearns
Jackson (IL)	Putnam	Towns
Klein (FL)	Reyes	Wasserman
Meeks (NY)	Rush	Schultz
Costa	Moran (KS)	Smith (TX)
Israel	Norton	Stearns
Jackson (IL)	Putnam	Towns
Klein (FL)	Reyes	Wasserman
Meeks (NY)	Rush	Schultz
Costa	Moran (KS)	Smith (TX)
Israel	Norton	Stearns
Jackson (IL)	Putnam	Towns
Klein (FL)	Reyes	Wasserman
Meeks (NY)	Rush	Schultz
Costa	Moran (KS)	Smith (TX)
Israel	Norton	Stearns
Jackson (IL)	Putnam	Towns
Klein (FL)	Reyes	Wasserman
Meeks (NY)	Rush	Schultz
Costa	Moran (KS)	Smith (TX)
Israel	Norton	Stearns
Jackson (IL)	Putnam	Towns
Klein (FL)	Reyes	Wasserman
Meeks (NY)	Rush	Schultz
Costa	Moran (KS)	Smith (TX)
Israel	Norton	Stearns
Jackson (IL)	Putnam	Towns
Klein (FL)	Reyes	Wasserman
Meeks (NY)	Rush	Schultz
Costa	Moran (KS)	Smith (TX)
Israel	Norton	Stearns
Jackson (IL)	Putnam	Towns
Klein (FL)	Reyes	Wasserman
Meeks (NY)	Rush	Schultz
Costa	Moran (KS)	Smith (TX)
Israel	Norton	Stearns
Jackson (IL)	Putnam	Towns
Klein (FL)	Reyes	Wasserman
Meeks (NY)	Rush	Schultz
Costa	Moran (KS)	Smith (TX)
Israel	Norton	Stearns
Jackson (IL)	Putnam	Towns
Klein (FL)	Reyes	Wasserman
Meeks (NY)	Rush	Schultz
Costa	Moran (KS)	Smith (TX)
Israel	Norton	Stearns
Jackson (IL)	Putnam	Towns
Klein (FL)	Reyes	Wasserman
Meeks (NY)	Rush	Schultz
Costa	Moran (KS)	Smith (TX)
Israel	Norton	Stearns
Jackson (IL)	Putnam	Towns
Klein (FL)	Reyes	Wasserman
Meeks (NY)	Rush	Schultz
Costa	Moran (KS)	Smith (TX)
Israel	Norton	Stearns
Jackson (IL)	Putnam	Towns
Klein (FL)	Reyes	Wasserman
Meeks (NY)	Rush	Schultz
Costa	Moran (KS)	Smith (TX)
Israel	Norton	Stearns
Jackson (IL)	Putnam	Towns
Klein (FL)	Reyes	Wasserman
Meeks (NY)	Rush	Schultz
Costa	Moran (KS)	Smith (TX)
Israel	Norton	Stearns
Jackson (IL)	Putnam	Towns
Klein (FL)	Reyes	Wasserman
Meeks (NY)	Rush	Schultz
Costa	Moran (KS)	Smith (TX)
Israel	Norton	Stearns
Jackson (IL)	Putnam	Towns
Klein (FL)	Reyes	Wasserman
Meeks (NY)	Rush	Schultz
Costa	Moran (KS)	Smith (TX)
Israel	Norton	Stearns
Jackson (IL)	Putnam	Towns
Klein (FL)	Reyes	Wasserman
Meeks (NY)	Rush	Schultz
Costa	Moran (KS)	Smith (TX)
Israel	Norton	Stearns
Jackson (IL)	Putnam	Towns
Klein (FL)	Reyes	Wasserman
Meeks (NY)	Rush	Schultz
Costa	Moran (KS)	Smith (TX)
Israel	Norton	Stearns
Jackson (IL)	Putnam	Towns
Klein (FL)	Reyes	Wasserman
Meeks (NY)	Rush	Schultz
Costa	Moran (KS)	Smith (TX)
Israel	Norton	Stearns
Jackson (IL)	Putnam	Towns
Klein (FL)	Reyes	Wasserman
Meeks (NY)	Rush	Schultz
Costa	Moran (KS)	Smith (TX)
Israel	Norton	Stearns
Jackson (IL)	Putnam	Towns
Klein (FL)	Reyes	Wasserman
Meeks (NY)	Rush	Schultz
Costa	Moran (KS)	Smith (TX)
Israel	Norton	Stearns
Jackson (IL)	Putnam	Towns
Klein (FL)	Reyes	Wasserman
Meeks (NY)	Rush	Schultz
Costa	Moran (KS)	Smith (TX)
Israel</		



Larsen (WA)	Nadler (NY)	Scott (GA)
Larson (CT)	Napolitano	Scott (VA)
Lee (CA)	Neal (MA)	Serrano
Levin	Norton	Sestak
Lewis (CA)	Nunes	Shea-Porter
Lewis (GA)	Nye	Sherman
Lipinski	Oberstar	Sires
Loeb sack	Obey	Skelton
Lofgren, Zoe	Olver	Slaughter
Lowey	Ortiz	Smith (NJ)
Lujan	Pallone	Smith (WA)
Lungren, Daniel	Pascrell	Snyder
E.	Pastor (AZ)	Space
Lynch	Payne	Speier
Maffei	Perlmutter	Spratt
Maloney	Perriello	Stark
Markey (CO)	Peters	Stupak
Markey (MA)	Peterson	Sutton
Marshall	Pierluisi	Tanner
Massa	Pingree (ME)	Tauscher
Matheson	Polis (CO)	Taylor
Matsui	Pomeroy	Teague
McCarthy (CA)	Price (NC)	Thompson (CA)
McCarthy (NY)	Quigley	Thompson (MS)
McClintock	Rahall	Tierney
McCollum	Rangel	Titus
McDermott	Richardson	Tonko
McGovern	Rodriguez	Towns
McHugh	Rohrabacher	Tsongas
McIntyre	Ross	Van Hollen
McKeon	Rothman (NJ)	Velázquez
McMahon	Roybal-Allard	Visclosky
McNerney	Royce	Walz
Meek (FL)	Ruppersberger	Wasserman
Meeeks (NY)	Rush	Schultz
Melancon	Ryan (OH)	Waters
Michaud	Sablan	Watson
Miller (NC)	Salazar	Watt
Miller, Gary	Sánchez, Linda	Waxman
Miller, George	T.	Weiner
Mollohan	Sanchez, Loretta	Welch
Moore (KS)	Sarbanes	Wexler
Moore (WI)	Schakowsky	Wilson (OH)
Moran (VA)	Schauer	Woolsey
Murphy (CT)	Schiff	Wu
Murphy, Patrick	Schrader	Yarmuth
Murtha	Schwartz	

NOT VOTING—7

Harper	Moran (KS)	Tiberi
Jackson (IL)	Reyes	
LaTourette	Smith (TX)	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). Two minutes remain in this vote.

□ 1332

Mr. GUTIERREZ changed his vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended, was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SERRANO) having assumed the chair, Mr. SALAZAR, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1145) to implement a National Water Research and Development Initiative, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 352, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment to the amendment re-

ported from the Committee of the Whole? If not, the question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. NUNES. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. NUNES. I am in its current form.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Nunes moves to recommit the bill H.R. 1145 to the Committee on Science and Technology with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

At the end of the bill, add the following new section:

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . REPORTS TO CONGRESS.

(a) REPORT ON BARRIERS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to Congress a report that—

(1) identifies from each agency on the interagency committee established under section 2(b) the statutory or regulatory barriers—

(A) that prevent the use of technology, technique, data collection method, or model considered under this Act; and

(B) that, due to such barrier to using such technology, technique, method, or model, contribute to the loss of jobs in rural or agricultural economies dependent on the greater availability of water resources in the United States;

(2) identifies the long-term consequences on job losses of such barriers that continue to be in effect; and

(3) recommends steps to remove such barriers.

(b) REPORT ON IMPACTS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to Congress a report that—

(1) identifies the economic impacts of water diversions for water supply, conservation for fish species (including the Delta smelt), and water quality impairment in the San Joaquin Valley of California; and

(2) recommends steps to mitigate such economic impacts to preserve the water-dependent rural economy.

Mr. NUNES (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask unanimous consent that we suspend the reading.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. NUNES. Mr. Speaker, to put it bluntly, the people of the San Joaquin Valley are experiencing an economic disaster, the scope of which is unprecedented. In fact, it has surpassed the worst levels of the Great Depression. Indeed, over the past 2 years, I have pleaded with this body and State officials and my colleagues here in Congress to avoid this man-made disaster.

In January of 2008, I testified before the Water and Power Subcommittee and asked that the Democrats that controlled Congress overturn a court-imposed, man-made drought in California.

In February, and again in June of 2008, I asked the Governor and Interior Secretary to declare states of emergency and focus State and Federal resources to develop new water supplies to avoid this economic disaster.

In July of 2008, I again returned to the Water and Power Subcommittee to testify about the unfolding disaster and pleaded that the committee take action to increase the water supply. Despite my pleas, this Congress and our President have done nothing.

Unemployment in the San Joaquin Valley now averages close to 20 percent, with some communities nearing 50 percent. An economic disaster is not looming for the people of the San Joaquin Valley, it is here, and it is here as a direct result of government action, namely, the use of precious water resources in an attempt to value fish over families.

There is a solution to the poverty and economic havoc confronting the San Joaquin Valley, but it doesn't come from a new study of an old problem. Relief won't come from a long-winded stump speech, a chant at a water rally, or an impassioned speech on this floor. It has to come through legislative action by this body.

I have introduced a “no cost” bill that would provide immediate relief to suffering Californians. And just last week, Secretary of the Interior Salazar announced \$260 million of stimulus money to address the crisis in California. But not \$1 came to mitigate the effects of the southern San Joaquin Valley.

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle should be outraged. They expressed outrage for the last administration's alleged failure to deal with the consequences of Hurricane Katrina, but they have said nothing about the current administration's failure to undertake a single act to address this ongoing disaster.

The folks in the San Joaquin Valley have had to resort to finding assistance from food banks. I'd like to draw your attention to this picture here. Kristian Reyes, age 3, and his brother, Kelvin Reyes, age 5, were turned away from a local food bank just recently. Additionally, there was an additional 50 families that were turned away that day.

Let me make it clear. We're not asking for a \$1 billion bailout. We're not even asking for \$1. All we need is this Congress to move emergency legislation that would allow the delta pumps to return to historic export levels.

Unfortunately, the underlying bill does nothing to resolve this crisis. Therefore, the Republicans have had to resort to offering a motion to recommit that directs the President to account for the economic impacts of cutting off water to families and dedicating this precious resource to a 3-

inch minnow called the Delta Smelt that I want to draw your attention to. This is absolutely ridiculous. This is a national disgrace when the breadbasket of the world cannot even feed the people that live and work there.

When a government is unable to provide citizens access to a reliable water supply, the government has failed. We need to be part of the solution, not the problem.

It's time to stop valuing fish over families. Pass this motion to recommit, and send a message to the people of the San Joaquin Valley that, at a minimum, you are willing to own up to the problem that this Congress has created.

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

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this motion; although I do not oppose the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from Tennessee is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. First of all, let me thank the gentleman from California (Mr. NUNES) for his interest in this bill. And let me also point out, I don't know whether he saw this morning in one of the major newspapers, the headline was "Drought Conditions Hit California Earlier Than Usual." Certainly California has a problem. But not only California, but 40 States by the Year 2013 are going to be experiencing droughts and other problems with water. That's why this bill is so very important.

Now, the gentleman from California, not being a member of our committee, understandably, probably doesn't realize how we work in a collaborative, bipartisan fashion, and how that, during the hearing of this bill, Mr. ROHRABACHER, also from California, presented an amendment almost identical to this, and it was accepted unanimously by our committee. Additionally, there are other ongoing studies.

But I do clearly agree that this is an issue of concern. And I think putting an exclamation point is perfectly fine. And for that reason, we will accept this amendment or, rather, this motion to recommit to reinforce the amendment that Mr. ROHRABACHER already has put in and is part of the text of this amendment.

I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I agree with his decision to accept this amendment.

I just want to say that it's not as easy as my colleague from California has suggested. This is a long, statewide water system that serves many different interests. You can turn on the pumps as he says. The pumps are on. You can send more water to the central valley and move the unemployment to the farmers in the delta region, to the farmworkers in the delta region. We've

already unemployed thousands of fishermen, thousands of shoreside businesses. We've spent hundreds of millions of dollars in disaster relief because this system does not have enough water in it. In fact, what has happened over the last several years is more water was taken illegally from the northern areas.

He says that the Secretary announced nothing to help the people in the central valley. Finally, after years of discussion, we were able to fund the in-delta barriers that we think will release additional water, protect the fish, and allow us to use the delta more efficiently.

Finally, after years of discussion, we put the money into the removal of the dam in Mr. HERGER's district that will benefit downstream users.

Finally, after many, many years of asking for water recycling, water reuse, \$126 million was put in for the cities in Southern California so they can start the process of recycling, reusing water and taking the pressure off the central valley farmers, taking the pressure off of the delta areas.

That's the kind of coordinated activity that has finally begun under the Obama administration. It simply didn't happen under the previous administration. There were no new water recycling projects of any significance. There was a fooling around with the science. We've lost months during this drought of going back and trying to redo the science.

We saw what happened when Klamath decided he knew more about the science than the people on the Klamath River and the fish and wildlife agencies. We had the largest salmon kill in the history of the West Coast, and you ended up spending hundreds of millions of dollars to help out farmers, to help out fishermen, to help out small businesses all over Northern California, Oregon and Washington.

We will accept this amendment, but we won't accept the recitation of history.

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I reclaim my time.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. COSTA).

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker and Members, welcome to the world of water in California. This is a very serious issue. Sadly, it has been a confrontational issue for more decades than I would care to describe to you, but I am pleased that the gentleman from California offered the amendment. And I want to thank Chairman GORDON for accepting the amendment because it does underline the serious nature of drought conditions, not just in California. We had them in Georgia just recently in the last 2 years. The fact is that water in our country and water around the world is one of the most precious resources that we have, and that's why this bill is important.

□ 1345

That's why we need to use all the water management tools in our water

toolbox. We can recite our version of past history. I have differences with my colleague Congressman MILLER on a number of those issues. I have differences with a number of my colleagues from California who have tried to bring consensus together and who are under difficult circumstances to balance the needs for farmers, the needs for urban water use and to restore the environment.

I want to thank the chairman for adopting this amendment, and I want to thank my colleague for offering it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

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

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

#### RECORDED VOTE

Mr. NUNES. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 and clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on the motion to recommit H.R. 1145 will be followed by 5-minute votes on passage of H.R. 1145, if ordered, and suspension of the rules with regard to H.R. 1139.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 392, noes 28, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 204]

#### AYES—392

Abercrombie	Burgess	DeLauro
Ackerman	Burton (IN)	Dent
Aderholt	Butterfield	Diaz-Balart, L.
Adler (NJ)	Buyer	Diaz-Balart, M.
Akin	Calvert	Dicks
Alexander	Camp	Doggett
Andrews	Campbell	Donnelly (IN)
Arcuri	Cantor	Doyle
Austria	Cao	Dreier
Baca	Capito	Driehaus
Bachmann	Capps	Duncan
Bachus	Capuano	Edwards (TX)
Baird	Cardoza	Ehlers
Barrett (SC)	Carnahan	Ellison
Barrow	Carney	Ellsworth
Bartlett	Carter	Emerson
Barton (TX)	Cassidy	Eshoo
Bean	Castle	Etheridge
Becerra	Castor (FL)	Fallin
Berkley	Chaffetz	Farr
Berman	Chandler	Pilner
Berry	Childers	Flake
Biggart	Cleaver	Fleming
Bilbray	Clyburn	Forbes
Bilirakis	Coble	Fortenberry
Bishop (GA)	Coffman (CO)	Foster
Bishop (NY)	Cohen	Fox
Bishop (UT)	Cole	Frank (MA)
Blackburn	Conaway	Franks (AZ)
Blumenauer	Connolly (VA)	Frelinghuysen
Blunt	Cooper	Fudge
Bocchieri	Costa	Galleghy
Boehner	Costello	Garrett (NJ)
Bono Mack	Courtney	Gerlach
Boozman	Crenshaw	Giffords
Boren	Crowley	Gingrey (GA)
Boswell	Cuellar	Gohmert
Boucher	Culberson	Gonzalez
Boustany	Cummings	Goodlatte
Boyd	Dahlkemper	Gordon (TN)
Brady (PA)	Davis (AL)	Granger
Brady (TX)	Davis (CA)	Graves
Bright	Davis (IL)	Grayson
Broun (GA)	Davis (KY)	Green, Al
Brown (SC)	Davis (TN)	Griffith
Brown, Corrine	Deal (GA)	Grijalva
Brown-Waite,	DeFazio	Guthrie
Ginny	DeGette	Gutierrez
Buchanan	Delahunt	Hall (NY)

Hall (TX)	Matsui	Roskam
Halvorson	McCarthy (CA)	Ross
Hare	McCarthy (NY)	Rothman (NJ)
Harman	McCaul	Roybal-Allard
Hastings (FL)	McClintock	Royce
Heinrich	McCollum	Ruppersberger
Heller	McCotter	Rush
Hensarling	McDermott	Ryan (OH)
Herger	McGovern	Ryan (WI)
Herseth Sandlin	McHenry	Salazar
Higgins	McHugh	Sánchez, Linda
Hill	McIntyre	T.
Himes	McKeon	Sanchez, Loretta
Hinojosa	McMahon	Sarbanes
Hodes	McMorris	Scalise
Hoekstra	Rodgers	Schauer
Holden	McNerney	Schiff
Hoyer	Meek (FL)	Schmidt
Hunter	Meeke (NY)	Schock
Inglis	Melancon	Schrader
Inslee	Mica	Schwartz
Israel	Michaud	Scott (GA)
Issa	Miller (FL)	Sensenbrenner
Jackson-Lee	Miller (NC)	Serrano
(TX)	Miller, Gary	Sessions
Jenkins	Miller, George	Sestak
Johnson (GA)	Minnick	Shadegg
Johnson (IL)	Mitchell	Shea-Porter
Johnson, E. B.	Mollohan	Sherman
Johnson, Sam	Moore (KS)	Shimkus
Jones	Moore (WI)	Shuler
Jordan (OH)	Moran (VA)	Shuster
Kagen	Murphy (CT)	Simpson
Kanjorski	Murphy, Patrick	Sires
Kaptur	Murphy, Tim	Skelton
Kennedy	Murtha	Smith (NE)
Kildee	Myrick	Smith (NJ)
Kilroy	Napolitano	Smith (WA)
Kind	Neal (MA)	Snyder
King (IA)	Neugebauer	Souder
King (NY)	Nunes	Space
Kingston	Nye	Speier
Kirk	Oberstar	Spratt
Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Obey	Stearns
Kissell	Olson	Stupak
Klein (FL)	Oliver	Sullivan
Kline (MN)	Ortiz	Sutton
Kosmas	Pallone	Tanner
Kratovil	Pascarell	Tauscher
Lamborn	Pastor (AZ)	Taylor
Lance	Paul	Teague
Langevin	Paulsen	Terry
Larsen (WA)	Payne	Thompson (CA)
Larson (CT)	Pence	Thompson (MS)
Latham	Perlmutter	Thompson (PA)
LaTourette	Perriello	Thornberry
Latta	Peters	Tiahrt
Lee (NY)	Peterson	Tiberi
Levin	Petri	Tierney
Lewis (CA)	Pingree (ME)	Titus
Lewis (GA)	Pitts	Tonko
Linder	Platts	Towns
Lipinski	Poe (TX)	Turner
LoBiondo	Polis (CO)	Upton
Loeback	Pomeroy	Van Hollen
Lofgren, Zoe	Posey	Visclosky
Lowey	Price (GA)	Walden
Lucas	Price (NC)	Walz
Luetkemeyer	Putnam	Wamp
Luján	Quigley	Watt
Lummis	Radanovich	Weiner
Lungren, Daniel	Rahall	Welch
E.	Rangel	Westmoreland
Lynch	Rehberg	Wexler
Mack	Reichert	Whitfield
Maffei	Richardson	Wilson (OH)
Maloney	Rodriguez	Wilson (SC)
Manzullo	Roe (TN)	Wittman
Marchant	Rogers (AL)	Wolf
Markey (CO)	Rogers (KY)	Yarmuth
Markey (MA)	Rogers (MI)	Young (AK)
Marshall	Rohrabacher	Young (FL)
Massa	Rooney	
Matheson	Ros-Lehtinen	

NOES—28

Altmire	Hinchey	Stark
Baldwin	Hirono	Tsongas
Braley (IA)	Holt	Velázquez
Carson (IN)	Honda	Waters
Clarke	Kilpatrick (MI)	Watson
Clay	Kucinich	Waxman
Conyers	Lee (CA)	Woolsey
Dingell	Miller (MI)	Wu
Edwards (MD)	Nadler (NY)	
Fattah	Schakowsky	

NOT VOTING—12

Bonner	Jackson (IL)	Smith (TX)
Engel	Moran (KS)	Wasserman
Green, Gene	Reyes	Schultz
Harper	Scott (VA)	
Hastings (WA)	Slaughter	

□ 1404

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ and Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Mr. WELCH and Ms. MCCOLLUM changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the motion to recommit was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 204, had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 204, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 204, had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 204, I was unavoidably detained due to committee meeting. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 204, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the instructions of the House on the motion to recommit, I report the bill, H.R. 1145, back to the House with an amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GORDON of Tennessee:

At the end of the bill, add the following new section:

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . REPORTS TO CONGRESS.

(a) REPORT ON BARRIERS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to Congress a report that—

(1) identifies from each agency on the interagency committee established under section 2(b) the statutory or regulatory barriers—

(A) that prevent the use of technology, technique, data collection method, or model considered under this Act; and

(B) that, due to such barrier to using such technology, technique, method, or model, contribute to the loss of jobs in rural or agricultural economies dependent on the greater availability of water resources in the United States;

(2) identifies the long-term consequences on job losses of such barriers that continue to be in effect; and

(3) recommends steps to remove such barriers.

(b) REPORT ON IMPACTS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to Congress a report that—

(1) identifies the economic impacts of water diversions for water supply, conservation for fish species (including the Delta smelt), and water quality impairment in the San Joaquin Valley of California; and

(2) recommends steps to mitigate such economic impacts to preserve the water-dependent rural economy.

Mr. GORDON from Tennessee (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unani-

mous consent to waive the reading of the amendment.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 413, nays 10, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 205]

YEAS—413

Abercrombie	Capito	Ellsworth
Ackerman	Capps	Emerson
Adler (NJ)	Capuano	Engel
Akin	Cardoza	Eshoo
Alexander	Carnahan	Etheridge
Altmire	Carney	Fallin
Andrews	Carson (IN)	Farr
Arcuri	Carter	Fattah
Austria	Cassidy	Finer
Baca	Castle	Fleming
Bachmann	Castor (FL)	Forbes
Bachus	Chaffetz	Fortenberry
Baldwin	Chandler	Poster
Barrett (SC)	Childers	Frank (MA)
Barrow	Clarke	Frelinghuysen
Bartlett	Clay	Fudge
Barton (TX)	Cleaver	Gallegly
Bean	Clyburn	Gerlach
Becerra	Coble	Giffords
Berkley	Coffman (CO)	Gingrey (GA)
Berman	Cohen	Gohmert
Berry	Cole	Gonzalez
Biggart	Conaway	Goodlatte
Bilbray	Connolly (VA)	Gordon (TN)
Bilirakis	Conyers	Granger
Bishop (GA)	Cooper	Graves
Bishop (NY)	Costa	Grayson
Bishop (UT)	Costello	Green, Al
Blackburn	Courtney	Green, Gene
Blumenauer	Crenshaw	Griffith
Blunt	Crowley	Grijalva
Bocchieri	Cuellar	Guthrie
Bonner	Cummings	Gutierrez
Bono Mack	Dahlkemper	Hall (NY)
Boozman	Davis (AL)	Hall (TX)
Boren	Davis (CA)	Halvorson
Boswell	Davis (IL)	Hare
Boucher	Davis (KY)	Harman
Boustany	Davis (TN)	Hastings (FL)
Boyd	Deal (GA)	Hastings (WA)
Brady (PA)	DeFazio	Heinrich
Brady (TX)	DeGette	Heller
Braley (IA)	Delahunt	Herger
Bright	DeLauro	Herseth Sandlin
Brown (SC)	Dent	Higgins
Brown, Corrine	Diaz-Balart, L.	Hill
Brown-Waite,	Diaz-Balart, M.	Himes
Ginny	Dicks	Hinchee
Buchanan	Dingell	Hinojosa
Burgess	Doggett	Hirono
Burton (IN)	Donnelly (IN)	Hodes
Butterfield	Doyle	Hoekstra
Buyer	Dreier	Holden
Calvert	Driebeaus	Holt
Camp	Duncan	Honda
Campbell	Edwards (MD)	Hoyer
Cantor	Edwards (TX)	Hunter
Cao	Ehlers	Inglis
	Ellison	Inslee

Israel  
Issa  
Jackson-Lee (TX)  
Jenkins  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (IL)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones  
Jordan (OH)  
Kagen  
Kanjorski  
Kaptur  
Kennedy  
Kildee  
Kilpatrick (MI)  
Kilroy  
Kind  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kingston  
Kirk  
Kirkpatrick (AZ)  
Kissell  
Klein (FL)  
Kline (MN)  
Kosmas  
Kratovil  
Kucinich  
Lamborn  
Lance  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Latta  
Lee (CA)  
Lee (NY)  
Levin  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (GA)  
Lipinski  
LoBiondo  
Loeb sack  
Lofgren, Zoe  
Lowe y  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Luján  
Lummis  
Lungren, Daniel E.  
Lynch  
Mack  
Maffei  
Maloney  
Manzullo  
Marchant  
Markey (CO)  
Markey (MA)  
Marshall  
Massa  
Matheson  
Matsui  
McCarthy (CA)  
McCarthy (NY)  
McCaul  
McClintock  
McCollum  
McCotter  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McHenry  
McHugh  
McIntyre  
McKeon  
McMahon  
McMorris  
Rodgers

McNerney  
Meek (FL)  
Meeks (NY)  
Melancon  
Michaud  
Miller (FL)  
Miller (NC)  
Miller, Gary  
Miller, George  
Minnick  
Mitchell  
Mollohan  
Moore (KS)  
Moore (WI)  
Moran (VA)  
Murphy (CT)  
Murphy, Patrick  
Murphy, Tim  
Murtha  
Myrick  
Nadler (NY)  
Napolitano  
Neal (MA)  
Neugebauer  
Nunes  
Nye  
Oberstar  
Obey  
Olson  
Olver  
Ortiz  
Pallone  
Pascarell  
Pastor (AZ)  
Paulsen  
Payne  
Pence  
Perlmutter  
Perrillo  
Peters  
Peterson  
Petri  
Pingree (ME)  
Pitts  
Platts  
Polis (CO)  
Pomeroy  
Posey  
Price (GA)  
Price (NC)  
Putnam  
Quigley  
Radanovich  
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

NAYS—10

Brown (GA)  
Culberson  
Flake  
Foxx

NOT VOTING—9

Baird  
Boehner  
Harper

□ 1413

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COPS IMPROVEMENTS 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. 1139, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. WEINER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1139, as amended.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 342, nays 78, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 206]

YEAS—342

Abercrombie  
Ackerman  
Aderholt  
Adler (NJ)  
Alexander  
Altmire  
Andrews  
Arcuri  
Austria  
Baca  
Baird  
Baldwin  
Barrow  
Barton (TX)  
Bean  
Becerra  
Berkley  
Berman  
Berry  
Biggett  
Bilbray  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (NY)  
Blumenauer  
Bocchieri  
Bonner  
Bono Mack  
Boozman  
Boren  
Boswell  
Boucher  
Boustany  
Boyd  
Brady (PA)  
Braley (IA)  
Bright  
Brown, Corrine  
Buchanan  
Burgess  
Butterfield  
Calvert  
Cao  
Capito  
Capps  
Capuano  
Cardoza  
Carnahan  
Carney  
Carson (IN)  
Cassidy  
Castle  
Castor (FL)  
Chaffetz  
Chandler  
Childers  
Clarke  
Clay  
Cleaver  
Coffman (CO)  
Cohen  
Connolly (VA)  
Conyers  
Cooper  
Costa  
Costello  
Courtney  
Crenshaw  
Crowley

Meeks (NY)  
Melancon  
Mica  
Michaud  
Miller (MI)  
Miller (NC)  
Miller, George  
Minnick  
Mitchell  
Mollohan  
Moore (KS)  
Moore (WI)  
Moran (VA)  
Murphy (CT)  
Murphy, Patrick  
Murphy, Tim  
Murtha  
Nadler (NY)  
Napolitano  
Neal (MA)  
Nye  
Oberstar  
Obey  
Olver  
Ortiz  
Pallone  
Pascarell  
Pastor (AZ)  
Paulsen  
Payne  
Perlmutter  
Perrillo  
Peters  
Peterson  
Petri  
Pingree (ME)  
Platts  
Poe (TX)  
Polis (CO)  
Pomeroy  
Posey  
Price (NC)  
Putnam  
Quigley  
Rahall  
Rangel  
Rehberg

NAYS—78

Akin  
Bachmann  
Bachus  
Barrett (SC)  
Bartlett  
Bishop (UT)  
Blackburn  
Blunt  
Brady (TX)  
Broun (GA)  
Brown (SC)  
Brown-Waite,  
Ginny  
Burton (IN)  
Buyer  
Camp  
Campbell  
Cantor  
Carter  
Coble  
Cole  
Conaway  
Culberson  
Deal (GA)  
Dreier  
Duncan  
Ehlers

NOT VOTING—12

Boehner  
Clyburn  
Doyle  
Harper

□ 1422

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Reichert  
Richardson  
Rodriguez  
Roe (TN)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rogers (MI)  
Rooney  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Roskam  
Rothman (NJ)  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Ryan (OH)  
Salazar  
Sanchez, Linda  
T.  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Sarbanes  
Scalise  
Schakowsky  
Schauer  
Schiff  
Schmidt  
Schock  
Schradler  
Schwartz  
Serrano  
Sessions  
Sestak  
Shea-Porter  
Sherman  
Shimkus  
Shuler  
Shuster  
Simpson  
Sires  
Skelton  
Slaughter  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)  
Snyder  
Souder  
Space  
Speier  
Spratt  
Stark  
Stearns  
Stupak  
Sullivan  
Sutton  
Tanner  
Tauscher  
Taylor  
Teague  
Terry  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Tiahrt  
Tiberi  
Tome  
Tierney  
Titus  
Tonko  
Towns  
Tsongas  
Upton  
Van Hollen  
Velazquez  
Visclosky  
Walzen  
Wamp  
Wasserman  
Waters  
Watson  
Watt  
Waxman  
Weiner  
Welch  
Wexler  
Whitfield  
Wilson (OH)  
Wittman  
Wolf  
Woolsey  
Wu  
Yarmuth  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)

Fallin  
Flake  
Foxx  
Franks (AZ)  
Gallegly  
Garrett (NJ)  
Gohmert  
Goodlatte  
Granger  
Hastings (WA)  
Hensarling  
Herger  
Inglis  
Issa  
Jenkins  
Johnson, Sam  
Jordan (OH)  
King (IA)  
Kline (MN)  
Lamborn  
Lucas  
Lummis  
Lungren, Daniel E.  
Mack  
Manzullo  
Marchant

Jackson (IL)  
Linder  
Maffei  
Moran (KS)

Reichert  
Richardson  
Rodriguez  
Roe (TN)  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rogers (MI)  
Rooney  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Roskam  
Rothman (NJ)  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Ryan (OH)  
Ryan (WI)  
Salazar  
Sanchez, Linda  
T.  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Sarbanes  
Scalise  
Schakowsky  
Schauer  
Schiff  
Schmidt  
Schock  
Schradler  
Schwartz  
Scott (GA)  
Scott (VA)  
Serrano  
Sestak  
Shea-Porter  
Sherman  
Shuler  
Shuster  
Simpson  
Sires  
Skelton  
Slaughter  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)  
Snyder  
Souder  
Space  
Speier

PRIVILEGED REPORT ON RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY TO SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Financial Services, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 111-84) on the resolution (H. Res. 251) directing the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to the House of Representatives all information in his possession relating to specific communications with American International Group, Inc. (AIG), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN ENGROSSMENT OF H.R. 1145, NATIONAL WATER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE ACT OF 2009

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk be authorized to make technical corrections in the engrossment of H.R. 1145, including corrections in spelling, punctuation, section and title numbering, cross-referencing, conforming amendments to the table of contents and short titles, and the insertion of appropriate headings.

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

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

NATIONAL REHABILITATION COUNSELORS APPRECIATION DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 247.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 247.

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.

WATER RESOURCES IN AMERICA

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, today I rise to add my support to H.R. 1145, the bill that we just

discussed on the floor of the House, that requires the President to establish an agency that addresses the question of the increasing lack of water resources in the United States of America. In the recognition of Earth Day that occurred yesterday, where we are looking to green our country and green this Earth, we also must ensure that we have the water that is necessary for this Nation.

I will introduce a water bill that will also take into consideration the lack of water around the world. I am also very much appreciative of the language in the bill that looks at questions of areas that have had disasters, such as my area in Houston, and homes that have suffered from flooding, such as the White Oak area in Houston.

This is a good step. We need an expanded water bill to help all of the world. And certainly we need to pay tribute to the concept of greening this Earth and protecting this Earth—its water resources and its green resources—to make this a better place for all of us to live.

CONGRESS MUST COME TOGETHER

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

Mr. CAO. Madam Speaker, I come before the House today to express the views of a freshman Congressman whose knowledge and experience of the workings of Capitol Hill have spanned a little more than 3 months.

While I am greatly honored to be a Member of this governing body and cherish the friendship and support I have received from my colleagues, I would like to use this forum to express a concern: how we operate as a governing body.

Aristotle said, "Virtue is the mean between two extremes." This definition of virtuous state of character was appropriate over 2,000 years ago, and it continues to be true today.

Virtuous character, properly exercised, is to react to circumstances in the appropriate way and to the appropriate degree. I believe that we, as Members of Congress, must govern from a political spectrum that resonates the mean, and not the two extremes.

What are these two extremes? Left-wing liberalism, whose governing stance simply focuses on the immediate, with little attention to moral implications and burdens on future generations, and right-wing conservatism, whose rhetoric seeks to inflame rather than inform.

The future of America is too important for this body to be embattled and impeded by radical ideologies and political maneuvering.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. FUDGE). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. GOHMERT. Madam Speaker, I rise to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from Texas is recognized for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Mr. GOHMERT. Thank you, Madam Speaker, and I would yield my minute to my friend from Louisiana.

Mr. CAO. Thank you very much.

We must remember who we represent as Members of Congress—the average American whose language does not reflect the extremes, but who simply asks, how will I pay my bills? How can I raise my children to be successful and moral citizens? And how can I worship and express freely my religious faith?

Our public policy today, depending on who is in power, tends to reflect a limited political agenda, which gets the country in trouble in one manner or another. While history is our mentor, we must look at the state of our Nation today and address our shared problems through the cumulative knowledge we have acquired as we continue to progress and evolve as a Nation.

Neither liberals nor conservatives can relive their past. We, as a governing body, must use all of our knowledge and tools that we have to address the problems of a dynamic and evolving national or global society in the appropriate way and to the appropriate degree. This, of course, requires a delicate balancing act where all Members of Congress are invited to the discussion table—and not as liberals or conservatives, but as problem solvers there to address the human needs of the average American.

NATIONAL DAY OF SILENCE

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

Mr. FARR. Madam Speaker, I rise today in observance of National Day of Silence.

Last Friday, April 17, marked the 13th annual National Day of Silence, a day where students throughout the country follow in the footsteps of the great civil rights advocates like Mahatma Gandhi and spend the day in civil disobedience. These students remain silent for one day to bring attention to and highlight the discrimination some of their peers endure by speaking out about sexual orientation and their personal gender identity.

When asked to explain why they will participate in a National Day of Silence, some of the young people in my district said, "We stand up and stand out by not speaking out on that day."

The Day of Silence is a day to acknowledge the roads already traveled and the ones soon to be traveled to show how far we have come and how much further we have to go. The Day of Silence brings attention to the oppression that queer youth face from their peers and their classroom, and is a reminder that we still have much work to do.

I commend all my constituents who observe the Day of Silence. Though the nationally observed Day of Silence has passed this year, I would ask my colleagues to take a moment of silence

today to reflect what we can do for our LGBT youth to make their lives better, to make their schools safer, and to end discrimination.

□ 1430

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY,  
APRIL 27, 2009

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

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

There was no objection.

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.

THE WOMEN OF AFGHANISTAN

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

Ms. WOOLSEY. Madam Speaker, I applaud the Obama administration for focusing on the human face of our Afghanistan policy. Rather than going with a policy based on military might alone, the administration is supporting an expansion of the surge of diplomats, of development officials, of humanitarian needs and experts.

The economic, political, and social needs are great in Afghanistan. A recent report released by Women for Women International found a "bleak and frightening picture for life" in Afghanistan. According to reports, Madam Speaker, 80 percent of Afghan women are affected by domestic violence, over 60 percent of marriages are forced, and half of all girls are married before the age of 16. Despite this focus on the needs of women and girls in Afghanistan, the situation remains grim.

Like many women in conflict, the drive for security and stability remains strong among the women in Afghanistan. Despite the fact that Afghan women are more likely to be impoverished, uneducated, and excluded from health service than men, polls indicate that Afghan women are optimistic about their future. Like women everywhere, they want to play a role in decision making at every single level of society.

Through the recent poll by Women for Women International, the voice of the Afghan woman can be heard. When asked what the biggest problem is that they face in daily life, the top response was lack of important commodities. Again, it's the basics, food and supplies, that Afghan women want for their families. When asked what the government should fix, they answered

security and peace first. When asked what were the biggest health care and education problems, women overwhelmingly pointed to insufficient resources and funding. It's clear that the mothers, Madam Speaker, in Afghanistan want all that mothers want around the world: to provide for the basic needs of their families. They want their children to be well. They want their children to be well fed, well educated, and safe.

While I remain concerned about the increase in our military presence, I am hopeful that the administration's diplomatic surge can help the people of Afghanistan, particularly the women. Along with our international partners, we must work to address the pressing immediate needs of all Afghans.

Madam Speaker, the use of smart power in the place of military force will send a clear message that the United States promotes diplomacy and humanitarian relief over war.

THE BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS  
VERSUS WAL-MART

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. Madam Speaker, it does us well to remember our American history.

Over 145 years ago, this country was engaged in a great Civil War, from the North and from the South. And during that war between the States, several battles took place not far from this Capital. One took place over in Orange County, Virginia. It's called the Battle of the Wilderness. It had the sixth highest number of casualties on both sides during that conflict.

Just to put it in perspective, it occurred on May 5 through May 7 in 1864, 145 years ago. There were 160,000 troops involved in that battle: 100,000 from the North, 60,000 from the South. That's the number of troops today we have in all of Iraq and all of Afghanistan put together. During that 3-day battle, 29,000 casualties: 18,000 from the Union, 8,000 from the Confederates.

The battle was so fierce, Madam Speaker, that in the wilderness, the woods, where this battle took place during those 3 days, it was so heated, literally, that the woods caught on fire and many soldiers from the North and from the South that were wounded burned to death. Two of the States had the highest casualties, one in the North and one in the South. The highest in the North was from Vermont. The Vermonters sustained 78 percent casualties. In the South the Texas Brigade sustained over 60 percent casualties. On the first day of the battle, the Union troops were able to move the Southern troops back. The second day General Robert E. Lee sent the Texas troops in the middle, and he said that Texans always moved them. Be that as it may, the casualties were high on both sides.

I bring this attention to the House today and to you, Madam Speaker, because all of these casualties, all of these troops that engaged in that battle were Americans and we should not forget that. And that is why we have the Battle of the Wilderness battlefield today. About 900,000 Americans a year go to this battlefield in Orange County, Virginia.

But now we have a problem. The corporation called Wal-Mart wants to build a Wal-Mart on this sacred, hallowed ground.

I have a map of the Wilderness battlefield. It's outlined here. But you see right up here in the northeastern portion where this X is, that's where Wal-Mart wants to profit from these 900,000 people coming into Orange County every year. They have the legal right. The county fathers have said they can build in this location. But we would hope that Wal-Mart would change their mind. And I say "we" because Mr. WELCH, the good man from Vermont, and I have written Wal-Mart and we have asked them to do the right thing and locate this Wal-Mart 3 miles away from the battlefield.

Now, Madam Speaker, I'm not sure what Wal-Mart's intentions are, but I can tell you their corporate model down in Texas. They build a Wal-Mart. They build it from property line to property line. They lay that asphalt. They build one of those beautiful stores, and a few years later, they abandon that property and move down the road and build another Wal-Mart. I don't know if that's their plan here or not, but be that as it may, they should not build this Wal-Mart in this location.

We've written Wal-Mart. We have received no written response from them. Military historians from all over the world have asked Wal-Mart don't build on this battlefield because that's a part of American history. So far they continue to deal with this and say they're going to.

I support property rights. I support the idea of a corporation making money. No question about it. They now have the legal right to move here. But now they need to make the American decision to do what's best for America and not what's best for this corporation.

Madam Speaker, this land, like other battlefields in our country, is consecrated with the blood of Americans; 29,000. Many are still buried there and known only to God. And we owe them the right to keep this battlefield preserved for history and not to have a corporation like Wal-Mart come in and lay asphalt over their graves.

So we are asking Wal-Mart to do the right thing. Put your Wal-Mart somewhere else, 3 miles down the road, so that this battlefield can be preserved for American history.

Madam Speaker, I will include in the RECORD a letter that Congressman PETER WELCH from Vermont and I have sent to Wal-Mart.

Madam Speaker, it is our hope and our desire that we as Americans preserve the heritage of this country, save this sacred land, and have corporations do the right thing, not only don't build here but maybe donate some of their corporate money to save this land.

And that's just the way it is.

WASHINGTON, DC, February 25, 2009.

MICHAEL T. DUKE,  
*President and Chief Executive Officer, Wal-Mart Stores, Inc., 702 SW 8th Street, Bentonville, AR.*

DEAR MR. DUKE: We write to you with profound disappointment in your company's decision to locate a new store near The Wilderness battlefield in Virginia and urge your immediate reconsideration.

While we may represent different political parties and states on opposing sides of the Civil War, we stand united in our support of respecting hallowed ground such as The Wilderness battlefield. The Wilderness, as well as other battlegrounds throughout the United States, represents the great struggles and sacrifices our soldiers made to defend freedoms they cherished deeply enough to risk their lives. Four thousand men on both sides died and twenty thousand were wounded during this battle in the spring of 1864. These lands and lands near them should always be spared from commercial development. Further, the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, formed by Congress to protect the historical significance of our nation's Civil War sites, has defined your proposed land for development as part of The Wilderness battlefield.

There are countless other locations your company could consider for a more responsibly sited development in this region. We feel the definition of corporate responsibility must always extend to respecting storied lands and respecting a community's natural landscape and surroundings when choosing a site for a store. Those values should not be eroded for the sake of commercial gain.

We urge you to listen to feedback you've received from groups close to The Wilderness battlefield and others who care deeply about keeping this nation's history and lands preserved and look elsewhere for development. We look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

TED POE,  
*Member of Congress,  
Texas.*

PETER WELCH,  
*Member of Congress,  
Vermont.*

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.)

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

RECOGNIZING ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF NURSING ON THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF ITS FOUNDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gen-

tleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DENT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize St. Luke's Hospital School of Nursing on the auspicious occasion of the 125th anniversary of its founding. For well over a century, St. Luke's has provided hands-on, quality training to professionals entering the world of medicine.

On October 17, 1884, St. Luke's Hospital School of Nursing opened its doors to its first class of individuals eager and dedicated to caring for the wellness of others. At the time when the school was founded, only a handful of similar institutions existed in the United States, placing St. Luke's at the cutting edge of health care training. As the country's oldest hospital-based school of nursing in continuous operation, St. Luke's continues a well-established tradition of excellence that began 125 years ago.

The impact that St. Luke's Hospital School of Nursing has had on American life is pronounced. During America's greatest time of need, the school provided education and training for the U.S. Cadet Nurse Corps, giving brave young women the skills they needed to provide medical assistance to American and Allied troops in World War II. When the United States suffered a national shortage of nurses in the late 1960s, again St. Luke's answered its Nation's call by hiring a recruitment director to actively work towards attracting qualified individuals to the nursing profession.

St. Luke's has consistently promoted the virtues of selflessness and caring for others. Year after year the School of Nursing provides training to nearly 100 nurses, a profession that is widely needed yet often underappreciated. The hard work, dedication, and caring of nurses trained by St. Luke's are a great asset to the high quality of care enjoyed by patients in America's hospitals.

Madam Speaker, in closing, I would like to extend my congratulations and heartfelt thanks to St. Luke's as well as its tremendous faculty, staff, students, and alumni that have carried on the school's proud legacy. May St. Luke's Hospital School of Nursing's next 125 years be as benevolent and inspiring as the last.

□ 1445

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

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

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

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear

hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## NOBODY FAVORS HATE CRIMES

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

Mr. GOHMERT. Madam Speaker, yesterday and today in the full Judiciary Committee we have been taking up a bill called, by most people, the hate crimes act. It sounds like something that everybody would be for. You know, who favors hate? Nobody. Perhaps the only kind of hate we should be in favor of is the hatred with which we hate hate. But that's not what it's about. It is about creating new law, new crimes that are duplicates of what's in every State in the Union.

Now, there are 45 States that already have hate crimes bills, but even there, most are unnecessary. The case that you often hear that is a reason we need hate crimes is the James Byrd case, where this poor gentleman, African-American, was dragged to death.

Now, I would be in favor of allowing the victim's family to pick the terrain and the manner of dragging the defendants once they are convicted, but that's not allowed. The death penalty amendment was even voted down.

So there's no enhancements, nothing that would affect the poster cases that are constantly raised as a reason to have the hate crime laws. And, in fact, when we hear over and over there's these epidemics of hate crimes that we have to stop, actually, there were nearly a million assaults in America in 2007; 242 assaults included some kind of bodily injury in which there was some motive attributed to bias or hatred because of a selected group, 242.

Again, there was a killing of a poor young man named Nicholas West, killed because he was a homosexual. His perpetrators were not charged under a hate crimes law, they were charged under a capital murder law for kidnapping. And they have already got the death penalty, just like the worst two perpetrators in James Byrd's situation. So what is this about? Well, perhaps it's about trying to create a special class of protected people who maybe shouldn't have protection.

One of the last amendments we made today was going to—at least in this definition the term “sexual orientation” is included. We kept trying to confine it to things that were not just an aberration, and even the amendment to at least exclude pedophiles from the protected class was voted down on a strict party line.

Every Democrat there voted to protect pedophiles and every Republican voted to exclude them, at least, from the definition of sexual orientation. We were told, well, there is a definition in one of the other laws about sexual orientation, and it confined it to heterosexuality and homosexuality.

It's not in this law. It's not there. There is no reference to another law. So as a former appellate judge I would be left in reviewing the law to say well, what is the plain meaning? You can consider other definitions.

Well, some judge will do the right thing that a judge is supposed to do and say, hmm, sexual orientation, it means what it says. It's however you are oriented sexually. If that's towards child—and the diagnostics statistics manual has about 30 different types of sexual orientation. So that includes voyeurism, it includes the pedophilia, it includes things like exhibitionism. It includes necrophilia for corpses and all these horrible things.

But even under this law, since exhibitionists are not excluded—and I have had women tell me they have had people flash themselves, men flash themselves, and they immediately reacted and hit them with a purse.

Under that scenario, under this law, the exhibitionist committed a misdemeanor and the woman that hit him with her purse committed a new Federal felony under the hate crimes law.

That is absurd. We don't need this law. There is no reason for it. We even tried to include in here specifically the kinds of churches that were invaded and attacked for supporting the California marriage amendment, and that was voted down on a straight party line. There should be no special classes.

And the other thing here that would silence Christian ministers and eventually rabbis or imams from quoting the Bible, the Tanach or Koran where it condemns homosexuality, because under this bill if a minister, a rabbi, imam quotes from those scriptures and says homosexuality is an aberration—or whatever language they use, that it is wrong, it hurts society—and some nut hears them and goes out, commits a crime of violence, then under 18 U.S.C. (2)(a) they could be arrested, charged as a principal.

This was a bad bill, and it was a bad day for the law.

## THE PROGRESSIVE MESSAGE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. ELLISON) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. ELLISON. I am here with the Progressive Caucus, that caucus that brings to the people of the United States every week a progressive vision for America.

I am very honored to be joined by our Chair tonight, the only one who continues to fight week in week out every day for peace in our world who has the longest running record of 5-minute speeches for peace, LYNN WOOLSEY.

Let me yield to the gentlelady for a welcome this evening.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Thank you, Mr. ELLISON, for your great leadership on The Progressive Message, which is the message of average, normal American people, and we know it. And we are proud to speak it, because there is nothing like the issues that we stand for with the Progressive Caucus, our progressive promise, that hits home to

the American people like what we are promising to work on.

Tonight, we are going to talk about our Earth, I believe. Thank you for bringing that to us.

But also thank you for recognizing my, I believe, 309 5-minute speeches on the floor regarding Iraq and peace in general, and Afghanistan, now that we are looking like we don't know when we are going to get out of there.

We can talk about saving the Earth, but if we destroy it with war, then we won't have an Earth to save. So thank you for doing this tonight.

Mr. ELLISON. Thank you. Let me just say that you are right. And I do want to commend you, I don't know if anyone has a longer running number of 5-minute speeches on any issue than you do, so I am proud to know that the longest-running series of 5-minute speeches is on the subject of peace, is on the subject of Iraq, and is by a dedicated and progressive leader such as yourself.

Madam Speaker, we want to welcome folks to The Progressive Message and let people know that they can always plug into the Progressive Caucus. The e-mail address is [cpc.grijalva.house.gov](mailto:cpc.grijalva.house.gov) where people, I hope, will communicate. It's very important that we stay in touch and that this is The Progressive Message.

Tonight, you are right, the subject is clean energy jobs and our Earth. Let's start out with just a few basics.

The progressive energy policy, global climate change and green jobs, has to be made up of a few essential components. The fact is that U.S. energy policy is everyone's business.

U.S. energy policy touches nearly every aspect of American life, our homes, our natural environment and, most importantly, our economy and the Earth itself.

Last year Americans spent \$400 billion buying oil outside of the United States. This is a tremendous expenditure on our economy and sends dollars outside of our economy. And that means that last year American families spent about \$3,000 apiece on fossil fuels that contribute to the disastrous changes in our global climate.

I think it's important to point out that we are here now, we are approaching the first 100 days of the new administration. Haven't been here long, but we have been here strong. There is no doubt that energy policy will be a major component of the next 2 years, and it's critical to point out that the Democratic Caucus and the Progressive Caucus are here to lead the way on this discussion.

I would like to stay positive, but we have to make sure that we have a good record, and the record requires that we revisit some of the things that have been proposed over the last 8 years that have not been so good.

One, the Republican plan has not been a good plan. This plan, people contend, that efforts to curb greenhouse gas emissions are perilous and will

cause undue hardship for Americans in the midst of a recession. The fact is if we don't do something about this global crisis, greenhouse gas emissions, we are all going to be in much more trouble than we are right now.

Right now, in fact, is a good time to deal with the crisis in our economy. It's a chance to rebuild, it's a chance to strengthen, it's a time to invest in infrastructure.

I think, Chairwoman WOOLSEY, it's just a good time to point out that it was during the Civil War that Abraham Lincoln made the decision we are going to have a railroad span the United States. It was during the 1930s, the Depression, that we saw rural electrification be a major commitment of the United States Government under Franklin Delano Roosevelt. It was under Eisenhower, a recession, where we talked about the interstate highway system that we now enjoy today.

In fact, at times like this, it's no time to shrink, no time to be afraid, but it's a time to be bold. Let's not go for any naysayers or fearmongers; let's move forward.

Is this a time to be bold, is this a time to shrink and be afraid, or is it a time to be bold and grab on to a new energy policy?

Ms. WOOLSEY. Well, first of all, Madam Speaker, thank you for being here with us tonight also. We honor you.

You know, as cochair of the congressional Progressive Caucus with RAÚL GRIJALVA, it's really an honor to be here and represent the Progressive Caucus and people of this country and the people of my district.

And we are doing this right now because it's Earth Day—yesterday was Earth Day, I believe, but we couldn't do this yesterday.

So before we get into the question you asked me, Congressman, let's talk about Earth Day and how it happened. I think it's good for people to remember that Earth Day is a day designed to promote awareness and foster appreciation for our environment.

□ 1500

Now, yesterday, yes, that is right, it was yesterday, it was the 29th anniversary of the very first celebration. That celebration was determined, and over the 29 years we have recognized on Earth Day something that we should be recognizing every single day and every minute of our lives, that we have a need for a healthy environment and we have to work to protect it. It won't happen on its own because we are working very hard, it appears, to destroy our environment. So we have a lot of work to do.

So, let's talk about what are the roots of Earth Day itself. Although the specific day was set by former U.S. Senator Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin, his motivation came from the horrific oil spill that engulfed Santa Barbara and the California coast in 1969. That was such a horrible experience for all

of us in California. Earth Day is the perfect time, and he knew it, to highlight that event and to work to ensure that oil spills never happened again. Of course, over 29 years there have been other oil spills, but he was so sincere that he put Earth Day together to emphasize no more oil spills.

So many in our country who don't have a strong connection to Santa Barbara oil knew how important it was to California, and they come to our districts and they learn over and over again what a disaster like that will do. And it could happen in their areas too. It could happen on the Great Lakes. It certainly could happen on the Atlantic coast, down in the Gulf of Florida.

So everybody pays attention, particularly to the oceans. But there is more to Earth Day than our oceans. It is our air, it is our water, it is our trees, and Earth Day has become the basis for what we know we must be doing to solve global warming.

But happy birthday Earth Day yesterday.

Mr. ELLISON. I thank the gentlelady for that important recognition. In fact, it is our appreciation and gratitude for this beautiful Earth that we live on that drives our dedication. We are not really here from the Progressive Caucus talking about what we are against. We are talking about what we are for. And we are for a clean Earth, in which everyone can breathe, can drink, can live and enjoy this wonderful planet that we have, and not just human beings, but all creation. I think it is very important that you set us on the right trajectory for that.

I think as we are looking back and remembering this 29th anniversary of Earth Day, it is important to remember that the course of action we have been following has not been one that has been helpful. In fact, it has brought us to a very difficult situation.

We have seen the energy plan over the last 8 years essentially be made up of tax breaks for oil companies. "Drill, drill, drill," remember that one?

Ms. WOOLSEY. I remember that one.

Mr. ELLISON. Yes, you had better believe we heard that one, which resulted in more pollution which taxpayers have to clean up, and no fundamental investment in a green energy economy like the investment we have been talking about, the investment in an Earth Day to commemorate and rededicate our commitment, the investment in our economy over the centuries, as progressive leaders like Lincoln and FDR made those important investments I referred to a moment ago. There has been no investment in a green energy economy, that will lessen our dependence on oil and reduce global climate change, and, perhaps most importantly, create jobs.

You know, Earth Day, Earth Day is a wonderful time to have this conversation about American clean energy jobs, because Earth Day is not simply about fighting pollution. It is also about enhancing our natural world and our ex-

istence in it. It is about development along the lines that are smart and green, clean and renewable. We can do both.

I will say that I do appreciate some of our Republican colleagues, and I respect them all and enjoy them a lot, but I think it is important to point out that their vision was on display on "Sunday Morning Talk" when one of the Republican leaders said that he dismissed as "almost comical" the idea that carbon dioxide is a carcinogen and that it is harmful to our environment. The proof and evidence was that, you know, that carbon dioxide must be safe because humans exhale it and cows deposit it. That is not a definition of whether it is a carcinogen or a harmful substance. Of course, we do have a science gap, and we can do an hour on that.

But I think it is important to point out that we are not only in commemoration of Earth Day talking about fighting pollution; we are talking about enhancing our world, our green planet, the only one we have, by the way. And, again, as you know very well, the gentlelady from California knows, our Chair of the Progressive Caucus, if we acidify our oceans and if we overheat our planet, the planet will still continue to exist. We just won't be able to live on it. So that is very important to point out.

I think the Progressive plan, and I want to hand it back to the gentlelady right now, is to talk about the importance of a progressive vision for energy policy. I would ask the gentlelady from California, do you believe we need a progressive vision for a progressive energy policy?

Ms. WOOLSEY. Well, we need nothing less than a progressive vision. We need to be bold. You asked me that a little bit earlier. And there is no tip-toeing around this.

I have been on the House Science Committee since I was elected in 1992, sworn in in 1993. I am on the Energy Subcommittee. And in my time here we have never had a hearing with scientists that say global warming does not exist, that it is a dream, that it is a myth. Good science has proven where we are today.

Scientists have been so careful, because that is who they are. They have to prove their point before they come out and say science says global warming is something we have to deal with or else, and we have got this much more time and we need to take these kinds of actions.

Mr. ELLISON. If the gentlelady will yield for a question, you have a lot of experience in Congress. You have been here for a little while, right?

Ms. WOOLSEY. This is my ninth term.

Mr. ELLISON. Ninth term, that means 18 years. In all the time you have been here on this committee, have you ever heard any credible scientist say that global warming does not exist

or that human beings are not contributing to global warming? Have you ever heard anything like that?

Ms. WOOLSEY. Never. Never. I have heard Members on the other side of the aisle on the Science Committee saying that global warming is a myth and pooh-poohing it. It is just something that makes no sense to me, because it is real, and if we don't do something about it soon, the effects are going to be irreversible, and we know that.

Now, here in Congress we get elected every 2 years. Well, we are not going to fix this in 2 years, but we had better start fixing it for our grandchildren. I have five grandchildren, the oldest is 9 and the youngest is 2.

I have four children, and three families have children. So one night one of the families and I were having dinner and we were talking about global warming, and my grandson, then I believe he was 8, he might have been 7, just about came across the table. My grandkids call me "Amah," and he said, "Amah," his eyes were this big, "do you know about the polar bears?" And we had a total conversation about what was happening up in Greenland.

Since then I have been to Greenland. I have seen the ice melt. It is not healthy. I have been to the South Pole. I have seen the shift at the South Pole of the science stations, the ones that are built out of ice. They shift every year, and they are shifting at greater speeds. I have seen the penguins that are having a hard time getting from their ice blocks back to land so that they can feed and breed. It is happening, and we cannot deny it. Not just for us, because we are stupid if we don't do it, but for your children and for my grandchildren. Hopefully, their children will have a nice, clean, safe world to live in.

So do we have to be bold? Does it need to be progressive? Yes. And I don't mean progressive that it is our way or no way. I mean progressive in that we are not afraid to do the right thing. We are not afraid to fight. So that we if we have cap-and-trade, we also ensure that we have benefits for the people that are going to be paying for this in the long run, and that we reinvest in alternative energies, that we know that we have an industry, a green industry that must be the new industry for the United States of America. Because if we don't take advantage of the needs, world needs, that it is going to be our science, it is going to be our engineers, it is going to be our technicians that come up with the solutions, if we let the jobs to put all this together go overseas, what a mistake we will be making, because we will buy this stuff, because we are going to make our world cleaner.

Mr. ELLISON. Well, if the gentlelady will yield back, let me say that part of the progressive vision is to implement provisions of a renewable electricity standard which will create over 300,000 jobs, implement an energy efficient resource standard so we can get energy

savings to create over 222,000 new jobs by 2020. By cutting waste, we save money. The renewable electricity standard alone will result in nearly \$100 billion in savings for consumers and businesses by 2030. Efficiency savings, the energy efficiency resource standard will result in nearly \$170 billion in utility bill savings by 2020.

Opponents of that change that Americans are demanding are not going to be the ones who are remembered finally by history. The ones who oppose efficiency and renewable energy, these are the same folks who are in danger of directing U.S. energy policy. They have ignored global climate change, as you and I have talked about. They have ignored acidification of the ocean, overheating of our planet. They have widened tax loopholes for polluting industries and they have made minimal advances in new, clean energy techniques.

Madam Speaker, the will of the American public is being represented in Congress and the White House now, and we need the American people to continue to demand responsible energy policy, climate change policy that creates jobs and cannot be outsourced. As the gentlelady from California, LYNN WOOLSEY, was just talking about, somebody will come up with the great ideas to green our world. Will they be here? Only if we make the proper investments. Only if we become innovative and maintain our position as innovator.

I yield back to the gentlelady.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Well, you know, I have to confess that I have lived a very privileged life as I raised my four kids in a nice home. It wasn't a palace or a mansion or anything, but it was nice. We were always warm and we had windows open and we had a sprinkler system in my yard.

I feel like I have been part of the problem. I know I have. We eat meat, which uses up so much of our good Earth and our air, and we will probably keep doing a lot of that. But as individuals, as humans, we have to change the way we live and we have to be willing to invest. And I believe, and we are not supposed to use the word, but we have to get a little accustomed to some sacrifice. We need to decide whether we need grass or we need landscaping that survives on little or no water. We have to make these decisions ourselves.

And I don't think we should all have to get incentives to do this. I think that the incentives need to go to industry so they will build the big products, so they will build the solar systems, the wind systems. In our district, we have geothermal, and we need to help in all those areas.

So as individuals some sacrifice will come along. Mostly that sacrifice will be changing the way we do things. That is hard. Nobody likes to change. But we change now, or it will be too late.

Mr. ELLISON. Well, I would point out though that the sacrifices that you

are referring to are not always just giving up something. Sometimes these sacrifices involve getting something.

For example, let's just say if you were to get out of that habit of driving three blocks to the grocery store, you might view that as a sacrifice, but you will save money on gas and you will reduce your waistline.

□ 1515

Mr. ELLISON. If you ride a bike to work, and we promote, as Congress, if we promote nonmotorized transportation, this will reduce our obesity, increase our green and renewable program. Some of these things are things that we think of as a sacrifice but really are not.

If we shut off the television, you know, we might talk to each other and get to know each other a little bit better. If we just pull the plugs out when we leave the house, we can get rid of that ghost energy drain that steals energy when we're not even using these appliances.

So these are just changes that you're speaking of that will definitely enhance our quality of life.

But I want to mention that we have a bill called the American Clean Energy and Security Act which does do some very important things. It creates jobs that cannot be shipped overseas. It reduces our dependence on foreign oil, increases production of clean and renewable energy sources, cracks down on heavy polluters, and gives American entrepreneurs and innovators, as you mentioned your role on the Science Committee, what they need to stay competitive in the global economy.

The fact is that this bill, this ACES bill, invests in American jobs, reduces our dependency on foreign oil and does a lot of important things that we need, as Americans. And so I'm thinking that, you know, it's important that citizens, individuals like you and I, do better. But it's also important that the Congress take action. Individual citizens, pull those plugs out, walk, do things, do more walking, riding your bike, doing things like that. But also, we have, as a Congress, a societal responsibility that we cannot just relegate to the individual citizen. In fact, government often will signal better behavior and more green and renewable and Earth-friendly behavior that citizens can partake of.

So I yield back to the gentlelady.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Actually, one of the things, under JIM OBERSTAR's leadership, he is the Chair of the Transportation Authorization Committee, under his tutelage, we have invested a lot in nonmotorized transportation, because it's hard to ask the children to walk to school when their roadways are full of cars and there are no sidewalks. It's hard to ask people to ride bicycles when there are no safe bicycle paths.

Actually, Marin County, in my district, is one of the model programs in his program, and it's certainly proving itself out. You know, California gets a

lot of criticism because we use a lot of energy. But, you know, per capita we use less than any other State in the country, and that's because we actually get conservation and we live conservation. We actually, in most areas, walk our talk in that regard.

Now, the Progressive Caucus is absolutely ready to fully participate in this debate about good ideas so that we can ensure any change in the way we treat carbon will be done to maximize the benefits to the environment, minimize the impact on our constituents, and transform our economy with new energy technologies. Our feet are on the ground. We're ready to go. But what we are going to want is bold decisions and bold resources and bold support so that we aren't tiptoeing along and pretending it isn't happening. We're going to work with the Obama administration. We're going to work with our leadership, and we are going to work with both sides of the aisle to ensure that what we're talking about is real and doable and supported.

Mr. ELLISON. Well, that's very important. And I want to thank you for those observations. The Progressive Caucus needs good ideas, too. We are being fully engaged in this energy debate that's going on. We are not shrinking from this debate at all. And if people want to offer some advice, there is a Web site that we have, and folks can give us their views, [cpc.grijalva.gov](http://cpc.grijalva.gov)—GRIJALVA is the name of our other co-chair—because we do want to have people say here's what you should do.

One of the things that it means to be progressive is to be open-minded and try to gather in ideas from all places, to be grassroots, to gather in views and opinions from multiple sources. We don't claim a monopoly on good ideas, but we do have values that we uphold here of a progressive type.

I want to just say, as we prepare to, in the next 5 to 7 minutes, hand it over to our Republican colleagues, that it's important that we do debunk a few myths, though. I mean, I've heard it said that the progressive support of cap-and-trade, isn't that just an energy tax? Well, we believe that it's not.

First off, the Democratic plan is to repower America with clean energy and jobs. As for capping global warming pollution, the Democratic plan is simple. It makes polluters pay, and helps green companies prosper so they can hire more workers. It's time that the American solution we put in place to successfully fight acid rain in 1990, after which time electricity rates fell 10 percent and the U.S. economy added 16 million new jobs. It's important to point out that the acid rain solution had bipartisan support and was signed by the first President Bush.

It's true also—I mean, another attack item. Won't Democrats' energy tax raise electricity rates even though President Obama said cap-and-trade will make energy prices increase?

Saving consumers money is not a tax. Saving business money is not a

tax. Sending \$400 billion a year abroad, now, that is the kind of tax that we do want to avoid and help the American people not have to pay.

The Democratic plan declares energy independence and puts America on a path to economic recovery. President Obama spoke of transitioning to a clean energy economy that will create jobs, make our homes and buildings and vehicles more efficient, and protect consumers. In his inaugural address, he said we will harness the sun and the wind and the soil to fuel our cars and our factories.

We believe that this is the right direction. Although the Progressive Caucus will not simply adopt or parrot any policy, we will put forth a progressive policy and argue for those changes as the energy policy moves forward. We will be part of this conversation, fully participating in it, and ask that members of the public and the progressive community stand up and come forward to be part of this important energy policy.

So, before we wrap up, I just want to offer our co-chair an opportunity to comment on our subject tonight. And after that we'll conclude.

Ms. WOOLSEY. First of all, I want to thank you, Congressman ELLISON, for these really informative Congressional Progressive Caucus dialogues that you have hosted every week ever since we came back into Congress this session.

I want to say something about cap-and-trade, just so that those who are listening to us know how, what we think it means. And you said it. We already have cap-and-trade in this country. Not with carbon, but with "NO<sub>x</sub> and SO<sub>x</sub>," which is better known as the pollutants that cause acid rain. It's been happening since 1990. And guess what? It works.

So therefore, to explain the cap, it means we set a limit on the amount of carbon that large producers can put into the atmosphere. Then, over time, we reduce that number so people are allowed to produce less and less carbon until we get the reductions we need to avoid devastating climate change.

The trade part means that the government issues credits for carbon emitters under the previously established cap. I know that's complicated, but it'll be easier to understand when it all gets laid out in front of people. These credits can then be bought, sold and traded, which means this operates under a free market system.

Now, frankly, I'm just absolutely confused why so many Republicans are upset about a system that works on the principles of the free market. But I think once all of that is debunked, people will be able to better embrace it, particularly if we have some benefits, cap trade and dividends that come back to individuals and to industry and ensure that the cost of it is a benefit to the people who are paying those costs, because big industry is not going to be the only one that pays for it. I mean, they're benefiting from what they're

producing. We are too, but they are. But it's going to cost everybody more. It just does. That's all there is to it, so they want to see some benefit from it.

And so let's work on this together. Let's make sure that the investment in clean technology helps all people; that utility bills can come down, and other programs will be made in effect so that we are investing in our future, not our past.

Mr. ELLISON. That's an excellent word, Congresswoman WOOLSEY. You again have been a great champion of a progressive message. You have been talking about a progressive promise. You've been talking about a progressive message. You have been lifting up the banner of progressive politics in this Congress, and we all want to thank you for your tremendous leadership, not to mention your 309 consecutive speeches in favor of peace.

Tonight we've been talking about American clean energy and jobs. This is the symbol of a windmill. We can harness the wind and the sun. We can harness the natural world to live in harmony with the planet, not simply use it and exploit it like so much of an endless commodity, but to truly use it in a way that will allow humanity to live in harmony with the natural world and to create jobs and to make our needs met.

We talked about, tonight, the need for individuals to do things; is that right, Congresswoman WOOLSEY? Individuals should step forward. We do need to walk, not necessarily ride. We do need to promote transit. We do need to promote smart growth, livable communities. We need to do all these things. We should try to get a hybrid car, or not even take a car. Just walk or use nonmotorized transportation. We should pull out those plugs that we just leave sitting in the wall all day when we're not even at home.

But it is also on the responsibility of government to take decisive action, to make the investments that we need in those bike paths, to promote a cap-and-trade system that surely reduces our carbon footprint and takes the proceeds from those programs and puts them back into renewable energy and helps ameliorate the cost to low-income individuals of meeting this important task.

We need to do these things. We need to have a bold, committed program which gets the carbon footprint much, much lower so we can live on this planet.

But finally, we need to remember that, in honor of Earth Day, that this Earth is something that we come from, not something that we are here to exploit. Even from a religious standpoint, we are the trustees of this Earth and have a responsibility to take good care of it. And I want to commend all those congregations, Congregations Caring for Creation, other groups like that doing good work, citizens out there doing good work, people concerned about the environmental justice aspects of this question of energy policy,

making sure that low-income communities, communities of color, are in the middle of this fight for this clean renewable world that we're coming into and are participating fully. Not green for some, green for all, right?

And so, with that, we just want to thank everybody. Here's our Web site. We want to know what you think. We care about your opinion. Check back with us next week at the Congressional Progressive Caucus, the progressive message, hear about the progressive promise, and give us your ideas.

□ 1530

#### PRESIDENT OBAMA'S ENERGY PLAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. WHITFIELD) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Thank you, Madam Speaker.

Yesterday was Earth Day, and people around this country and around the world celebrated this great planet that we live on, and all of us, whether we're Democrats, Republicans or Independents, are committed to protecting this climate for the well-being of future generations.

I think most of us would also agree that one of the major issues facing the entire world today relates to the strength of the world's economy and the loss of jobs that is taking place around the world. We know that, right here in America, our unemployment rate is up to about 8.6 percent at this time. Last month, it was about 8.1 percent. In my home State of Kentucky, we have some counties with unemployment of about 15 percent; and I understand that in the State of Michigan, where we've had the automobile difficulties, the unemployment rate in that State is around 15 percent. So as we talk about strengthening the economy, the two most important policies relating to that are tax policy, number one, and energy policy, number two.

It has already been pointed out today by many people that the U.S. Congress is in the process of considering a comprehensive energy bill that would bring about dramatic changes in the way America produces energy. Now, when we talk about energy, of course there are two aspects of it.

Number one, we're talking about: How do we fuel our transportation needs? Everyone knows that we do import a lot of foreign oil, because we're consuming about 22 million barrels of oil a day, and we're not producing that much oil in America. Worldwide, we're consuming about 85 million barrels of oil a day. By the way, that's about what the total production of oil is worldwide, around 85 million barrels of oil a day. So that's one aspect of this energy issue.

A second part of it is: How do you produce electricity? That's vitally im-

portant as we find ourselves in America competing with other countries around the world. In America, we happen to be very fortunate in that we have a 250-year supply of coal. It's our most abundant resource. By the way, not only is it our most abundant resource, but it is also the most economical way to produce electricity.

In my home State of Kentucky, for example, 90 percent of all of the electricity produced in Kentucky is produced with coal, and that's why, in Kentucky, we have some of the lowest electrical rates in the world—between 4 and 5 cents per kilowatt hour. In California, Massachusetts and in other States where they don't really favor the use of coal, they're paying in the neighborhood of 14 cents and 15 cents per kilowatt hour. Now, we recognize—and it goes without saying—that coal is a fuel that produces carbon dioxide and other emissions, and we know that climate change is one of the most important issues facing America today.

One of the great things about our democracy is we can sit around, and we can have debates about the issues. I think it's important for the American people to hear those debates because, as we discuss the emissions of carbon dioxide, we oftentimes listen to the United Nations International Climate Change Panel. That is the scientific group that does the most studies and that does projections about global warming. They use complicated models to predict what the future will hold, and they do core drillings in the ice panels of the North and South Poles to determine how the weather has been in the last thousands of years. We know that there are patterns of heating and warming and heating and warming.

One thing that I would like to point out this evening, because we've heard a lot about global warming—and we have had extensive hearings on energy and on global warming and on climate change. One thing that I would point out to you is that everyone says emphatically that the models cannot predict with any accuracy what the temperature is going to be anywhere in the world 100 years from now. Witnesses have also been very clear in their testimony that, when the United Nations International Climate Change Panel issues a press release from the review of their models that they're predicting on particular issues, they formally take the worst case scenario, and that is what's released to the international news media. So when we read stories in the international news media, there seems to be a tendency to scare people about what's going on with global warming. I think it's important that we recognize that.

One of the leading environmentalists, who was called "Mr. Green" at one time in Europe, is a fellow named Bjorn Lomborg. He is a respected scientist, and he wrote a book called "The Skeptical Environmentalist." In that book, he went into great detail about the flaws in the models that are being

used to project future climate change. I point that out because I've heard many times that the scientific evidence is indisputable and that it cannot be contradicted. I would like the American people to know that I've sat in on many hearings on this issue, and I've heard scientists disagree on this issue, but the important thing is we need to debate it. The American people will finally make their decision about it. They make those decisions in elections, and they vote for whomever they want to vote, and they listen to the arguments, and they decide what they think is in their best interest. That's the way it should be, but I want to get back to coal for just a minute.

In this energy bill that's being considered in the U.S. Congress today, one big part of that is called cap-and-trade, and it plays a prominent part also in President Obama's budget because, in his budget, he indicated that he anticipates revenue from cap-and-trade in the amount of about \$657 billion over 10 years from selling permits to entities so that they can emit carbon dioxide.

Now, I think it's also important to remember that when Peter Orszag, the chairman of the Office of Management and Budget in the Obama White House, testified before Congress, he said that that figure may very well be conservative, that it could be twice or maybe three times that amount. So it could be anywhere from \$657 billion to \$1.7 trillion in cost to implement cap-and-trade, and of course, cap-and-trade is designed to have people pay for emitting carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.

Now, when people pay that much money to do it, every witness that I've heard—and everyone would almost agree—has said that electricity rates are going to go up, and maybe that's not all bad, because we know that if we're going to have a cleaner environment, we're going to have to pay more.

Just on the cap-and-trade aspect of this which relates specifically to coal, I would like to remind everyone that the European Union initiated a cap-and-trade system 4 or 5 years ago. I may not be exactly right on that. Maybe it was 3 or 4 years ago or 4 or 5 years ago. Last year, they acknowledged that they had more carbon dioxide emissions than they'd had before they implemented cap-and-trade. Now, to be fair, they indicated also when they testified before the Congress that they think that they have fixed that problem and that they feel more confident as they move forward; but this cap-and-trade system is a prominent part in the Obama energy plan that is now before the United States Congress. There's another aspect of it that bothers me.

If you'll recall, I talked about one of the major problems facing all of us today, which is the economy—trying to restore jobs, getting people back to work, getting those stock values back up in their pension plans and retirement plans. In order to do that, America has to be competitive with other

countries. They have to be able to produce products at a competitive price that will sell all around the world. What's one of the biggest competitors of America today? To what country have we lost a lot of jobs over the last 3, 4, 5 years? That country is China. When we've met with the Chinese, they've pointed out, and they've been very proud of the fact that they are bringing on line a new coal-powered plant to produce electricity, a new one every 2 weeks. Now, it's hard to imagine that they would be building that many new coal-powered plants. By the way, most of them don't have scrubbers. They're not capturing the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions because, like in America and like in Europe, the technology is not there.

Now, there are plenty of pilot test projects around. There is one commercial application or two to capture carbon dioxide emissions—one in Canada and one in Norway—but the Chinese are making it very clear that they want to produce more electricity with coal because it is the most economical way to produce electricity; and, therefore, they can produce more products at less cost.

I'll tell you something else they're doing, too. A lot of people in America may say we ought to do this, but they put a cap on the price of fuel that they pay for their transportation needs. Of course, as a result of putting that cap on the fuel, their government buyers, when they're out buying oil in the open market, buy the highest sulfur content oil available because it is the cheapest. What does that do? That pollutes even more.

So as we debate this energy policy just on the cap-and-trade aspect of it, we've got to keep in mind: If we in America act unilaterally, are we going to place ourselves at a disadvantage? Is it going to be more difficult for us to build plants, to create jobs and to produce products that are competitive in the world marketplace? I would submit to you that the answer to that is, yes, it will place us at a disadvantage to do it unilaterally. So I think that's an important thing that we need to discuss as we move forward.

Now, another matter that plays a prominent place in the energy plan being advocated by our respected friends on the other side of the aisle, by our Democrat friends—and I might say that many of the Democrats are very much concerned about it as well—relates to renewable mandates. In America today, 51 percent of our electricity is produced by coal. About 20 percent is produced by nuclear power, and less than 2 percent is produced by renewable. When I'm talking about renewable, there are all sorts of renewable—there's biomass, ethanol, all sorts of things—but I'm talking primarily here about wind power and solar because that plays a prominent role in the renewable mandate being proposed in the energy bill that's now before the Congress.

The energy bill says that by the year 2025—it's either 2020 or 2025—they want 20 percent of all electricity to be produced by renewable energy. In fact, when President Obama was in Europe recently—he's such a great speaker and inspiring fellow—he got up, and he talked specifically about a number of countries. One of the countries he talked about was Spain. He said Spain has been so effective in increasing its production of electricity with renewables, with renewable energy. He said America should be looking to Spain and that we need to get out in front the way Spain has. Spain is no smarter than we are. They're just more bold. They're investing. They're requiring investment in nuclear energy.

□ 1545

I mean, not in nuclear energy, but in production of electricity. And that's precisely what this energy bill is going to do. It's going to dictate 20 percent of the electricity be produced with renewables.

And if it is not produced with renewables, then they are producing a 5-cent-per-kilowatt penalty. And I can tell you what. I think most people who are experts in energy will tell you it's virtually impossible to produce 20 percent of our electricity with renewables by the year 2020 or the year 2025 for a lot of different reasons.

First of all, in States in the Southeast, we've seen repeatedly maps of the Southeast, not only the Southeast but Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida, Ohio, Michigan. They do not have the wind power to produce this electricity. And we have a very antiquated grid system today. So you're going to have to dramatically increase the capacity of this grid system if you go to renewables to bring in renewables produced by other parts of the country into the Southeast, particularly.

But one of the primary arguments that we hear from our respected friends on the other side of the aisle is that, look, let's not be concerned about this because as we move into green technology, we're going to create thousands of green jobs. And those jobs will be what will propel America into the future. And none of us in Congress would object to that. And we know that there will be some green jobs created. But, you know, we oftentimes do projections based on models, and models frequently are determined by what you put in, what information you put into those models. But when you use empirical data, hard-core facts of what has happened, you come up with some interesting conclusions.

Now, I have talked about Spain, and there is a gentleman in Spain named Gabriel Alvarez. He's a Ph.D. and he's at the University of Juan Carlos in Spain.

He did a research project, and it's about 45 pages. It's right here. And he particularly looked at this issue of creating new jobs with green technology.

And he came up with a conclusion that he goes into great detail about that for every one job created by green technology, Spain lost 2.2 jobs in traditional industries. Now, is that the kind of tradeoff that America wants? Yeah. We would like to create green jobs, but we don't want to do it if we lose other jobs. And that is precisely what his study shows quite clearly.

And he also goes into a great deal of detail in this study about the amount of money that would be invested in—that was invested in renewable energy in Spain. And that's precisely what they are trying to do in the energy bill: government money to subsidize renewable energies.

And so I think that America, as we debate this energy bill, we need to move forward very carefully because we don't want to unilaterally place ourselves at a competitive disadvantage on the coal sector by using, by implementing a cap-and-trade system that's going to penalize only Americans and raise their electricity rates.

And we also don't want to lose 2.2 jobs for every one job created with green technology if we had the same experience that they did in Spain—and there are reasons to believe that we will, according to this study.

Now, yesterday, we had a hearing about this and we had the Secretary of Energy there and we had the administrator of the EPA there. And they are the ones that have the task of developing this energy policy for America. And when I asked them the question—because they and others had been talking about all of the new green jobs that had been created. When I had asked them if they had even seen this study, both of them said “no.” And so we asked them, well, we think we ought to look at this study because before America adopts an energy policy that will affect every man, woman and child in this country, every business in this country, every automobile driver in this country, what would the impact of it be? So we need detailed studies so that we get both sides of the issue, we said in these hearings. And to be truthful, we all wish that what is being said would be true, that yes, we can automatically go to green and forget coal and forget nuclear. But it is impossible to do.

So instead of looking through rose-colored glasses, let's be realistic as we move forward so we can make and give the American people the opportunity for the best decision that can be made.

Now, on this map right here, there are a lot of red dots. And these red dots represent a nuclear power plant that is currently operating in America. And there are about 109 of them scattered throughout our country. And as I mentioned earlier, about 20 percent of our electricity is produced by nuclear. But it's very sad that in this energy bill that I have been discussing—it's over 657 pages, by the way—it relates to everything. It relates to air conditioners in your car. It relates to appliances in

your home. It relates to efficiencies in building products. It relates to cap-and-trade, a smart grid, technology, global warming, all of those things.

But when you have something that's producing 20 percent of the electricity in America like nuclear, you would think there would be something in this energy bill about nuclear, particularly since we haven't had any nuclear power plants built in a long time because of the complex permitting process that makes it virtually impossible to build one. But there is not one item in this new energy bill about nuclear energy.

And one thing I think is quite clear to the American people and should be clear to all of us, because we know that in the next—by the year 2035, the demand for electricity in America is going to increase by 35 percent and maybe more, and particularly, if we turn the economy around.

So in order to meet that demand, we're going to have to have everything that we have access to. We're going to have to have coal—and there were a lot of people that did not want to use coal and it's going to be impossible. We are going to have to use coal. And that's why developing this technology of carbon capture and sequestration is so vitally important.

And I might say that there is a professor at MIT that is one of the few individuals who actually wrote his dissertation on carbon capture and sequestration. And he's working with a group in the Northeast that is planning to build a \$5 billion carbon capture and sequestration facility to store carbon dioxide in the ocean floor. And it's that kind of innovative technology that we're going to have to have in order to meet our energy needs.

But back to nuclear for just a moment.

As you know, any time you produce nuclear energy, you have some spent fuel, and there are some real problems with spent fuel, so there has got to be a way to store it. And back in, I think it was 1982, the Congress passed a bill that imposed an excise fee on every producer of nuclear energy in America. And the purpose of that was to build a facility in Nevada called Yucca Mountain in which they would store this spent fuel.

But the American taxpayer has already spent \$9 billion on Yucca Mountain. And if it were allowed to be continued within the next 3 or 4 years, it would be licensed, and then 4 or 5, 10 years after that, they could start moving this spent fuel to Yucca Mountain.

So where is this spent fuel right now? Well, the spent fuel right now is located at each one of these 109 sites in America. Where you have a nuclear power plant, you have spent fuel because there is no other place, there is no other place to put it. No other place to take it.

Now, I think the American people would find it interesting—because I don't think most of them really know that a lot of these nuclear power

plants, because they have contractual arrangements with the Federal Government, that they could store that spent fuel at Yucca Mountain. And by the way, President Obama did not put any money in his budget for Yucca Mountain. And so there were a lot of stories going around soon after the budget came out that Yucca Mountain had been put on hold; we didn't know if they were going to continue to build it or try to get the license for it so we can start storing this material or not.

So I suppose it's going to be up to the appropriators in the Congress to decide if they are going to put any money into Yucca Mountain. But we spent that \$9 billion, and because the government had contracts with these nuclear energy producers to take that spent fuel and was not able to fulfill its obligation, what do you think the nuclear energy plants did? They did what any of us would do. They filed a lawsuit because of a breach of that contract.

And as a result of that contract, the U.S. Government right now has a liability to pay those nuclear power plants in the neighborhood of \$7 billion. And that's only for a period of time. And after that, if there is not some mechanism in place to take care of this stored—this spent fuel, there are going to be other lawsuits and there is going to be more money that's going to have to be paid by the American taxpayer.

Now, you know there are a lot of other countries that produce nuclear energy. In fact, in France, which is oftentimes viewed as the green country, most of their electricity is produced by nuclear energy. And France has it, Russia has it, Japan has it, Great Britain has it. A lot of countries have it.

But in America, one of the techniques and one of the things that you can do to minimize the amount of the spent fuel is to reprocess it. And it is a technology that is fully developed and is being used today in France and Japan and other countries around the world. Now, the advantage of reprocessing is that you reduce even more the amount of waste that you have at the end.

But in America, we don't reprocess. And why? Because when Jimmy Carter was President, he made a decision—and I am not criticizing his decision because I don't truthfully know all of the facts that went into his decision, and I am sure he had good reason for his decision—but he signed an Executive order that prohibited reprocessing of spent fuel in America.

□ 1600

But every other country in the world is doing it, with the exception of Canada, and that's because they use heavy water reactors in Canada and in America we use light water reactors.

But the reason that I am disappointed in the energy bill—there is nothing about nuclear—is because this is an issue that the American people and the American Congress must re-

visit and, that is, reprocessing spent fuel because we can drastically reduce the amount of waste.

We also need to expedite the permitting process so that we can produce more nuclear power plants, because it can be done safely, it can be done cleanly, and it is a strategy that we should pursue. Because, as I indicated earlier, we are most dependent upon coal, next nuclear, next we get down to renewables and ethanol and biomass, and all sorts of things.

But I wanted to take this time this evening to just go over this whole process of the dilemma that we face in nuclear, the potential dilemma that we face if a cap-and-trade system is adopted, because it will make us less competitive with countries like China and India, who are building more and more coal power plants; the less competitive it will make us if we implement this renewable mandate that 20 percent of electricity has to be produced by renewables, when the experience in Spain has been for every job created in the renewable industry, green jobs, they lost 2.2 jobs.

So as we move forward, we have many challenges facing our country, no greater challenge than in energy. And all of us respect the wisdom of the American people if they know the facts, and so I think it's our obligation, as Members of Congress and Members of the Senate and President Obama, to go out and talk about these issues, get the facts out there, and let the American people decide. And I think, once they know all these facts, they will recognize that we will have to continue using coal.

We have a 250-year supply, our most abundant resource. We have the pilot projects already working that can help capture carbon dioxide and even use the captured carbon dioxide to put into oil wells to produce more oil. If we are going to be less dependent on foreign oil, we have to produce more oil in America.

That gets me back to tax policy, because one of the difficult issues in President Obama's tax policy is that I understand he wants to do away with the oil depletion allowance. He wants to change some inventory rules. He wants to change some other tax breaks for small independent producers, which makes it more difficult to produce more oil in America.

So those are issues facing us. And with that, Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of 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.

Mr. MORAN of Kansas (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today on account of attending a funeral.

## SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

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

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

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. YARMUTH, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SCHIFF, for 5 minutes, today.

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

Mr. SOUDER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. NEUGEBAUER, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, for 5 minutes, April 27.

Mr. DENT, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. POE of Texas, for 5 minutes, April 30.

Mr. JONES, for 5 minutes, April 30.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 5 minutes, April 29 and 30.

Mr. CAO, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Member (at his request) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. GOHMERT, 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. CON. RES. 18. Concurrent resolution supporting the goals and ideals of World Malaria Day, and reaffirming United States leadership and support for efforts to combat malaria; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

## ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, April 27, 2009, at 12:30 p.m., for morning-hour debate.

## OATH FOR ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

Under clause 13 of rule XXIII, the following Members executed the oath for access to classified information:

Neil Abercrombie, Gary L. Ackerman, Robert B. Aderholt, John H. Adler, W. Todd Akin, Rodney Alexander, Jason Altmire, Robert E. Andrews, Michael A. Arcuri, Steve Austria, Joe Baca, Michele Bachmann, Spencer Bachus, Brian Baird, Tammy Baldwin, J. Gresham Barrett, John Barrow, Roscoe G. Bartlett, Joe Barton, Melissa L. Bean, Xavier Becerra, Shelley Berkley, Howard L. Berman, Marion Berry, Judy Biggert, Brian P. Bilbray, Gus M. Bilirakis, Rob Bishop, Sanford D. Bishop Jr., Timothy H. Bishop, Marsha Blackburn, Earl Blumenauer, Roy Blunt, John A. Boccieri, John A. Boehner, Jo Bonner, Mary Bono Mack, John Boozman,

Madeleine Z. Bordallo, Dan Boren, Leonard L. Boswell, Rick Boucher, Charles W. Boustany Jr., Allen Boyd, Bruce L. Braley, Kevin Brady, Robert A. Brady, Bobby Bright, Paul C. Broun, Corrine Brown, Ginny Brown-Waite, Henry E. Brown Jr., Vern Buchanan, Michael C. Burgess, Dan Burton, G.K. Butterfield, Steve Buyer, Ken Calvert, Dave Camp, John Campbell, Eric Cantor, Anh "Joseph" Cao, Shelley Moore Capito, Lois Capps, Michael E. Capuano, Dennis A. Cardoza, Russ Carnahan, Christopher P. Carney, André Carson, John R. Carter, Bill Cassidy, Michael N. Castle, Kathy Castor, Jason Chaffetz, Ben Chandler, Travis W. Childers, Donna M. Christensen, Yvette D. Clarke, Wm. Lacy Clay, Emanuel Cleaver, James E. Clyburn, Howard Coble, Mike Coffman, Steve Cohen, Tom Cole, K. Michael Conaway, Gerald E. Connolly, John Conyers Jr., Jim Cooper, Jim Costa, Jerry F. Costello, Joe Courtney, Ader Crenshaw, Joseph Crowley, Henry Cuellar, John Abney Culberson, Elijah E. Cummings, Kathleen A. Dahlkemper, Artur Davis, Danny K. Davis, Geoff Davis, Lincoln Davis, Susan A. Davis, Nathan Deal, Peter A. DeFazio, Diana DeGette, William D. Delahunt, Rosa L. DeLauro, Charles W. Dent, Lincoln Diaz-Balart, Mario Diaz-Balart, Norman D. Dicks, John D. Dingell, Lloyd Doggett, Joe Donnelly, Michael F. Doyle, David Dreier, Steve Driehaus, John J. Duncan Jr., Chet Edwards, Donna F. Edwards, Vernon J. Ehlers, Keith Ellison, Brad Ellsworth, Jo Ann Emerson, Eliot L. Engel, Anna G. Eshoo, Bob Etheridge, Eni F.H. Faleomavaega, Mary Fallin, Sam Farr, Chaka Fattah, Bob Filner, Jeff Flake, John Fleming, J. Randy Forbes, Jeff Fortenberry, Bill Foster, Virginia Foxx, Barney Frank, Trent Franks, Rodney P. Frelinghuysen, Marcia L. Fudge, Elton Gallegly, Scott Garrett, Jim Gerlach, Gabrielle Giffords, Kirsten E. Gillibrand\*, Phil Gingrey, Louie Gohmert, Bob Goodlatte, Charles A. Gonzalez, Bart Gordon, Kay Granger, Sam Graves, Alan Grayson, Al Green, Gene Green, Parker Griffith, Raúl M. Grijalva, Brett Guthrie, Luis V. Guterrez, John J. Hall, Ralph M. Hall, Deborah L. Halvorson, Phil Hare, Jane Harman, Gregg Harper, Alcee L. Hastings, Doc Hastings, Martin Heinrich, Dean Heller, Jeb Hensarling, Wally Herger, Stephanie Herseth Sandlin, Brian Higgins, Baron P. Hill, James A. Himes, Maurice D. Hinchey, Rubén Hinojosa, Mazie Hirono, Paul W. Hodes, Peter Hoekstra, Tim Holden, Rush D. Holt, Michael M. Honda, Steny H. Hoyer, Duncan Hunter, Bob Inglis, Jay Inslee, Steve Israel, Darrell E. Issa, Jesse L. Jackson Jr., Sheila Jackson-Lee, Lynn Jenkins, Eddie Bernice Johnson, Henry C. "Hank" Johnson Jr., Sam Johnson, Timothy W. Johnson, Walter B. Jones, Jim Jordan, Steve Kagen, Paul E. Kanjorski, Marcy Kaptur, Patrick J. Kennedy, Dale E. Kildee, Carolyn C. Kilpatrick, Mary Jo Kilroy, Ron Kind, Peter T. King, Steve King, Jack Kingston, Mark Steven Kirk, Ann Kirkpatrick, Larry Kissell, Ron Klein, John Kline, Suzanne M. Kosmas, Frank Kratovil Jr., Doug Lamborn, Leonard Lance, James R. Langevin, Rick Larsen, John B. Larson, Tom Latham, Steven C. LaTourette, Robert E. Latta, Barbara Lee, Christopher John Lee, Sander M. Levin, Jerry Lewis, John Lewis, John Linder, Daniel Lipinski, Frank A. LoBiondo, David Loebsack, Zoe Lofgren, Nita M. Lowey, Frank D. Lucas, Blaine Luetkemeyer, Ben Ray Lujan, Cynthia M. Lummis, Daniel E. Lungren, Stephen F. Lynch, Carolyn McCarthy, Kevin McCarthy, Michael T. McCaul, Tom McClintock, Betty McCollum, Thaddeus G. McCotter, Jim McDermott, James P. McGovern, Patrick T. McHenry, John M. McHugh, Mike McIntyre, Howard P. "Buck" McKeon, Michael E. McMahon, Cathy

McMorris Rodgers, Jerry McNeerney, Connie Mack, Daniel B. Maffei, Carolyn B. Maloney, Donald A. Manzullo, Kenny Marchant, Betsy Markey, Edward J. Markey, Jim Marshall, Eric J. J. Massa, Jim Matheson, Doris O. Matsui, Kendrick B. Meek, Gregory W. Meeks, Charlie Melancon, John L. Mica, Michael H. Michaud, Brad Miller, Candice S. Miller, Gary G. Miller, George Miller, Jeff Miller, Walt Minnick, Harry E. Mitchell, Alan B. Mollohan, Dennis Moore, Gwen Moore, James P. Moran, Jerry Moran, Christopher S. Murphy, Patrick J. Murphy, Tim Murphy, John P. Murtha, Sue Wilkins Myrick, Jerrold Nadler, Grace F. Napolitano, Richard E. Neal, Randy Neugebauer, Eleanor Holmes Norton, Devin Nunes, Glenn C. Nye, James L. Oberstar, David R. Obey, John W. Oliver, Pete Olson, Solomon P. Ortiz, Frank Pallone Jr., Bill Pascrell Jr., Ed Pastor, Ron Paul, Erik Paulsen, Donald M. Payne, Nancy Pelosi, Mike Pence, Ed Perlmutter, Thomas S. P. Perriello, Gary C. Peters, Collin C. Peterson, Thomas E. Petri, Pedro R. Pierluisi, Chellie Pingree, Joseph R. Pitts, Todd Russell Platts, Ted Poe, Jared Polis, Earl Pomeroy, Bill Posey, David E. Price, Tom Price, Adam H. Putnam, Mike Quigley, George Radanovich, Nick J. Rahall II, Charles B. Rangel, Denny Rehberg, David G. Reichert, Silvestre Reyes, Laura Richardson, Ciro D. Rodriguez, David P. Roe, Harold Rogers, Mike Rogers (AL-03), Mike Rogers (MI-08), Dana Rohrabacher, Thomas J. Rooney, Peter J. Roskam, Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, Mike Ross, Steven R. Rothman, Lucille Roybal-Allard, Edward R. Royce, C. A. Dutch Ruppersberger, Bobby L. Rush, Paul Ryan, Tim Ryan, Gregorio Sablan, John T. Salazar, Linda T. Sánchez, Loretta Sanchez, John P. Sarbanes, Steve Scalise, Janice D. Schakowsky, Adam B. Schiff, Jean Schmidt, Aaron Schock, Kurt Schrader, Allyson Y. Schwartz, David Scott, Robert C. "Bobby" Scott, F. James Sensenbrenner Jr., José E. Serrano, Pete Sessions, Joe Sestak, John B. Shadegg, Mark Shauer, Carol Shea-Porter, Brad Sherman, John Shimkus, Heath Shuler, Bill Shuster, Michael K. Simpson, Albio Sires, Ike Skelton, Louise McIntosh Slaughter, Adam Smith, Adrian Smith, Christopher H. Smith, Lamar Smith, Vic Snyder, Hilda L. Solis, Mark E. Souder, Zachary T. Space, Jackie Speier, John M. Spratt Jr., Bart Stupak, Cliff Stearns, John Sullivan, Betty Sutton, John S. Tanner, Ellen O. Tauscher, Gene Taylor, Harry Teague, Lee Terry, Bennie G. Thompson, Glenn Thompson, Mike Thompson, Mac Thornberry, Todd Tiahrt, Patrick J. Tiberi, John F. Tierney, Dina Titus, Paul Tonko, Edolphus Towns, Niki Tsongas, Michael R. Turner, Fred Upton, Chris Van Hollen, Nydia M. Velázquez, Peter J. Visclosky, Greg Walden, Timothy J. Walz, Zach Wamp, Debbie Wasserman Schultz, Diane Watson, Melvin L. Watt, Henry A. Waxman, Anthony D. Weiner, Peter Welch, Lynn A. Westmoreland, Robert Wexler, Ed Whitfield, Charles A. Wilson, Joe Wilson, Robert J. Wittman, Frank R. Wolf, Lynn C. Woolsey, David Wu, John A. Yarmuth, C.W. Bill Young, Don Young

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

1330. A letter from the Acting Assistant Deputy Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Readiness and Emergency Management Schools — Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) Number 84.184E, received April 14, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C.

801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

1331. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed manufacturing license agreement with Japan (Transmittal No. DDTC 002-09), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 39, section 36(d); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1332. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed manufacturing license agreement with South Korea (Transmittal No. DDTC 152-08), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 39, section 36(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1333. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed manufacturing license agreement with Japan (Transmittal No. DDTC 021-09), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 39, section 36(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1334. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed manufacturing license agreement with the Republic of Korea (Transmittal No. DDTC 008-09), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 39, section 36(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1335. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed manufacturing license agreement with Japan (Transmittal No. DDTC 012-09), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 39, section 36(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1336. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed technical assistance agreement for the export of technical data, defense services, and defense articles to Sweden (Transmittal No. DDTC 150-08), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 39, section 36(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1337. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed technical assistance agreement for the export of technical data, defense services, and defense articles to Israel (Transmittal No. DDTC 151-08), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 39, section 36(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1338. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting correspondence from the legislature of the Province of Batangas, Republic of the Philippines; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1339. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting pursuant to section 3(d) of the Arms Export Control Act, certification regarding the proposed transfer of major defense equipment from the Government of Portugal (Transmittal No. RSAT-08-1775); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1340. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, certification regarding the proposed transfer of defense articles or defense services to Canada (Transmittal No. DDTC 129-08); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1341. A letter from the Assistant Director, Policy, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferators Sanctions Regulations — received April 8, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1342. A letter from the Acting Senior Procurement Executive, GSA, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final

rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; FAR Case 2009-011, American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (The Recovery Act)—GAO/IG Access [FAC 2005-32; FAR Case 2009-011; Item V; Docket 2009-0012, Sequence 1] (RIN: 9000-AL20) received April 1, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1343. A letter from the Acting Senior Procurement Executive, GSA, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; FAR Case 2009-010, American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (the Recovery Act)—Publicizing Contract Actions [FAC 2005-32; FAR Case 2009-010; Item III; Docket 2009-0010, Sequence 1] (RIN: 9000-AL24) received April 1, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1344. A letter from the Acting Senior Procurement Executive, GSA, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; FAR Case 2009-012, American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (the Recovery Act)—Whistleblower Protections [FAC 2005-32; FAR Case 2009-012; Item II; Docket 2009-0009, Sequence 1] (RIN: 9000-AL19) received April 1, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1345. A letter from the Acting Senior Procurement Executive, GSA, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; FAR Case 2009-008, American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (the Recovery Act)—Buy American Requirements for Construction Material [FAC 2005-32; FAR Case 2009-008; Item I; Docket 2009-0008, Sequence 1] (RIN: 9000-AL22) received April 1, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1346. A letter from the Acting Senior Procurement Executive, GSA, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; FAR Case 2009-009, American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (the Recovery Act)—Reporting Requirements [FAC 2005-32; FAR Case 2009-009; Item IV; Docket 2009-0011; Sequence 1] (RIN: 9000-AL21) received April 1, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1347. A letter from the Acting Senior Procurement Executive, GSA, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Federal Acquisition Circular 2005-32; Introduction [Docket FAR-2009-0001, Sequence 3] received April 1, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1348. A letter from the Acting Senior Procurement Executive, GSA, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; FAR Case 2008-026, GAO Access to Contractor Employees [FAC 2005-32; FAR Case 2008-026; Item VI; Docket 2009-0013, Sequence 1] (RIN: 9000-AL25) received April 1, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1349. A letter from the Acting Senior Procurement Executive, GSA, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Federal Acquisition Circular 2005-32; Small Entity Compliance Guide [Docket FAR-2009-0002, Sequence 3] received April 1, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1350. A letter from the Chairperson, National Council on Disability, transmitting the Council's report entitled, "Government Performance and Results Act Annual Report

to the President and Congress-Fiscal Year 2008, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1116; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1351. A letter from the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Final Rule to Identify the Northern Rocky Mountain Population of Gray Wolf as a Distinct Population Segment and to Revise the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife. [FWS-R6-ES-2008-0008 92220-1113-0000; ABC Code: C6] (RIN: 1018-AW37) received April 1, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1352. A letter from the Acting Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's report on designating a class of employees from Hood Building, Cambridge, Massachusetts, pursuant to 42 C.F.R. pt. 83; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1353. A letter from the Acting Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's report on designating a class of employees from Westinghouse Atomic Power Development Plant East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, pursuant to 42 C.F.R. pt. 83; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1354. A letter from the Attorney, Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety and Security Zones: New York Marine Inspection Zone and Captain of the Port Zone [Docket No.: USCG-2007-0074] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received April 7, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1355. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Naval Underwater Detonation; Northwest Harbor, San Clemente Island, CA [Docket No.: USCG-2009-0046] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received April 1, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1356. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Baltimore Captain of the Port Zone [Docket No.: USCG-2008-0129] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received April 1, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1357. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Coast Guard Base San Juan, San Juan Harbor, Puerto Rico [Docket No.: USCG-2008-0440] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received April 1, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1358. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Anchorage Regulations; Port of New York [Docket No.: USCG-2008-0155] (RIN: 1625-AA01) received April 1, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1359. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Captain of the Port Zone Jacksonville; Offshore Cape Canaveral, Florida [Docket No.: USCG-2008-0411] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received April 1, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1360. A letter from the Attorney, Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Underwater Object, Massachusetts

Bay, MA. [Docket No.: USCG-2008-1272] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received April 1, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1361. A letter from the Attorney, Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Saugus River, Lynn, MA [Docket No.: USCG-2008-1026] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received April 1, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1362. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Coast Guard Air Station San Francisco Airborne Use of Force Judgmental Training Flights [Docket No.: USCG-2009-0063] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received April 1, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1363. A letter from the Project Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Consolidation of Merchant Mariner Qualification Credentials [Docket No.: USCG-2006-24371] (RIN: 1625-AB02) received April 1, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1364. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), Department of the Army, transmitting the Environmental Impact Statement for the Dallas Floodway Extension in Texas; (H. Doc. No. 111-33); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and ordered to be printed.

1365. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), Department of the Army, transmitting the feasibility study with integrated environmental assessment on the Peoria Riverfront Development in Illinois; (H. Doc. No. 111-34); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and ordered to be printed.

1366. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), Department of the Army, transmitting the integrated feasibility report and environmental impact statement for the South River, Raritan River Basin Hurricane and Storm Damage Reduction and Ecosystem Restoration; (H. Doc. No. 111-35); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and ordered to be printed.

1367. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Premium assistance for COBRA benefits [Notice 2009-27] received April 8, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1368. A letter from the Branch Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — ARRA Update to Annual Indexing Revenue Procedures (Rev. Proc. 2009-21) received April 8, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1369. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Qualified School Construction Bond Allocations for 2009 [Notice 2009-35] received April 8, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1370. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Qualified Zone Academy Bond Allocations for 2008 and 2009 [Notice 2009-30] received April 8, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1371. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Premium assistance for COBRA benefits [Notice 2009-27] received April 8, 2009, pursuant to 5

U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1372. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Build America Bonds and Direct Payment Subsidy Implementation [Notice 2009-26] received April 8, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1373. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Request for Comments on Certain Section 263A Rules Relating to Property Acquired for Resale [Notice 2009-25] received April 8, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1374. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Qualified Energy Conservation Bond Allocations for 2009 [Notice 2009-29] received April 8, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1375. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Qualifying Gasification Project Program [Notice 2009-23] received April 8, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. OBERSTAR: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 1746. A bill to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to reauthorize the pre-disaster mitigation program of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (Rept. 111-83). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts: Committee on Financial Services. House Resolution 251. Resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to the House of Representatives all information in his possession relating to specific communications with American International Group, Inc. (AIG) (Rept. 111-84). Referred to the House Calendar.

#### 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 Mr. REHBERG (for himself and Mr. THOMPSON of California):

H.R. 2058. A bill to require mental health screenings for members of the Armed Forces who are deployed in connection with a contingency operation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, 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. FOSTER:

H.R. 2059. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for the payment of monthly annuities under the Survivor Benefit Plan to a supplemental or special needs trust established for the sole benefit of a disabled dependent child of a participant in the Survivor Benefit Plan; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. LARSON of Connecticut (for himself, Mr. MILLER of North Caro-

lina, Mr. HARE, Mr. WU, Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland, Mr. HONDA, Mr. HIMES, Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. SESTAK, Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, Mr. SABLAN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. MARKEY of Colorado, Mr. ROSS, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. SMITH of Washington):

H.R. 2060. A bill to provide grants to community colleges to improve the accessibility of computer labs and to provide information technology training for both students and members of the public seeking to improve their computer literacy and information technology skills; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BOOZMAN (for himself and Mr. KING of Iowa):

H.R. 2061. A bill to provide for parental notification and intervention in the case of a minor seeking an abortion; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DEFAZIO (for himself, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. FARR, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, and Mr. WU):

H.R. 2062. A bill to amend the Migratory Bird Treaty Act to provide for penalties and enforcement for intentionally taking protected avian species, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:

H.R. 2063. A bill to amend the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 to use repaid Troubled Asset Relief Program funds to pay down the public debt, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. KING of New York:

H.R. 2064. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide immunity for reports of suspected terrorist activity or suspicious behavior and response; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY (for herself, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. FARR, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. SESTAK, Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. WATSON, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. PALLONE, and Mr. HARE):

H.R. 2065. A bill to amend the Toxic Substances Control Act to phase out the use of mercury in the manufacture of chlorine and caustic soda, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas (for himself and Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 2066. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to promote mental and behavioral health services for underserved populations; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. WOOLSEY (for herself, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. COHEN, Mr. HARE, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HOLT, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. YARMUTH, and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H.R. 2067. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to expand coverage under the Act, to increase protections for whistleblowers, to increase penalties for certain violators, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California (for himself, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. TERRY, and Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas):

H.R. 2068. A bill to improve the provision of telehealth services under the Medicare Program, to provide grants for the development

of telehealth networks, and for other purposes; 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. HOEKSTRA:

H.R. 2069. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit for the purchase of new motor vehicles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. CLARKE (for herself, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. HOLT, and Mr. LANGEVIN):

H.R. 2070. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to secure domestic sources of radiological materials that could be used to make a radiological dispersion device against access by terrorists, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. CLARKE:

H.R. 2071. A bill to require that, in the questionnaires used in the taking of any decennial census of population, a checkbox or other similar option be included so that respondents may indicate Caribbean extraction or descent; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. BACHMANN (for herself, Mr. COOPER, Mr. PITTS, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. BARTLETT, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. HERGER, Mr. PENCE, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. PAUL, Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Ms. FALLIN, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. CAMPBELL, and Mr. KING of Iowa):

H.R. 2072. A bill to authorize States to use funds provided for the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program to provide vouchers to cover tuition costs at private schools, and transportation costs to and from public schools, of foster children of all ages; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. CAPITO:

H.R. 2073. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to permit the State of West Virginia to allow the operation of certain vehicles for the hauling of coal and coal by-products on Interstate Route 77 in Kanawha County, West Virginia; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Mr. POLIS of Colorado, Ms. KILROY, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. HARE, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. MICHAUD, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Ms. NORTON, Mr. FARR, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. HINOJOSA, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. LOWEY, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida):

H.R. 2074. A bill to provide effective employment, training, and career and technical education programs and to address barriers that result from family responsibilities, and to encourage and support individuals to enter nontraditional occupational fields; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 2075. A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, to require that, for purposes of any decennial census, any individual who is incarcerated as of the date on which such

census is taken shall be attributed to the place that was such individual's last usual place of residence before such individual's incarceration began; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. GRIJALVA (for himself, Mr. BACA, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. HINCHEY, Mrs. CAPPAS, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. REYES, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Mr. ORTIZ, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD):

H.R. 2076. A bill to provide for the establishment of a border protection strategy for the international land borders of the United States, to address the ecological and environmental impacts of border security infrastructure, measures, and activities along the international land borders of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services, and Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GUTIERREZ (for himself, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey):

H.R. 2077. A bill to amend the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act to require notifications under that Act for mass layoffs that occur at more than one site of an employer and to increase penalties for violation of the Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HASTINGS of Florida (for himself and Mr. GRIJALVA):

H.R. 2078. A bill to establish a commission to study employment and economic insecurity in the United States workforce; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. FALOMAVAEGA, Mr. HONDA, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. WU, Mr. SABLAN, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, and Mr. AL GREEN of Texas):

H.R. 2079. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resources study of the Honouliuli Internment Camp site in the State of Hawaii, to determine the suitability and feasibility of establishing a unit of the National Park System; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. HODES:

H.R. 2080. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the credit for nonbusiness energy property and to include biomass heating appliances in energy-efficient building property; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOLT (for himself, Mr. POLIS of Colorado, Mr. KIND, Ms. SUTTON, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. INSLEE, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. SESTAK, and Mrs. CAPPAS):

H.R. 2081. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to establish a partnership between the Department of Education and the National Park Service to provide educational opportunities for students and teachers; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HOLT:

H.R. 2082. A bill to amend the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act to require States to accept absentee ballots of overseas military and civilian voters which are submitted by the voter to a provider of express mail services not later than the day before the date of the election involved for transmission to the appropriate State election official, to require the Secretary of Defense to reimburse overseas military voters for the costs of using a provider

of express mail services to transmit the ballot to the official, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. HUNTER (for himself, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. AKIN, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, and Mr. FRANKS of Arizona):

H.R. 2083. A bill to secure smuggling routes on the U.S.-Mexico border, better prevent the smuggling of narcotics and weapons across the border, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Homeland Security, and Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. STEARNS, and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H.R. 2084. A bill to increase awareness of and research on autoimmune diseases, which are a major women's health problem, affect as many as 23.5 million Americans, and encompass more than 100 interrelated diseases, such as lupus, multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, Sjogren's syndrome, polymyositis, pemphigus, myasthenia gravis, Wegener's granulomatosis, psoriasis, celiac disease, autoimmune platelet disorders, scleroderma, alopecia areata, vitiligo, autoimmune thyroid disease, and sarcoidosis, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LEWIS of Georgia (for himself, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. STARK, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. RUSH, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. BALDWIN, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. HOLT):

H.R. 2085. A bill to affirm the religious freedom of taxpayers who are conscientiously opposed to participation in war, to provide that the income, estate, or gift tax payments of such taxpayers be used for non-military purposes, to create the Religious Freedom Peace Tax Fund to receive such tax payments, to improve revenue collection, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. LOWEY:

H.R. 2086. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to require that foods containing spices, flavoring, or coloring derived from meat, poultry, or other animal products (including insects) bear labeling stating that fact and their names; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. LOWEY:

H.R. 2087. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act relating to freshness dates on food; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. LOWEY:

H.R. 2088. A bill to require the Food and Drug Administration to finalize a standard for broad-spectrum protection in sunscreen products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. MALONEY (for herself, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. BERMAN, and Mr. HIGGINS):

H.R. 2089. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Education to award grants to educational organizations to carry out educational programs about the Holocaust; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MCHUGH (for himself, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. ARCURI, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. MASSA, Mr. LEE of New York, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. MCMAHON, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. KING of New York, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. HALL of New York):

H.R. 2090. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at

431 State Street in Ogdensburg, New York, as the "Frederic Remington Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. MORAN of Virginia:

H.R. 2091. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to impose a retail tax on single-use carryout bags, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 2092. A bill to amend the National Children's Island Act of 1995 to expand allowable uses for Kingman and Heritage Islands by the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. PALLONE (for himself, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ADLER of New Jersey, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Ms. BORDALLO, Mrs. CAPPS, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. HALL of New York, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. KIRK, Mr. KLEIN of Florida, Mrs. LOWEY, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SESTAK, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. WEINER):

H.R. 2093. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act relating to beach monitoring, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. PASCRELL (for himself, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska):

H.R. 2094. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to increase the per resident payment floor for direct graduate medical education payments under the Medicare Program; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PAYNE (for himself, Mr. COHEN, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. RUSH, and Mrs. CHRISTENSEN):

H.R. 2095. A bill to authorize grants for programs that provide support services to exonerates; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POMEROY (for himself, Mr. BOUSTANY, Ms. SCHWARTZ, and Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida):

H.R. 2096. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow long-term care insurance to be offered under cafeteria plans and flexible spending arrangements and to provide additional consumer protections for long-term care insurance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RUPPERSBERGER (for himself, Mr. HOYER, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. KRATOVIL, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland, Mr. BARTLETT, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. BOCCIERI, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. SHUSTER, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. CHANDLER, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. WU, Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. OBEY, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. COBLE, and Mr. PITTS):

H.R. 2097. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemora-

tion of the bicentennial of the writing of the Star-Spangled Banner, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. TANNER (for himself, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, and Mr. BOUSTANY):

H.R. 2098. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the look-through treatment of payments between related controlled foreign corporations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska (for himself, Mr. SHULER, Mr. FALCOMA, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. BOREN, and Mr. KENNEDY):

H.R. 2099. A bill to provide for the settlement of certain claims under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. FARR (for himself and Mr. BLUNT):

H. Con. Res. 105. Concurrent resolution expressing support for designation of the week beginning on the second Saturday in May as "National Travel and Tourism Week"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BRIGHT (for himself and Mr. TERRY):

H. Con. Res. 106. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress in support of a single national fuel economy standard; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. LEE of California (for herself, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mrs. CHRISTENSEN):

H. Con. Res. 107. Concurrent resolution supporting the goals and ideals of "National STD Awareness Month"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. MALONEY (for herself, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mrs. BIGGERT):

H. Con. Res. 108. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the Shiite Personal Status Law in Afghanistan violates the fundamental human rights of women and should be repealed; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HALL of Texas (for himself, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. ROSS, Mr. WALDEN, Mr. AKIN, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. EDWARDS of Texas, Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. BLUNT, Mrs. EMERSON, Ms. BORDALLO, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. COBLE, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. JONES, Mr. OLSON, Mr. LATTA, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. JORDAN of Ohio, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MCMAHON, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. SESTAK, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. WOLF, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. PERRIELLO, Ms. WATSON, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. FALCOMA, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. DENT, Mr. HOLT, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. CAO, Mrs. BONO MACK, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. PETRI, Mr. KISSELL, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. REYES, and Mr. RUSH):

H. Res. 356. A resolution expressing support for the designation of February 8, 2010, as "Boy Scouts of Scouts of America Day", in

celebration of the Nation's largest youth scouting organization's 100th anniversary; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. HINOJOSA (for himself, Mr. BACA, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. BECERRA, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. COSTA, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Mr. DREIER, Mr. EHLERS, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. HIMES, Mr. HODES, Ms. JENKINS, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JONES, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. LEE of New York, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. MARCHANT, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. MURTHA, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. PASTOR of Arizona, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. REYES, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. ROSKAM, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. SABLON, Mr. SALAZAR, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SRES, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WATSON, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. PAULSEN, and Mr. HENSARLING):

H. Res. 357. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of Financial Literacy Month 2009, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida:

H. Res. 358. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Adoption Day and National Adoption Month by promoting national awareness of adoption and the children in foster care awaiting families, celebrating children and families involved in adoption, recognizing current programs and efforts designed to promote adoption, and encouraging people in the United States to seek improved safety, permanency, and well-being for all children; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LATOURETTE:

H. Res. 359. A resolution providing for the consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 251) directing the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to the House of Representatives all information in his possession relating to specific communications with American International Group, Inc. (AIG); to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ROE of Tennessee (for himself, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. WAMP, Mr. JONES, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. LATTA, Mr. GORDON of Tennessee, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. LAMBORN, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. ALEXANDER, and Mr. BUYER):

H. Res. 360. A resolution urging all Americans and people of all nationalities to visit the national cemeteries, memorials, and markers on Memorial Day; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN (for herself, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, and Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida):

H. Res. 361. A resolution recognizing the historical significance of Historic Virginia Key Beach Park of Miami, Florida; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. WATSON (for herself, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. CAO, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. COSTA, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HASTINGS

of Florida, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. REYES, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SESTAK, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SRES, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. WATERS, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. CROWLEY, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. FARR, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mrs. TAUSCHER, and Mr. GRAYSON):

H. Res. 362. A resolution expressing the support of the House of Representatives for the goals and ideals of the National School Lunch Program; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. WOOLSEY (for herself, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts, Mr. CONYERS, and Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin):

H. Res. 363. A resolution calling for the adoption of a smart security platform for the 21st century; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

#### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 22: Mr. LEE of New York, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. POSEY, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. ETHERIDGE, and Mr. DOYLE.

H.R. 23: Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MARCHANT, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. LATOURETTE, and Mr. SESTAK.

H.R. 47: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.

H.R. 52: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.

H.R. 98: Mrs. MYRICK and Mr. ALTMIRE.

H.R. 104: Mr. CAPUANO, Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland, Ms. KAPTUR, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. FARR, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. HARE, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, and Ms. WATERS.

H.R. 111: Mr. TURNER.

H.R. 144: Mr. SABLAN, Mr. SIRES, and Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 182: Ms. CLARKE.

H.R. 197: Mr. BACHUS, Mr. SHULER, and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.

H.R. 205: Mr. SENSENBRENNER and Mr. LUCAS.

H.R. 223: Mr. VISCLOSKEY.

H.R. 265: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.

H.R. 272: Mr. SHULER, Mr. BONNER, Mr. TURNER, and Mr. NYE.

H.R. 273: Mr. DAVIS of Alabama.

H.R. 275: Mr. ROYCE, Ms. FOX, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Ms. JENKINS.

H.R. 301: Ms. JENKINS.

H.R. 422: Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, and Mrs. TAUSCHER.

H.R. 430: Mr. ALEXANDER.

H.R. 433: Mr. KAGEN and Mr. PAULSEN.

H.R. 442: Mr. COLE.

H.R. 444: Mr. WAMP, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, and Mr. ALEXANDER.

H.R. 463: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida and Mr. CASTLE.

H.R. 475: Mr. MCDERMOTT.

H.R. 482: Mr. PAULSEN.

H.R. 510: Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania and Mr. COURTNEY.

H.R. 521: Mr. PASTOR of Arizona.

H.R. 564: Ms. CLARKE.

H.R. 626: Mr. PASTOR of Arizona.

H.R. 627: Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. TONKO, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. NADLER of New York, Mr. BARROW, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Ms. FUDGE, and Mr. TEAGUE.

H.R. 644: Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mr. DOGGETT, and Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 653: Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 734: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. PLATTS, Mrs. DAHLKEMPER, Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, and Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 739: Mr. GRIJALVA and Mrs. MALONEY.

H.R. 745: Mr. FORBES.

H.R. 764: Mr. CULBERSON.

H.R. 785: Mr. GRIFFITH.

H.R. 795: Mr. OLVER, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. WEXLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. NYE.

H.R. 796: Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. DOYLE, and Mr. MORAN of Virginia.

H.R. 816: Mr. INSLEE, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. MARKEY of Colorado, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. ELLSWORTH.

H.R. 836: Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. WELCH, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. DRIEHAUS, Mr. HERGER, Mr. PAYNE, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. MCMAHON, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. LEE of New York, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, and Mr. HONDA.

H.R. 840: Mr. PASTOR of Arizona, Ms. NOR- TON, Mr. TIERNEY, and Mr. MORAN of Virginia.

H.R. 872: Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.

H.R. 873: Mr. PASTOR of Arizona.

H.R. 885: Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 886: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. CUMMINGS, and Mr. PAUL.

H.R. 890: Mr. LANCE, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. SESTAK, Mr. PERRIELLO, and Ms. LEE of California.

H.R. 916: Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 959: Mr. MURTHA and Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 978: Ms. RICHARDSON.

H.R. 984: Mr. HINCHEY.

H.R. 995: Mr. BOREN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, and Mr. MCDERMOTT.

H.R. 1016: Mr. PASTOR of Arizona, Mr. DON- NELLY of Indiana, and Mr. LARSEN of Wash- ington.

H.R. 1020: Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. MOORE of Wis- consin, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. SMITH of Wash- ington, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. ELLISON.

H.R. 1021: Mr. POSEY.

H.R. 1024: Mr. SMITH of Washington.

H.R. 1032: Ms. FALLIN.

H.R. 1059: Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. CAO, and Mr. ROE of Tennessee.

H.R. 1069: Mr. MORAN of Kansas and Mr. HUNTER.

H.R. 1074: Mr. BURTON of Indiana and Mr. JONES.

H.R. 1118: Mr. FLEMING.

H.R. 1132: Mr. MASSA, Mr. BURTON of Indi- ana, Mr. ALTMIRE, Mr. REHBERG, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Flori- da, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. MICA, Mr. KIRK, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. GUTIERREZ, and Mr. ROSS.

H.R. 1136: Mr. NYE, Mr. CLEAVER, and Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 1142: Ms. BALDWIN.

H.R. 1159: Mr. WEXLER.

H.R. 1180: Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. JONES, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. GOHMERT, and Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey.

H.R. 1182: Mr. SESSIONS and Mr. MARCHANT.

H.R. 1189: Mr. ALEXANDER.

H.R. 1199: Mr. GARY G. MILLER of Cali- fornia.

H.R. 1204: Mr. KAGEN, Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H.R. 1207: Ms. JENKINS, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. INGLIS, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. JOHNSON of Illi- nois.

H.R. 1209: Mr. MCCOTTER.

H.R. 1210: Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN and Mr. PASTOR of Arizona.

H.R. 1215: Mr. POLIS of Colorado, Mr. STARK, Mr. ELLISON, and Ms. WOOLSEY.

H.R. 1220: Mr. NEUGEBAUER and Mr. PITTS.

H.R. 1228: Mr. TIAHRT.

H.R. 1238: Mr. POSEY.

H.R. 1247: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. WEXLER, and Mr. AL GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 1249: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

H.R. 1250: Mrs. BACHMANN.

H.R. 1255: Mr. CAO, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.

H.R. 1285: Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Flori- da.

H.R. 1302: Mr. BOOZMAN.

H.R. 1308: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Mr. STARK.

H.R. 1319: Mrs. BLACKBURN.

H.R. 1326: Mr. HINCHEY.

H.R. 1332: Mr. KING of New York and Ms. MARKEY of Colorado.

H.R. 1337: Mr. OLVER.

H.R. 1346: Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. MELANCON, and Mr. GERLACH.

H.R. 1351: Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H.R. 1352: Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. MANZULLO, and Mr. ALTMIRE.

H.R. 1361: Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 1378: Ms. PALDWIN and Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 1382: Mr. HALL of New York.

H.R. 1409: Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 1412: Ms. WOOLSEY and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.

H.R. 1426: Ms. JENKINS.

H.R. 1431: Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. CONAWAY, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Ms. FALLIN, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. NUNES, and Mr. SIMP- SON.

H.R. 1441: Mr. BURGESS.

H.R. 1449: Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee and Mr. PRICE of Georgia.

H.R. 1454: Mr. FORTENBERRY and Mr. GON- ZALEZ.

H.R. 1459: Mr. PAUL.

H.R. 1479: Mr. CARNAHAN, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. CUMMINGS.

H.R. 1505: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY and Mr. FORBES.

H.R. 1521: Mr. ALTMIRE and Ms. CLARKE.

H.R. 1547: Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. REHBERG, Mr. WILSON of Ohio, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. CLAY, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. TITUS, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. CLARKE, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. SCOTT of Geor- gia, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRAYSON, and Mr. WATT.

H.R. 1548: Ms. SCHWARTZ and Mr. MCMAHON.

H.R. 1550: Mr. AL GREEN of Texas and Mr. HALL of New York.

H.R. 1551: Ms. DEGETTE and Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 1557: Mr. MCINTYRE.

H.R. 1558: Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut.

H.R. 1584: Mr. BISHOP of New York.

H.R. 1604: Mr. SESTAK, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. HIGGINS.

H.R. 1606: Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.

H.R. 1612: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.

H.R. 1618: Mrs. MALONEY.

H.R. 1623: Mr. WOLF.

H.R. 1625: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky.

H.R. 1633: Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. CUMMINGS.

H.R. 1643: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. RUSH, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 1666: Mr. MCDERMOTT and Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.

- H.R. 1678: Mr. BROUN of Georgia and Mr. RUSH.
- H.R. 1688: Mr. ALTMIRE, Mr. PLATTS, and Mr. WELCH.
- H.R. 1692: Mr. GERLACH and Mr. TIAHRT.
- H.R. 1708: Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. KUCINICH, and Mr. SCHRADER.
- H.R. 1712: Mr. FLEMING and Mr. ALEXANDER.
- H.R. 1717: Mr. CAMP.
- H.R. 1728: Ms. SUTTON, Mr. MEEK of Florida, and Mr. BACA.
- H.R. 1733: Mr. ORTIZ and Mr. MICHAUD.
- H.R. 1740: Mr. PAULSEN, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. KAGEN, and Mr. HELLER.
- H.R. 1741: Mr. GRIJALVA.
- H.R. 1744: Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. BERRY, Mr. KIRK, Mr. TERRY, and Mr. ETHERIDGE.
- H.R. 1748: Mr. MOORE of Kansas and Mr. WALZ.
- H.R. 1751: Mr. REYES.
- H.R. 1758: Mr. HARE.
- H.R. 1775: Mr. ROSS, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. PERRIELLO, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. SABLAN, and Ms. MATSUI.
- H.R. 1782: Mr. CUMMINGS.
- H.R. 1800: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
- H.R. 1802: Mr. FLEMING.
- H.R. 1829: Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. WEXLER, and Mr. DENT.
- H.R. 1835: Mr. MCINTYRE.
- H.R. 1836: Mr. MCINTYRE.
- H.R. 1844: Mr. WITTMAN.
- H.R. 1869: Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. PIERLUISI, Ms. DELAULO, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. FARR, and Mr. OLVER.
- H.R. 1870: Ms. LEE of California.
- H.R. 1881: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. NADLER of New York, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. DINGELL.
- H.R. 1894: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. DAHLKEMPER, and Mr. ALTMIRE.
- H.R. 1910: Mr. MCMAHON, Mr. MASSA, and Ms. ESHOO.
- H.R. 1912: Mr. MCMAHON, Mr. MASSA, and Mr. KIND.
- H.R. 1913: Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. KLEIN of Florida, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. INSLER, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. DOYLE, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mr. COOPER, Mr. HINCHEY, and Mr. McDERMOTT.
- H.R. 1920: Mr. BURTON of Indiana, and Mr. SCHOCK.
- H.R. 1933: Mr. MCINTYRE.
- H.R. 1941: Mr. CHAFFETZ and Ms. BERKLEY.
- H.R. 1964: Mr. KING of New York.
- H.R. 1993: Mr. NYE, Mr. SKELTON, and Ms. TITUS.
- H.R. 2003: Mr. McDERMOTT and Mr. GRAYSON.
- H.R. 2038: Mr. CAMPBELL and Mr. HIMES.
- H.R. 2047: Ms. GIFFORDS.
- H.R. 2049: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut and Mr. SESSIONS.
- H.J. Res. 42: Mr. BLUNT, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. MILLER of Florida, and Mr. GOODLATTE.
- H. Con. Res. 20: Mr. GRIJALVA and Mr. YARMUTH.
- H. Con. Res. 49: Mr. BOREN, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. PENCE, Mr. KISSELL, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. OLSON, Mr. BARTLETT, and Ms. MARKEY of Colorado.
- H. Con. Res. 102: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. GRAYSON, and Mr. MEEKS of New York.
- H. Res. 22: Mr. DELAHUNT.
- H. Res. 44: Mr. JONES.
- H. Res. 85: Mr. CAMPBELL.
- H. Res. 109: Mr. CARDOZA.
- H. Res. 111: Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. LATTA, Mr. KISSELL, Mr. FLEMING, and Mr. MILLER of North Carolina.
- H. Res. 133: Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. BACA, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mr. SESTAK, and Mr. TONKO.
- H. Res. 199: Mr. LAMBORN and Mr. MCKEON.
- H. Res. 204: Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. MCCAUL, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, and Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania.
- H. Res. 215: Mr. ABERCROMBIE and Mr. AL GREEN of Texas.
- H. Res. 230: Mr. PASTOR of Arizona.
- H. Res. 249: Mr. MCHUGH.
- H. Res. 252: Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. FARR, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. HOYER, Mr. COURTNEY, and Mr. BARTLETT.
- H. Res. 260: Mr. GORDON of Tennessee, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. BERMAN, and Mr. ALEXANDER.
- H. Res. 283: Mr. ALTMIRE.
- H. Res. 299: Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. DRIEHAUS, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. OLVER, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. HODES, Mr. HONDA, Mr. HOYER, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. TSONGAS, Ms. WATSON, Mr. WELCH, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. MCHUGH, and Mr. FLEMING.
- H. Res. 300: Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. HALL of Texas, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. MCCARTHY of California, and Mr. SERRANO.
- H. Res. 311: Mr. McDERMOTT and Mr. KAGEN.
- H. Res. 321: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Mr. LUJÁN.
- H. Res. 331: Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. ORTIZ, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. WEINER, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. MORAN of Virginia.
- H. Res. 333: Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. FARR, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. MICHAUD.
- H. Res. 337: Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. LEE of New York, Ms. CLARKE, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. SNYDER, Ms. FALLIN, and Ms. SPEIER.
- H. Res. 341: Ms. HIRONO, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. MCMAHON, Ms. KILROY, Mr. ELLSWORTH, Mr. MASSA, Mr. POLIS of Colorado, Mr. ROSS, Mr. KAGEN, Mr. BERRY, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. BOYD, and Mr. QUIGLEY.
- H. Res. 342: Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. OLSON, Mr. HONDA, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. POSEY, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. MCCLEINTOCK, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. PAULSEN, Mr. LUTTKEMEYER, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. DENT, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. CARTER, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. FORBES, Mr. HELLER, Mr. LATTA, Mr. HARPER, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. DREIER, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. AUSTRIA, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. COSTA, Mr. LANCE, Ms. FOX, Mr. WOLF, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. BONNER, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. REHBERG, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. SCALISE, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, and Mrs. EMERSON.
- H. Res. 353: Mr. COHEN, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, and Mr. HONDA.

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PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

33. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the San Francisco Immigrant Rights Commission, relative to Resolution #09-00004 supporting the passage of the Uniting American Families Act authored by Senators Leahy (D-VT) and Representative Nadler (D-NY); which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.