

product that goes into every manufactured product in this country, that every one of us who likes air conditioning use. That's not a good idea.

This bill also, Mr. Speaker, nationalizes the building codes. No longer will you be able to look to your local planning and zoning commission, your local city council as to how the building code should be. You can't go to your State government. You're going to have to look to the Federal Government. Some bureaucrat in the bowels of the institution in Washington, D.C., is going to decide whether or not you can build a house and what those standards should be.

Congratulations. Thank you so very much, Mr. Tenth Amendment.

Mr. Speaker, MIT has a study that shows this will cost every family in America \$3,100 for implementation of this bill. All of the pain that's associated with this bill and, quite frankly, there is a lot of pain. And we will just begin to see it as the details unfold. So what do we get for that pain?

I've recently asked a climate scientist who feeds his family, basically, looking at this issue. I said, If we were able to pass the Waxman-Markey bill, can you in fact measure after 40 or 50 years the positive impact on our atmosphere? If we're going to spend \$3,100 per family to get this done, if we're going to lose all of these thousands of jobs and decrease the standard of living in America as a result of this deal, what do we get for our money?

He looked me right in the eye, Mr. Speaker, and said, Maybe. Maybe you can measure the impact? He said, Yeah, maybe.

The Congress of Racial Equality, not someone you would normally think would be doing things that Republicans would agree with, their spokesman, Niger Innis, talks about the study they performed that shows that should this happen or, actually, should America go to a zero carbon footprint over the next 100 years, that the impacts on the temperature will be like .07 degrees Celsius over that entire timeframe. Again, not measurable. So a lot of pain for no gain.

Mr. Speaker, I guess the call to action for all of this is for our fellow American citizens to get mad. I'm hoping that, Mr. Speaker, this next week before they go to their 4th of July parades in their cars, which is a limited opportunity because there will soon become a day they won't be able to drive those kinds of cars that they want. We will tell them the kind of cars they want to drive, not themselves.

But I hope they get mad, Mr. Speaker. I hope they use this climate change bill—global warming bill, because we changed the phraseology because the climate is not warming—I hope they use this to incent their TEA parties on the 4th of July to go after us on this deal. I hope they begin to call their Senators and tell them “no” on this deal.

Call your Congressman who voted for this nonsense. There are 219 of them.

You can go to the Web and find out who they are. Start calling them now and tell them they made a mistake, Mr. Speaker.

This bill is bad for America, it's bad for our economy, and it will lower our standard of living. It was done simply to allow our President to have a photo op in Copenhagen in December while the Chinese and Indian leaders laughed behind his back.

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.)

THEIR LIVES, THEIR FORTUNES, AND THEIR SACRED HONOR

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. We all know that liberty is not free, and our history shows that it is cause to stand on principle. But freedom has always been worth the price.

Even before that magic list was published in 1776—on July 4—of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, those 56 men, the British knew who they were, and they had already marked down every Member of Congress suspected of putting their name to that treasonous document. All of them became the objects of individual manhunts by the British. Of course, the punishment for treason was death by hanging.

Of the 56 who signed the Declaration of Independence, nine of them died of wounds or hardships during the American War of Independence. Five were captured and imprisoned. In each case, they were treated brutally. Several lost their wives, their sons, or their entire families. One Member lost all 13 of his children.

Two wives were brutally treated. And all at one time or another were victims of manhunts or driven from their homes. Twelve signers of the Declaration had their homes completely burned. Seventeen lost everything that they owned. Yet not one defected or went back on their pledged word. Their honor and the Nation they sacrificed so much to create is, yes, still intact.

You see, they pledged to themselves their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. And they did not go back on their word.

New Jersey signer, Abraham Clark, gave two sons to the officer corps in the Revolutionary Army. But they were captured and sent to the infamous British prison ship in New York harbor known as hell ship “Jersey,” where thousands of Americans who had been captured were going to die.

They were treated with a special brutality because of their father, Abraham

Clark. But when the war was almost over, the British told Clark to come out in favor of the King and his sons' lives would be spared. Abraham Clark, in his anguished answer, replied, No.

Francis Lewis was a New York delegate. He saw his home plundered and his estates in what is now Harlem completely destroyed by the British. Mrs. Lewis, his wife, was captured and treated with great brutality because of her husband.

John Hart of Trenton, New Jersey, risked his life to return home to see his dying wife. But German Hessian soldiers rode after him and he escaped into the woods. While his wife lay on her deathbed, the soldiers ruined his farm and wrecked his homestead.

Hart, 65, hid in the woods as he was hunted throughout the countryside. When he finally made it home, he found that his wife had already been buried and his 13 children had disappeared. He never saw any of them again.

Judge Richard Stockton, another New Jersey signer, had rushed back to his estate in an effort to evacuate his wife and his children. The family found refuge with friends, but a sympathizer betrayed them. Judge Stockton was pulled from bed and brutally beaten and put in jail.

Congress finally arranged for Stockton's parole, but his health was ruined. He returned home to find his estate looted and did not live to see the triumph of the Revolution. His family was forced to live off charity after he died.

John Morton was a British sympathizer, but once he came to sign the Declaration of Independence, he changed his mind and came out strongly for independence. Most of his neighbors, however, in Pennsylvania, and his relatives, were British sympathizers and ostracized him.

When he died, just 1 year later after signing the Declaration of Independence, his last words to his tormenters were, “Tell them that they will live to see the hour when they shall acknowledge the signing of the declaration to have been the most glorious service that I have rendered to my country.”

There were similar stories with the other 51 signers of the Declaration of Independence.

A person who did not sign the Declaration, but one of my favorite persons in history, and a son of liberty, was a schoolteacher by the name of Nathan Hale. He was from Connecticut. He was a 21-year-old teacher by trade, but joined the Colonial Army under George Washington.

At the Battle of Harlem Heights, George Washington was facing General Howe in battle and asked for a volunteer to go behind enemy lines and spy on behalf of the Colonial Army. Hale volunteered and went forward.

He disguised himself as a Dutch schoolmaster, set out on his mission for a week and he gathered information on the position of the British. But he

was finally captured when returning to the American lines. Because of incriminating papers that he had in his position, the British knew that he was a spy.

□ 2015

It is said that his cousin, a British sympathizer under Howe's command, betrayed him. So Howe ordered Hale to be hanged the following day without trial.

On September 22, 1776, American patriot Nathan Hale was hanged for spying on British troops. His famous last words, I regret that I have but one life to give to my country.

Mr. Speaker, an amazing breed these early Americans. So this July 4th we should pledge to ourselves and our Nation that no matter the cost, we who live here now will not ever allow the flame of liberty or the flag of freedom to quietly disappear from our land, a land that God has shed His grace upon.

And that's just the way it is.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. KAPTUR addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

AMERICAN CLEAN ENERGY AND SECURITY ACT WILL CREATE GREEN JOBS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. I want to take this time to say to the distinguished Speaker that I have enjoyed working with him and I thank him for his leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I love America. There is no better country. And I think it is well to express it at the same time of acknowledging the importance of the world family and the respect and dignity that all people around the world deserve.

So as I stand before my colleagues today recognizing that in a few days we will celebrate America's birthday, it reminds me of the uniqueness of this country, that we have the opportunity to agree and disagree but that democracy stands. We have an opportunity to show people what they disbelieve. We have an opportunity to correct what others may have had a chance to misrepresent.

So it is important that we had a vigorous debate today on the American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009. It is important that we respect the differences of our regions, my good friends on the other side of the aisle, Midwesterners, Southwesterners, people from the west coast, the east coast,

the southeastern part of the United States, our friends as far away as Hawaii and Alaska.

But it is important to note that there was a value that we were discussing. It was not a value to eliminate jobs, to punish certain regions or certain industries. For having been an oil and gas lawyer for a number of years, having worked in natural gas pipeline companies, I know the value of all of the hard work of those who are in that industry. In fact, it has been my argument that we should have a seamless energy policy that continues to enhance and to work with those who are existing in our energy industry today, but let's make it better.

Mr. Speaker, when the Wright Brothers created that small plane, almost a glider, in the Carolinas, it probably was flown by one person. But as we improved, we began to do jetliners and planes that could fly across the ocean, and we created jobs: pilots, flight attendants, airlines, and all the employees that come with it. So, in essence, even as our technology changes, jobs may change but jobs are created.

The American Clean Energy and Security Act will create some 1.7 million jobs and will unlock billions in industry investment and be a major job creator. And \$750 per household will, in fact, be part of the savings that many Americans will see. This doesn't include the new benefits that will come from new technology, reduced pollution, economic growth, or job creation.

I live in Houston. I live in the refinery corridor. So we know what pollution is all about, but we know what jobs are all about. So I believe we can have both.

This is the first step for this bill, Mr. Speaker. It moves to the Senate. And I have told my constituents that you have a guardian against the loss of jobs and that you will see savings, \$29 billion in consumer savings. The American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy found that energy-efficiency provisions in this bill will save \$29 billion. It is important to note as well that we have the opportunity to listen and change.

Let me just share with you some of the work after reading the bill until 5:30 a.m. in the morning on Thursday morning, reading the manager's amendment, which could actually be done, and knowing what is in front of us.

First of all, I discussed and got taken out the impact of building labeling on old buildings, old homes. So the bill was limited to new construction. And we are going to work to ensure that if they do a building-labeling program, as was brought to my attention by the National Realtors, that old buildings, old homes will not be labeled. Your value will not be devalued because of a lack of energy-efficiency efforts in

your home. We worked on that because we believe a home is to be cherished.

Then we opened up the opportunities to minority-owned and women-owned businesses, along with small businesses, to ensure that they would be guaranteed the right to be involved in energy-innovative companies. We did that because we were concerned about creating jobs and we know that small businesses do create jobs.

In addition, I was concerned about displacement, temporary displacement, even though some of these jobs, 1.7 million, will come to my community. So we have language that says the Secretary of Labor will monitor the potential growth of impacted and displaced workers to ensure that necessary funding, funding for training, funding for giving people a bridge to go into a new job, will be, in fact, included. We know that there are issues between big refineries and small refineries. Mr. Speaker, it is crucial that those issues be addressed as we make our way through the Senate.

We also know that the energy industry was divided. Some were supporting this legislation. Others were taking a backseat. Now they've come full circle and they believe that this is a time that they should rally to provide information.

Mr. Speaker, as I close, let me just say we are going to work this bill. We're not going to lose jobs. We are going to have an investment of green jobs and we're going to have an investment in our energy industry. And Houston will be fine. Texas will be fine. We will be working together.

REVISION TO ALLOCATIONS FOR CERTAIN HOUSE COMMITTEES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010 AND THE PERIOD OF FISCAL YEARS 2010 THROUGH 2014

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SPRATT. Madam Speaker, under section 323 of S. Con. Res. 13, the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010, I hereby submit a revision to the budget allocations and aggregates for certain House committees for fiscal year 2010 and the period of fiscal years 2010 through 2014. This adjustment responds to House consideration of the bill H.R. 2454, the American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009. A corresponding table is attached.

This revision represents an adjustment for the purposes of sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended. For the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended, this revised allocation is to be considered as an allocation included in the budget resolution, pursuant to section 427(b) of S. Con. Res. 13.