

### WINE TO WATER CHANGES LIVES AROUND THE WORLD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) for 5 minutes.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, this recession has been tough on my State of North Carolina. With high unemployment haunting our State, it is easy to lose sight of the inspiring stories of many who continue to work hard at doing good. One of those who committed to doing just that is Doc Hendley, the founder of a North Carolina nonprofit called Wine to Water based in Boone in the heart of the High Country.

Doc's vision for this organization is nothing short of inspiring. As a person who grew up carrying water, I am particularly sensitive to this issue. Doc started Wine to Water after doing some water sanitation work in Darfur, Sudan, with Samaritan's Purse, another exceptional relief organization located in Boone, North Carolina. Wine to Water was founded on the premise of giving the more fortunate members of our society an opportunity to bring life-giving water to people without access to clean drinking water around the world.

Wine to Water, which takes its name from the first miracle performed by Jesus during his Earthly ministry, took an otherwise everyday event like a wine tasting and turned it on its head. By using wine events to raise money and awareness about the lack of clean drinking water in the developing world, Doc Hendley has harnessed a powerful social force and multiplied the generosity of many, including a corps of dedicated ASU students who volunteer with Wine to Water. Doc is, in essence, turning wine to water for some of the neediest people on the planet.

The work of Wine to Water in places like Sudan and Cambodia has already brought clean water to more than 25,000 people. Today, Doc's entrepreneurial spirit and dedication are helping to tap sustainable sources of clean water for communities beyond the reach of many traditional aid organizations.

Doc Hendley is setting a compelling example of the value of hard work and a vision to help others. He's taken a commonplace object and used it to mobilize communities in America to help suffering communities around the world.

He is truly an exceptional North Carolinian, and I want to praise him for his dedication to serving needy and suffering people. He has taken personal risks to do the hard work of providing water and clean water education in far-flung locations around the globe.

Thank you, Doc and all those who work with Wine to Water, for your inspiring example during these difficult times.

### THE UPCOMING ENERGY LEGISLATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. KLEIN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. KLEIN of Florida. Madam Speaker, by the end of this year, we hope to pass a comprehensive energy bill which will help this country move forward on clean, renewable, American energy, and certainly, will help fuel our economic recovery.

As co-Chair of the New Democratic Coalition on Energy, I believe now is the time for a robust, market-based approach to approach our Nation's energy needs. We have to pass legislation that will make smart investments in alternative energy, and I think every American understands the common sense behind that. These are the kinds of things that will make us more viable and competitive, not only here in the United States but abroad, for our American companies.

It's also clear, as we know as we get into this energy debate, this is about our national security; the fact that we continue to import 60-plus percent of our oil from countries outside the United States, many of which, particularly in the Middle East, are not our friends and are funding our enemies.

We also know it's about, as I said, job creation, and it's also about good environmental policy.

Now, you've heard a lot about this energy bill so far. You may continue to hear a lot about it, and you hear studies on one side that say we're going to lose jobs; the other side saying we're going to create jobs. But I think there's quite a remarkable thing that's going on right now as I've worked on this with many other Members, on both the Democrat and Republican side.

There's a coalition of people out there, interested groups, that have come together and said we support the energy bill that is currently being presented by Congress. And I just want to name some of the companies and some of the groups because it just doesn't sound like the normal groups that would come together: BP, big oil company; Dow Chemical; ConocoPhillips, General Electric. You've got the entire labor union movement supporting this. You've got the League of Conservation Voters and the Sierra Club.

Now, I know not everyone's familiar with every one of these organizations, but suffice it to say, you have got some very large corporate businesses that have their view of the world and certainly the necessity to having an efficient energy policy. You've got some environmental groups that have come together and said, you know, we like this, this makes some sense to us. And you've got labor which doesn't always necessarily but sometimes agrees with the other two groups.

So what I like to think when I hear a study from this organization, sometimes I've heard of that organization, sometimes I haven't, and you have got

another group that comes and says the opposite, I like to think of common sense when it comes to coming together and putting together logical and efficient legislation.

The fact that these three sort of disparate groups have come together and said, yeah, we support this, I think something is going on here that we should take a close look at and certainly consider in supporting.

I want to talk specifically about the jobs that will be created by this because I had a very unique conversation with the president of the largest utility company from Florida where I'm from. He was telling me they're building the largest solar plant in the world in Florida. Now, we like to call ourselves The Sunshine State, so we think that's a good place for it, but there are already a lot of solar plants in other parts of the world.

But they're building this in Florida, and what he told me was they were very unhappy about the fact that when they're building this huge plant, hundreds of millions of dollars, they're going to have to import the mirrors—that's the components to build the solar plant—from Germany. I said, Why is that? And he said, Well, we don't build them in the United States. There aren't the kind of incentives for businesses to do that here; but if you did build them in Florida or Georgia or California or Ohio, we would buy them here because they would be far less expensive. Just the shipping costs overseas of this very fragile equipment adds such an expensive piece to the equation.

That, to me, strikes at the heart of this whole point. Why aren't we doing everything we can to create these kinds of jobs in the United States and creating the incentives? Well, the good news is the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which we passed—that's the recovery bill—a few months ago has the kind of tax incentives and many of the components to begin to encourage this type of industry for creating jobs in the United States. I want these jobs to be in Florida or other parts of the United States because they're good quality jobs and will support a good industry.

Another area which I think we talked about, you know, nationally is wind power. A big part of what's going on around the world right now, a lot of that is built overseas, but here's another good example. A typical wind turbine has 8,000 parts and is made of 250 tons of steel. Americans make steel. We fabricate. We assemble. We can deliver that to a wind farm in the United States at far less of a cost than if it was done overseas. And guess what, you can't outsource the labor or the people that put these things together and install them. You can't do it from overseas. So, again, an idea whose time has come.

The great thing about this energy bill is this is the kind of forward-thinking that will create the next generation of jobs, whether it's wind or wave

or solar or any combination of things that will make this country more energy secure, smarter, more efficient, and will advance us into the next generation of not only energy but make this country very strong from a national security point of view and a jobs point of view.

So I look forward to working with my colleagues to pass this bill, move this country forward, and make us more secure.

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#### THE CAP-AND-TRADE BILL WILL DEFINITELY COST JOBS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Madam Speaker, it's interesting to follow my colleague from Florida because this cap-and-trade bill that's going to the floor will definitely cost jobs, and I have a lot of examples to promote that and prove that.

The Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission said in a memo to members of his delegation that: However, if the Waxman-Markey bill were to pass, Pennsylvania is looking at a bleak scenario by 2020: a net loss of as many as 66,000 jobs, a sizeable hike in electricity bills of residential customers, an increase in natural grass prices.

You don't want to believe the public utility commission, just take JOHN DINGELL who is the chairman emeritus, having served here over 50 years. He's quoted as saying, Nobody in this country realizes that cap-and-trade is a tax and it's a big one.

And if you don't believe that, just listen to the comments made by now-President Barack Obama in January 2008: Under my plan, a cap-and-trade system, electricity costs would necessarily skyrocket.

Now, in economies like we have today, the last thing you want to do is affect jobs and cause the loss of jobs, either by moving away from the fossil fuel infrastructure that makes our country great or by raising electricity rates.

I always bring this poster to the floor. These are miners that lost their jobs in the last iteration of the Clean Air Act. This one mine had 1,200 miners. After the passage of the Clean Air Act they lost their jobs. This is Monterey 10 in Kincaid, Illinois.

Here's a report from the Illinois Department of Natural Resources. Listen to what happened after the Clean Air Act of 1990's amendment: Exxon Coal, Monterey 2, closed by market conditions brought about by the Clean Air Act; the next one, Ziegler Coal, Old Bin No. 24, market conditions by the Clean Air Act Amendments. We also have this one, Monterey 10, market conditions brought about by the Clean Air Act Amendments, and many more on this report.

What a cap-and-trade bill does is cap fossil fuel use. It says you cannot use this anymore. What is a fossil fuel? It's

coal, it's natural gas, it's crude oil. It's what we use to create the strongest economy in this world, and if you cap it and we have electricity demands go up, only one thing can happen, higher electricity rates.

Now, if my friends on the other side were serious about carbon dioxide, in their bill they would forcefully push for the expansion and use of nuclear power. But is it there in their bill? No. Nuclear power emits no carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. That's why many of us on our side really question the sincerity of our friends on the other side because there's no major promotion of nuclear power.

Republicans have an alternative. It's the All-American Energy Security Act. It's very simple. It says we like energy, we like to use it, and we want all comers to come into the market of ideas to compete for use by consumers, driving down prices.

These areas, the Outer Continental Shelf, are all natural gas. We would exploit natural gas and crude oil reserves. We would take the revenues to go to renewables, wind and solar power which is being exploited around the country right now. We would make fuel from coal. We would take coal, 250 years' worth of recoverable coal, turn it into liquid fuels, decreasing our reliance on imported crude oil. We would continue to move and exploit biofuels, which is soy diesel, corn, cellulosic, and the like.

And the great "add" in the All-American Energy Security Act from the Republicans is, we need to build 100 new nuclear power plants in the next 20 years. That is a commitment on lower electricity prices for the consumer, and that is a down payment on energy security. We have 31 permits now in the process of going through. We only have credits for three nuclear power plants to be built. That doesn't touch the increased demand that we're going to have.

So either you have job loss, higher prices, and a cap-and-tax demand-control economy energy future, or you have an all-of-the-above strategy which sets standards and says we want all comers to come and provide the energy that Americans need, bringing more supply and lower prices, and creating jobs.

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#### WE ARE WITNESSING TIANANMEN IN TEHRAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. PENCE. Madam Speaker, I come to this floor at a time of extraordinary moment on the global stage. According to the Islamic Republic News Agency, the official news agency of Iran, President Mahmud Ahmadinejad, supposedly won the election over his primary opponent on 12 June 2009.

But from the very moment that that election result was announced, the international community and the

international press called it into question, and the bases for that, even before the extraordinary demonstrations had begun to take place, is the fact that these were paper ballots, but the official government results of the election were announced literally within hours of the polls being closed.

Various media outlets around the world have questioned the authenticity of the results. Mr. Mousavi, the defeated candidate, has launched a legal appeal against the election results. On the day of the election, mobile phone communications were interrupted. Western media has reported "heavy electronic jamming" disturbing broadcasts. News Web sites were reportedly blocked by Iranian authorities, and the Iranian Government has allegedly arrested opposition political figures and journalists.

The Iranian Government has outlawed any protests following 2 days of extraordinary unrest. The BBC recently reported that recent rallies in the streets of Tehran were the biggest demonstrations in the Islamic Republic's 30-year history. The protests, according to news reports, became violent, and according to media reports, pro-government forces attacked demonstrators in the last 24 hours, causing at least one fatality.

We are witnessing a Tiananmen in Tehran, and the United States of America must stand in the gap on behalf of those brave Iranian citizens who are standing for free and fair elections, democracy, and basic rights. Freedom, in fact, may be flowering in Iran, as hundreds of thousands rally for democracy and free elections.

And while I appreciate President Obama's comments yesterday at the White House that he was "troubled by the violence," and his belief that the voices of the Iranian people should be "heard and respected," it seems by my likes that this administration has yet to express the unqualified support of the American people for those who are courageously taking to the streets for free elections and for democracy in Iran.

Let me say from my heart, the American cause is freedom, and in this cause, the American people will not be silent, here or abroad. If the President of the United States won't express the unqualified support of our Nation for the dissidents in the streets of Tehran, this Congress must.

Today, I am introducing a resolution that will do just that. It will express its concern regarding the reported irregularities of the presidential elections of 12 June 2009; condemn the violence against demonstrators by pro-government militias in Tehran in the wake of the election; it will affirm our belief in the universality of individual rights and the importance of democratic and fair elections; and lastly and most importantly, Madam Speaker, it will express the support of the American people for all Iranian citizens who struggle for freedom, civil liberties, and the protection of the rule of law.