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No. 138

House of Representatives

The House met at 12:30 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CLAY).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
September 29, 2009.

I hereby appoint the Honorable WM. LACY CLAY to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 6, 2009, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to 30 minutes and each Member, other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip, limited to 5 minutes.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair notes a disturbance in the gallery in contravention of the law and rules of the House.

The Sergeant at Arms will remove those persons responsible for the disturbance and restore order to the gallery.

RECOVERY ACT HAS INCREASED GDP

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

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, this summer many of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle lined up to criticize the Recovery and Reinvestment Act on the floor of the House claiming it wasn't working. In an August 21 newsletter, the minority leader stated, "By any objective measure, the trillion-dollar 'stimulus' spending bill isn't working."

Let's examine some of those objective measures:

The number of new unemployment claims dropped in August, for the lowest total of the year. In addition, the number of people claiming continuing unemployment benefits for more than 1 week decreased by 123,000. Unemployment remains a challenge, because, as we all know, unemployment is a lagging indicator. But because of the Recovery Act, we have saved 1 million jobs that otherwise would have been lost in this economy.

This June, home sales increased by 11 percent over May, the largest increase over 8 years. And total home sales this year have increased by 3.4 percent over 2008, indicating that the housing market is stabilizing.

After declining by 0.1 percent in the last economic quarter of the Bush administration, U.S. productivity growth has increased 6.6 percent in the most recent quarter.

The manufacturing sector is improving. Orders for durable goods were up 4.9 percent in July, the largest increase in 2 years, and has risen in 3 of the past 5 months.

The Consumer Confidence Index rose once again in August to 54.1, more than double the February low of 25, demonstrating that consumers are viewing the economy in an increasingly positive light.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average has grown more than 11 percent this year, returning value to 401(k)s and college funds of American families. We know there is a lot more to be done,

but even Republican economists have stated the stimulus is working.

Mark Zandi, the economic adviser to JOHN MCCAIN's Presidential campaign last year, said that the stimulus has contributed to GDP growth. He stated, "As the fiscal stimulus provides its maximum benefit in the next few months, real GDP should turn from negative to positive in the current quarter." Current projections show that the Recovery Act increased GDP by 2.3 percent this year.

When we voted on the Recovery Act this winter, economists from across the political spectrum emphatically stated that a fiscal stimulus was essential. Dr. Zandi, for example, stated, "The stimulus plan as laid out will provide a vital boost to a flagging economy." President Reagan's chief economic adviser Martin Feldstein testified before a joint House and Senate committee that a large fiscal stimulus would be essential to avoid catastrophic unemployment. Ben Bernanke, the Republican-appointed Chairman of the Federal Reserve stated, "The incoming administration and Congress are currently discussing a substantial fiscal package that, if enacted, could provide a significant boost to economic activity." Since then, that same Chairman has said explicitly that the stimulus bill for the recovery is, in fact, responsible for a large part of that recovery.

Dr. Zandi, Dr. Feldstein, and Chairman Bernanke were all right, as the objective data now shows.

My friends on the other side of the aisle have made a decision to oppose virtually every initiative of President Obama no matter what the substance or content. Now, as President Obama sets to reform our broken health care system, they are at it once again, refusing to play a constructive role in the process.

President Obama has worked toward a bipartisan solution for health care and has made a number of positive

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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overtures to incorporate several concepts proposed by the Republican side of the aisle. For example, he committed to tort reform. He embraced Senator JOHN MCCAIN's initiative on providing low-cost protection for individuals with preexisting medical conditions. He pledged to work with any serious effort to improve and provide more affordable, accessible health care for all Americans. Despite the fact that the President has incorporated Republican ideas and proposals into his plan, the other side still refuses to work with him. Their plan: Just say, "no."

When faced with the largest recession since World War II, the American people didn't want partisan bickering; they wanted solutions. With the Recovery Act and other stabilizing measures, we have enacted those solutions, and we have seen positive results. Our economic recovery efforts are working. But the Republicans just said, "no."

The need for health care reform is clear. Health insurance premiums over the past decade have increased three times greater than incomes, and they will increase 5 percent more this year. Millions of Americans with preexisting medical conditions are finding themselves unable to access health care even if they have health insurance. A recent survey by the Kaiser Family Foundation revealed that without reform, 8 percent of businesses will drop health insurance for their employees altogether. And still, Republicans are saying, "no."

When providing affordable and accessible health care, the American people will not accept "no" for an answer any longer. They want to hear us say, "yes."

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 38 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. TONKO) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer: Have we hardened our hearts, O Lord?

You have said: "If today you hear the voice of the Lord, harden not your hearts."

Once the heart is deadened by indifference to Your Word or to the cry of a neighbor in need, where do we find ourselves? Alone and cold.

How are we to find happiness? Only love can melt the hardened heart.

When the adventure of sensual love has run its course or unfaithful love stabs betrayal, the heart may become paralyzed or broken.

In the stillness, Lord, quiet memory brings us back to You. Believing we are born out of love and have searched for its fulfillment all life long, moments of true love once found in truth and beauty fall into place. Your grace then steps through the open cracks and we come to know by heart:

"I am with you"—now and forever. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentlewoman from Arizona (Mrs. KIRKPATRICK) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE PATRICK MCHENRY, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable PATRICK MCHENRY, Member of Congress:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, September 28, 2009.
Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I have been served with a subpoena for deposition testimony issued by the District court of Caldwell, State of North Carolina in connection with a civil case now pending in the same court.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I will make the determinations required by Rule VIII.

Sincerely,

PATRICK T. MCHENRY,
Member of Congress.

WE MUST RETURN TO BALANCED BUDGETS AND PAY DOWN OUR NATIONAL DEBT

(Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I first want to welcome two people from my district who are in the House gallery today, Ken and Teresa Lamont from Cottonwood, Arizona.

Welcome to the House.

The time is now to develop a plan for the United States to return to balanced budgets and pay down our national debt.

Yes, these are difficult decisions to make. However, the folks in my district and across the country are tightening their belts and doing more with less. It is time for Congress to work with the Federal Reserve and the Treasury to develop plans to do the same before it is too late.

We must take this work seriously and remain committed. Our country, our security, and our future depend on it.

I ask that my colleagues from both sides of the aisle join me in this effort.

DANCING WITH THE CZARS

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, we have 44 czars in America and the dance card keeps growing. The new czar for the day is the safe schools czar.

Add that to the Afghanistan-Pakistan czar, the AIDS czar, auto recovery czar, behavioral science czar, bailout czar, border czar, car czar, climate change czar, copyright czar, counterterrorism czar, cybersecurity czar, diversity czar, disinformation czar, two economic czars, an education czar, energy czar, food czar, government performance czar, Great Lakes czar, Gitmo closure czar, health care czar, info tech czar, intelligence czar, Latin American czar, Mideast peace czar, Mideast policy czar, pay czar, regulatory czar, religion or God czar, science czar, stimulus czar, Sudan czar, TARP czar, technology czar, trade czar, urban affairs czar, war czar, water czar, weapons czar. And now we have a safe schools czar.

Who are these people, and what do they do? Is this a shadow government?

Since we continue to dance with the czars, it would be nice to know who brought us to the dance.

And that's just the way it is.

HONORING KEITH MORRISON AS AN ANGEL IN ADOPTION

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

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Keith Morrison of Fayetteville, Arkansas, as an Angel in Adoption. Keith is very deserving of this honor and recognition because of his work and dedication to finding children from around the world permanent families.

Working as an attorney since 1984, he has represented hundreds of families throughout the United States both in domestic and international adoptions. Morrison also regularly represents private adoption agencies. He continues his work beyond the walls of his office, helping start church adoption ministries and raising funds to support

families with adoption-related expenses. He also regularly counsels others who are considering beginning or working their way through the adoption process. Finally, he and his wife have found fulfillment in adoption, adopting both domestically and internationally.

I commend him for his leadership and his selfless service to unite children with loving families. I'm proud to recognize his effort and accomplishments. And I ask my colleagues today to join with me in honoring Keith and the other Angels who are working to create a better life for children all around the world.

NATIONAL MEDIA FACE CREDIBILITY VOID

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

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the national media don't have a credibility problem; they have a credibility void.

Five out of six Americans see the national news media as "very or somewhat biased," according to a new poll by Sacred Heart University. Six out of seven Americans say the media have their own political and public policy positions and attempt to influence opinion and policy.

Nearly nine out of ten Americans say the media played a strong role in electing Barack Obama as President. Seven in ten say the national media are intent on promoting the Obama presidency. And a majority say the media are promoting the White House's health care plan without criticism.

The poll found that biased reporting is driving away the media's audience. Almost half of Americans have stopped watching a news outlet because of media bias.

If the national media want to keep their remaining audience, they need to restore Americans' trust by giving them the facts, not telling them what to think.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

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

UNITED STATES CIVIL RIGHTS TRAIL SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY ACT OF 2009

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 685) to require a study of the fea-

sibility of establishing the United States Civil Rights Trail System, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 685

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 "United States Civil Rights Trail Special Resource Study Act of 2009".

SEC. 2. SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY REGARDING PROPOSED UNITED STATES CIVIL RIGHTS TRAIL.

(a) *STUDY REQUIRED.*—The Secretary of the Interior shall conduct a special resource study for the purpose of evaluating a range of alternatives for protecting and interpreting sites associated with the struggle for civil rights in the United States, including alternatives for potential addition of some or all of the sites to the National Trails System.

(b) *CONSULTATION.*—The Secretary shall conduct the special resource study in consultation with appropriate Federal, State, county, and local governmental entities.

(c) *STUDY REQUIREMENTS.*—The Secretary shall conduct the study required under subsection (a) in accordance with section 8(c) of Public Law 91-383 (16 U.S.C. 1a-5(c)) and section 5(b) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(b)), as appropriate.

(d) *STUDY OBJECTIVES.*—In conducting the special resource study, the Secretary shall evaluate alternatives for achieving the following objectives:

(1) *Identifying the resources and historic themes associated with the movement to secure racial equality in the United States for African Americans that, focusing on the period from 1954 through 1968, challenged the practice of racial segregation in the Nation and achieved equal rights for all American citizens.*

(2) *Making a review of existing studies and reports, such as the Civil Rights Framework Study, to complement and not duplicate other studies of the historical importance of the civil rights movements that may be underway or undertaken.*

(3) *Establishing connections with agencies, organizations, and partnerships already engaged in the preservation and interpretation of various trails and sites dealing with the civil rights movement.*

(4) *Protecting historically significant landscapes, districts, sites, and structures.*

(5) *Identifying alternatives for preservation and interpretation of the sites by the National Park Service, other Federal, State, or local governmental entities, or private and nonprofit organizations, including the potential inclusion of some or all of the sites in a National Civil Rights Trail.*

(6) *Identifying cost estimates for any necessary acquisition, development, interpretation, operation, and maintenance associated with the alternatives developed under the special resource study.*

(e) *REPORT.*—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report containing the results of the study conducted under subsection (c) and any recommendations of the Secretary with respect to the route.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Guam.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

We must never forget the struggle for racial equality that spanned our Nation in the 1950s and the 1960s nor the people who waged that fight to obtain basic civil rights for all Americans.

The many sites linked to the civil rights movement together tell the story of how it profoundly transformed our history.

H.R. 685, as amended, authorizes the National Park Service to complete a Special Resource Study to analyze alternatives and make recommendations for the preservation and the interpretation of these multiple sites, including a possible national Civil Rights Trail linking the sites with common maps, signs, and educational material.

Mr. Speaker, we commend our distinguished colleague, Representative WILLIAM LACY CLAY, for his vision and dedication to this legislation. We support passage of H.R. 685 and urge its adoption by the House today.

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

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

H.R. 685 has been adequately explained by chairwoman BORDALLO, and we thank her for that effort.

We support the legislation with the understanding that the original intent of the bill is being preserved. The National Park Service proposed changes that would have prevented the program from focusing on the history of the movement to overcome slavery and racial discrimination and instead would have directed it to include other political causes, and we appreciate that change.

We agree with the intent of the bill's sponsor, Mr. CLAY, that the trail system tells the story of the struggle for civil rights based on racial equality. We thank Mr. CLAY for his leadership and efforts on those lines and in bringing this bill forward.

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

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the author of this legislation, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY).

Mr. CLAY. First of all, I thank the chairwoman, Ms. BORDALLO, as well as the ranking member, Mr. WITTMAN, for their assistance on this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, as the sponsor of this legislation, along with Congressman ZACH WAMP of Tennessee, I am pleased to present H.R. 685 for consideration by

the House today. I also want to thank my good friend, chairman of the Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Public Lands, RAÚL GRIJALVA, for guiding this legislation through the committee process.

This legislation will fully recognize the remarkable American story of the struggle for civil rights. That ongoing journey stretches across three centuries through multiple generations and touches every American.

The United States Civil Rights Trail Special Resource Study Act of 2009 would recognize those brave souls who fought to make the promises enshrined in our Constitution ring true. In many places across this Nation and for far too long, that story is still incomplete and remains largely untold.

H.R. 685 would authorize a study by the Secretary of the Interior to determine the feasibility of establishing a national trail system marking the geographic location of historically significant events related to the fight for racial equality in the United States.

□ 1415

The American civil rights movement challenged the practice of racial segregation in the Nation and achieved equal rights for all American citizens. It is my hope that this bill and the resulting historic civil rights trails will tell the full and sometimes painful story of the struggle for civil rights. The knowledge and understanding gained from the trails will provide this generation and those who follow us with tremendous educational opportunities.

Let me close by urging all of my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I again urge Members to support this very important piece of legislation.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the United States Civil Rights Trail System Act of 2009. I would like to commend my colleagues and friends, Congressman WILLIAM LACY CLAY and Congressman ZACH WAMP for championing this important legislation.

The fight for civil rights was one of the most significant social and cultural movements in our nation's history. Because of the hundreds and thousands of ordinary people with extraordinary vision who participated in the Civil Rights Movement, we witnessed a nonviolent revolution under the rule of law, a revolution of values and ideas that changed this nation forever. We must ensure that the next generation, and the current generation, learn and do not forget the story of the Civil Rights Movement and the ideals that it strove to achieve. This proposed system of trails, would mark the geographic locations in the United States of historically significant events tied to the struggles for racial equality. I saw firsthand the struggle and the pains that ordinary citizens endured at many of these sites to help break down the walls of segregation and their efforts must be memorialized and never forgotten. It is my hope, and belief, that this trail system

will help to educate and inspire the next generation of Civil Rights leaders who still have many fights ahead of them. This act will help to preserve and protect the legacy and the story of the Movement for future generations and I urge all of my colleagues to support it.

Mr. WAMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 685, the United States Civil Rights Trail Act. I joined with my colleague, Mr. CLAY, to introduce this legislation.

From 1954 through 1968, many significant events of the Civil Rights Movement took place in the United States. On February 1, 1960, in Greensboro, North Carolina, four courageous African-American students from the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College took their seats at the lunch counter of the F. W. Woolworth Company, but the store refused to serve them at the counter. One of the students stated that, "We believe, since we buy books and papers in other parts of the store, we should get served in this part." Over the next several days, they sat peacefully at the lunch counter in quiet protest, and close to a hundred others joined them. Soon, thousands across the South joined the students' protest and conducted lunch counter sit-ins of their own.

While many may only think of events that occurred in southern and eastern States, there were important events in other parts of the country where individuals overcame injustice. In Washington, D.C., in 1961, 13 individuals of different races, known as the Freedom Riders, boarded a bus bound for New Orleans, Louisiana, in an attempt to desegregate places of public accommodations. Their courage and sacrifice led to the desegregation of all public places under Title II of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. To learn more about other events, the Civil Rights Trail System Act would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the feasibility of establishing a national trail system to mark locations in the United States (including its territories) of historically significant events related to the struggle for racial equality.

With this study and the help of an advisory committee of experts in historic preservation and African-American history, the Secretary of the Interior would provide information about the many people and places that played such an important role in the Civil Rights Movement for all Americans, and everyone would have the opportunity to stand and breathe the air where history was made. The Secretary would first establish at least six national trails in States where significant civil rights events occurred, with other trails sure to follow as documentation is available.

This legislation provides the U.S. Congress an opportunity to honor those who were a part of a movement that ensured that everyone was created equal and that everyone had the freedom to achieve the American dream. The trail system would serve as a marker for how far our country has come and would remain for future generations so that our history is accurate and instructive on all that is necessary for justice and equality to reign down on our land.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support this important legislation.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 685, the United States Civil Rights Trail System Act of 2009. This legislation would direct the Archivist of the United States to conduct a study of the feasibility of establishing the United States

Civil Rights Trail System. The State of Georgia is home to numerous historic civil rights landmarks including Albany, Georgia, home to the Albany Movement, which was led by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., and Savannah, Georgia, which desegregated public and private facilities eight months ahead of federal civil rights legislation. Savannah was once described as the most desegregated city south of the Mason-Dixon Line. I strongly support H.R. 685 and I urge my colleagues to support this important resolution.

H.R. 685 simply seeks to unify our nation's civil rights landmarks through maps and other resources. This will facilitate remembrance of the struggles for civil rights based on racial equality as well as provide information about the ordinary individuals, some of whom gave up their lives, for the right to equal rights. The civil rights landmarks highlighted in this trail signify to a period that many here today are too young to remember, and would be held as a tribute to a historic era. By chronicling such historic civil rights landmarks including the Montgomery Bus Boycotts, the Greensboro sit-in, and the historic marches from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama, we can bring true recognition to the numerous historical sites that led to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. It is my hope that in the future, we can truly create equality for all. This is an important issue and I applaud the efforts of this Congress to emphasize the importance of civil rights landmarks around the country.

Ms. BORDALLO. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 685, as amended.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study regarding the proposed United States Civil Rights Trail, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BAY AREA REGIONAL WATER RECYCLING PROGRAM EXPANSION ACT OF 2009

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2442) to amend the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act to expand the Bay Area Regional Water Recycling Program, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2442

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 "Bay Area Regional Water Recycling Program Expansion Act of 2009".

SEC. 2. PROJECT AUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act (43 U.S.C. 390h et seq.) (as amended by section 512(a) of the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 16 . . . CCCSD-CONCORD RECYCLED WATER PROJECT.”

“(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary, in cooperation with the Central Contra Costa Sanitary District, California, is authorized to participate in the design, planning, and construction of recycled water distribution systems.

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

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

“(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$1,800,000.

“SEC. 16 . . . CENTRAL DUBLIN RECYCLED WATER DISTRIBUTION AND RETROFIT PROJECT.”

“(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary, in cooperation with the Dublin San Ramon Services District, California, is authorized to participate in the design, planning, and construction of recycled water system facilities.

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

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

“(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$1,150,000.

“SEC. 16 . . . PETALUMA RECYCLED WATER PROJECT, PHASES 2A, 2B, AND 3.”

“(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary, in cooperation with the City of Petaluma, California, is authorized to participate in the design, planning, and construction of recycled water system facilities.

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

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

“(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$6,000,000.

“SEC. 16 . . . CENTRAL REDWOOD CITY RECYCLED WATER PROJECT.”

“(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary, in cooperation with the City of Redwood City, California, is authorized to participate in the design, planning, and construction of recycled water system facilities.

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

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

“(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$8,000,000.

“SEC. 16 . . . PALO ALTO RECYCLED WATER PIPELINE PROJECT.”

“(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary, in cooperation with the City of Palo Alto, California, is authorized to participate in the design, planning, and construction of recycled water system facilities.

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

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

“(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$8,250,000.

“SEC. 16 . . . IRONHOUSE SANITARY DISTRICT (ISD) ANTIOCH RECYCLED WATER PROJECT.”

“(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary, in cooperation with the Ironhouse Sanitary District (ISD), California, is authorized to participate in the design, planning, and construction of recycled water distribution systems.

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

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

“(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$7,000,000.”

(b) PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION.—In carrying out sections 1642 through 1648 of the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act and the sections added to such Act by subsection (a), the Secretary shall enter into individual agreements with the San Francisco Bay Area Regional Water Recycling implementing agencies to fund the projects through the Bay Area Clean Water Agencies (BACWA) or its successor, and shall include in such agreements a provision for the reimbursement of construction costs, including those construction costs incurred prior to the enactment of this Act, subject to appropriations made available for the Federal share of the project under sections 1642 through 1648 of the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act and the sections added to such Act by subsection (a).

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—The table of contents of the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992 (43 U.S.C. prec. 371) (as amended by section 512(a) of the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1648 the following new items:

“Sec. 16 . . . CCCSD-Concord recycled water project.

“Sec. 16 . . . Central Dublin recycled water distribution and retrofit project.

“Sec. 16 . . . Petaluma recycled water project, phases 2a, 2b, and 3.

“Sec. 16 . . . Central Redwood City recycled water project.

“Sec. 16 . . . Palo Alto recycled water pipeline project.

“Sec. 16 . . . Ironhouse Sanitary District (ISD) Antioch recycled water project.”

SEC. 3. MODIFICATION TO AUTHORIZED PROJECTS.

(a) ANTIOCH RECYCLED WATER PROJECT.—Section 1644(d) of the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act (43 U.S.C. 390h-27) (as amended by section 512(a) of the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008) is amended by striking “\$2,250,000” and inserting “\$3,125,000”.

(b) SOUTH BAY ADVANCED RECYCLED WATER TREATMENT FACILITY.—Section 1648(d) of the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act (43 U.S.C. 390h-31) (as amended by section 512(a) of the Consoli-

dated Natural Resources Act of 2008) is amended by striking “\$8,250,000” and inserting “\$13,250,000”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair now recognizes the gentlewoman from Guam.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2442, introduced by our colleague, Representative GEORGE MILLER of California, would authorize six projects as part of the Bay Area Regional Water Recycling Program. When completed, these projects are expected to create up to 14,470 acre-feet of recycled water.

At a time, Mr. Speaker, when imported water in California is unreliable, the Title XVI water recycling program is a tool that communities can use to create a reliable local supply to meet future demands for both northern and southern California and across the West.

So I ask my colleagues to support passage of this very important legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, the chairwoman has adequately described the legislation, and as my colleagues know, areas throughout the West are experiencing significant drought. Communities are faced with overcoming long-term water shortages as a result, and some communities have built water storage reservoirs while others have sought alternative water supplies through water recycling. This bill seeks to assist the bay area of California to help construct water recycling facilities.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I want thank Chairwoman NAPOLITANO and Chairman RAHALL for bringing this legislation to the floor, and thank Ranking Members HASTINGS and MCCLINTOCK for their consideration.

This bill, H.R. 2442, represents a very exciting opportunity for California. With the Bay Area Regional Water Recycling Program Expansion Act of 2009, we are bringing an innovative new program online that reduces our state's demands for fresh water from the Bay-Delta.

The six new water reuse projects authorized in today's legislation are projected to save 2.6 billion gallons of water per year.

The six water projects contained this bill add enough water to the system to meet the needs of 24,225 households—that's the equivalent to serving every household in Pittsburg and most in Bay Point.

These projects will help the cities of Concord, Dublin, Petaluma, Redwood City, Antioch, and throughout the Palo Alto area including Stanford University.

But more importantly, these water projects will help the state as a whole.

This bill—and others like it, is a critical piece of the puzzle. We cannot solve California's water situation without a significant investment in recycling wastewater and putting it to beneficial use.

This program is a smart and efficient way to conserve water supplies, lessen our impact on our natural resources, and create jobs and support local businesses.

Today's bill expands on a successful partnership that the Congress has already authorized—in total, the 14 water reuse projects that the Bay Area partnership is building will produce nearly 100,000 acre-feet of water per year.

The bill before us today allows us to take some of the pressure off the Bay-Delta, and it authorizes cities across the Bay Area to join in a strong Federal-State-local partnership that is providing our region a sustainable and reliable clean water supply.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2442.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2442, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

ALLOWING FOR PREPAYMENT OPTION FOR UINTAH WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT CONTRACT

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2950) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to allow for prepayment of repayment contracts between the United States and the Uintah Water Conservancy District, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2950

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

SECTION 1. PREPAYMENT OF CERTAIN REPAYMENT CONTRACTS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE UINTAH WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT.

The Secretary of the Interior shall allow for prepayment of the repayment contract no. 6-05-01-00143 between the United States and the Uintah Water Conservancy District dated June 3, 1976, and supplemented and amended on November 1, 1985, and on December 30, 1992, providing for repayment of municipal and indus-

trial water delivery facilities for which repayment is provided pursuant to such contract, under terms and conditions similar to those used in implementing section 210 of the Central Utah Project Completion Act (Public Law 102-575), as amended. The prepayment—

(1) shall result in the United States recovering the net present value of all repayment streams that would have been payable to the United States if this Act was not in effect;

(2) may be provided in several installments to reflect substantial completion of the delivery facilities being prepaid, and any increase in the repayment obligation resulting from delivery of water in addition to the water being delivered under this contract as of the date of enactment of this Act;

(3) shall be adjusted to conform to a final cost allocation including costs incurred by the Bureau of Reclamation, but unallocated as of the date of the enactment of this Act that are allocable to the water delivered under this contract;

(4) may not be adjusted on the basis of the type of prepayment financing used by the District; and

(5) shall be made such that total repayment is made not later than September 30, 2019.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair now recognizes the gentlewoman from Guam.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2950, as amended, would allow a water district in central Utah to pay off the debt it owes to the Federal Government early. The bill, sponsored by Congressman JIM MATHESON of Utah, has broad bipartisan support.

I ask my colleagues to support passage of this important legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of this legislation. This bill would allow the Uintah Water Conservancy District to prepay its contractual commitment to the U.S. Treasury. This prepayment will bring much-needed funds to the Federal Treasury over a 10-year period.

Unfortunately, current Federal law does not allow most water districts with Federal water contracts to prepay their balances. This is similar to prohibiting a homeowner from prepaying a mortgage loan. Congress must enact a law each time a water district wants to prepay its balance on a Bureau of Reclamation project.

For this reason, Water and Power Subcommittee Ranking Member TOM MCCLINTOCK has indicated that he may author general legislation to allow more water districts to prepay their contracts without congressional approval. That would mean that water

districts are not saddled with longer-term debts and taxpayers will benefit.

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

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MATHESON), the author of this legislation, such time as he may consume.

Mr. MATHESON. Mr. Speaker, I would really like to thank Chairman RAHALL for moving this bill so quickly, and folks on both sides of the aisle on the Resources Committee have been very helpful in moving this bill.

As was discussed, this legislation will allow the Uintah Water Conservancy District to better use its resources to prepay its debt to the Federal Government.

Rural counties in Utah—the second-most arid State in the Nation—have a significant need for water that has only increased over time. The water in Uintah County is utilized by both municipalities, irrigators, and manufacturing industries. This bill will move us towards greater assurance of the development of water supplies in that part of our State.

I will just point out the Uintah Water Conservancy District has operated and maintained both the Vernal and Jensen units of the Central Utah Project since 1956. It has been around for a long time, and the debt that the county would like to prepay, which is the subject of this legislation, was incurred to construct a water project that is part of the original Central Utah Project.

Now, the district has always made its payments on time, but we have a circumstance now where its capability and its financing create a situation where it makes economic sense for it to prepay its debt; and, interestingly enough, at the same time, the CBO scores this as a positive for the Federal Government as well. So this is one of those classic win-wins, where a local water conservancy district can prepay its debt and do right by its constituents, and it also assists the Federal Government in terms of a positive score from CBO in terms of how it affects the Federal finances as well.

As was mentioned, the bill has broad bipartisan support. I do want to thank everyone on both sides of the aisle—both members and staff on the Resources Committee—for helping us with this.

I would add one other point that the gentleman from Virginia mentioned. It is unfortunate that we have to do a bill every time to allow for this type of prepayment. This is pretty common sense, and a decision in the private sector gets made all the time. And so I would encourage the effort to try to come up with a broader piece of legislation that will allow us to look at this issue in a more extensive way.

I encourage passage of the bill.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I again urge Members to support this very important piece of legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2950, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEADVILLE MINE DRAINAGE TUNNEL REMEDIATION ACT OF 2009

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3123) to direct the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Reclamation, to remedy problems caused by a collapsed drainage tunnel in Leadville, Colorado, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3123

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

SECTION 1. LEADVILLE MINE DRAINAGE TUNNEL REMEDIATION.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This section may be cited as the “Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel Remediation Act of 2009”.

(b) **TUNNEL REMEDIATION.**—The Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-575) is amended as follows:

(1) By striking section 705.

(2) In section 708(a)—

(A) by striking “(a)” and inserting “(a)(1)”;

(B) by striking “The Secretary shall have” and inserting “Except as provided by paragraph (2), the Secretary shall have”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) The Secretary shall participate in the implementation of the operable unit 6 remedy for the California Gulch Superfund Site, including, but not limited to, the following actions:

“(A) Treating water behind any blockage or bulkhead in the Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel, including surface water diverted into the Tunnel workings as part of the remedy.

“(B) Managing and maintaining the mine pool behind such blockage or bulkhead at a level that precludes surface runoff and releases and minimizes the potential for tunnel failure due to excessive water pressure in the tunnel.”.

(3) In section 708(f), by striking “and 708” and inserting “, 708, and 709”.

(4) By adding at the end of title VII the following:

“SEC. 709. TUNNEL MAINTENANCE.

“The Secretary shall take such steps to repair or maintain the structural integrity of the Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel (LMDT) as may be necessary in order to prevent tunnel failure and to preclude uncontrolled release of water from any portion of the tunnel.”.

(5) In the table of sections contained in section 2—

(A) by striking the item relating to section 705; and

(B) by inserting after the item relating to section 708 the following new item:

“Sec. 709. Tunnel maintenance.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from

Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair now recognizes the gentlewoman from Guam.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3123, introduced by our colleague, Representative DOUG LAMBORN, would direct the Bureau of Reclamation to remedy problems caused by collapses in the Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel. Due to structural deterioration, contaminated water has backed up in the tunnel, posing a public health threat and an environmental threat.

I ask my colleagues to support the bill's passage.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of this legislation offered by our Colorado colleague, DOUG LAMBORN. This legislation has been supported on a bipartisan basis and deserves passage today because it will help prevent a potential human safety disaster in Leadville, Colorado.

The Leadville Mine Tunnel was supposed to be used for a nearby Federal water project; however, it has ended up becoming a public danger because of its potential to burst with chemical-laden water on nearby residents. Since the Federal Government owns this tunnel, it is therefore a Federal responsibility.

I urge my colleagues to support this necessary legislation which fell victim to party politics earlier this year.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN).

Mr. LAMBORN. I thank my colleague for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, the Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel was originally constructed by the Federal Bureau of Mines in the 1940s and 1950s to facilitate the extraction of lead and zinc ore for the World War II and Korean war efforts. The Bureau of Reclamation acquired the tunnel in 1959 hoping to use it as a source of water for the Fryngpan-Arkansas project.

With the passage and subsequent signing into law of H.R. 429 during the 102d Congress in 1992, the Bureau of Reclamation constructed and continues to operate a water treatment plant at the mouth of the tunnel. This treatment plant removes metal contaminants from the water.

Groundwater levels at the tunnel have fluctuated in recent years.

In addition, a collapse in the tunnel has increased the tunnel's mine pool

significantly, leading to new seeps and springs in the area. Estimates suggest that at one time up to 1 billion gallons of water may have accumulated.

Emergency measures are currently being undertaken by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Bureau of Reclamation to relieve water pressure in the vicinity. However, legislation attempting to address this matter and authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to rehabilitate this tunnel dates back to at least 1976.

In response to the request for action from the local community, I have again worked together with Senator MARK UDALL of Colorado in a bipartisan manner and reintroduced H.R. 3123. The bill would direct the Bureau of Reclamation to relieve water pressure behind blockages in the tunnel, permanently manage the mine pool behind any blockage to prevent any releases of contaminated water, and manage the tunnel in such a way to prevent failure of the structure.

I remind Members that only minor technical changes have been made since this bill was originally passed by the House of Representatives in the previous Congress. I respectfully request each Member to support this legislation. Human safety and environmental integrity need to be appropriately and responsibly addressed.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional requests for time and would inquire of the minority whether they have any additional speakers.

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Speaker, the minority has no additional speakers, and with that I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I again urge Members to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3123, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THUNDER BAY NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY AND UNDERWATER PRESERVE BOUNDARY MODIFICATION ACT

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 905) to expand the boundaries of the Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary and Underwater Preserve, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 905

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 "Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary and Underwater Preserve Boundary Modification Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary and Underwater Preserve in Lake Huron contains more than 100 recorded historic vessel losses.

(2) The areas immediately surrounding the Sanctuary, including the offshore waters of Presque Isle and Alcona Counties, Michigan, contain an equal number of historic vessel losses.

(3) Many of these shipwrecks and underwater cultural resources are popular recreational diving destinations, and all contribute to our collective maritime heritage.

(4) These resources are susceptible to damage from human activities, and must be properly preserved for themselves and to protect the economic viability of their contribution to national and regional economies.

(b) **PURPOSES.**—The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to expand the Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary and Underwater Preserve boundaries to encompass the offshore waters of Presque Isle and Alcona Counties, Michigan and outward to the international border between the United States and Canada; and

(2) to provide the underwater cultural resources of those areas equal protection to that currently afforded to the Sanctuary.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **SANCTUARY.**—The term "Sanctuary" means the Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary and Underwater Preserve.

(2) **SECRETARY.**—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Commerce.

SEC. 4. SANCTUARY BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

(a) **BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.**—Notwithstanding any provision of law or regulation, including section 922.190 of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations, as in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Sanctuary shall consist of the geographic area described in subsection (b).

(b) **EXPANDED BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.**—The area referred to in subsection (a) is all submerged lands, including the underwater cultural resources, lakeward of the mean high waterline, within the boundaries of a line formed by connecting points in succession beginning at a point along the mean high water line located approximately at 45.6262N, 84.2043W at the intersection of the northern Presque Isle and northeastern Cheboygan County boundary, then north to a point approximately 45.7523N, 84.2011W, then northeast to a point approximately 45.7777N, 84.1231W, then due east to the international boundary between the United States and Canada approximately located at 45.7719N, 83.4840W then following the international boundary between the United States and Canada in a generally southeasterly direction to a point approximately 44.5128N, 82.3295W, then due west to a point along the mean high water line located approximately at 44.5116N, 83.3186W at the intersection of the southern Alcona County and northern Iosco County boundary, returning to the first point along the mean high water line.

(c) **AUTHORITY TO MAKE MINOR ADJUSTMENTS.**—The Secretary may make minor adjustments to the boundary described in subsection (b) to facilitate enforcement and clarify the boundary to the public provided the resulting boundary is consistent with the purposes described in section 2(b).

(d) **INCLUSION IN THE SYSTEM.**—The area described in subsection (b), as modified in accordance with subsection (c), shall be man-

aged as part of the National Marine Sanctuary System established by section 301(c) of the National Marine Sanctuaries Act (16 U.S.C. 1431(c)), in accordance with that Act.

(e) **UPDATED NOAA CHARTS.**—The Secretary shall—

(1) produce updated National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration charts for the area in which the Sanctuary is located; and

(2) include on such charts the boundaries of the Sanctuary described in subsection (b), as modified in accordance with subsection (c).

SEC. 5. EXTENSION OF REGULATIONS AND MANAGEMENT.

(a) **REGULATIONS.**—The regulations applicable to the Sanctuary codified in subpart R of part 922 of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations, as in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, shall apply to the geographic area added to the Sanctuary pursuant to section 4, unless the Secretary specifies otherwise by regulation.

(b) **EXISTING CERTIFICATIONS.**—The Secretary may certify that any license, permit, approval, other authorization, or right to conduct a prohibited activity made pursuant to section 922.194 of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations, that exists on the date of the enactment of this Act shall apply to such an activity conducted within the geographic area added to the Sanctuary pursuant to section 4.

(c) **DATE OF SANCTUARY DESIGNATION.**—For purposes of section 922.194 of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations, the date of the enactment of this Act shall be deemed to be the date of Sanctuary designation.

(d) **MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—To the extent practicable, the Secretary shall apply the management plan in effect for the Sanctuary on the date of the enactment of this Act to the geographic area added to the Sanctuary pursuant to section 4.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Guam.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Guam?

There was no objection.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, the Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary is the only national marine sanctuary located in the Great Lakes. The sanctuary provides protection for more than 100 nationally significant historic shipwrecks in an area of Lake Huron known as "shipwreck alley," but an equal number of historic wrecks lie immediately north and south of the existing sanctuary boundary.

The pending measure would extend the sanctuary's boundary to encompass more than 100 additional shipwrecks and submerged resources and afford to these historic resources the protection, research, education and public outreach capabilities of the National Marine Sanctuaries Act.

This bipartisan legislation, introduced by our colleague, Representative

BART STUPAK of Michigan, is strongly supported by the administration, the State of Michigan, the affected counties, the communities, the local chambers of commerce, and the Thunder Bay Sanctuary Advisory Council.

So I ask Members on both sides of the aisle to support its passage.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, according to testimony on H.R. 905, the Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary and Underwater Preserve Boundary Modification Act, there appears to be broad local support for this expansion. In addition, the legislation does not include any new statutory prohibitions which would prohibit or restrict activities within the sanctuary. However, there have been concerns voiced on this side of the aisle about the potential increased costs of this boundary expansion that expands the current sanctuary by almost nine times its current size.

While the Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary is entirely within the waters of the State of Michigan, concern has been raised that the cost of this expansion and any future needs will fall on the Federal Government. Not only will this increase the Federal costs for managing the resources that are entirely within State waters, but it could also have a negative effect on the other national marine sanctuaries.

With that, though, Mr. Speaker, we do thank Mr. STUPAK for his efforts in preserving national marine sanctuaries.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. STUPAK), the author of this legislation, such time as he may consume.

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlelady for yielding me time.

I introduced H.R. 905, the Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary and Underwater Preserve Boundary Modification Act, to expand the boundaries of the preserve. I want to thank the bill's cosponsors, my Michigan colleagues, Congressmen KILDEE, McCOTTER and EHLERS. Their support has been instrumental in moving this legislation.

In 1975, Michigan State University, in response to local interest, collected an inventory of shipwrecks located within Lake Huron's Thunder Bay. What they found was that Thunder Bay potentially contained the largest number of historical shipwrecks in the country.

This discovery warranted the establishment of an underwater "reserve," and in 1981, the State of Michigan declared Thunder Bay Michigan's first Great Lakes bottomland preserve.

Following this State recognition, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration designated the Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary in 2000, making it the first sanctuary in the Great Lakes.

The sanctuary is a Federal-State partnership with a unique focus on preserving the large collection of underwater cultural resources. These resources consist of 100 shipwrecks spanning more than 200 years of Great Lakes shipping history. In order to study and preserve the cultural resources present at Thunder Bay, in 2005 the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the State of Michigan established the Great Lakes Maritime Heritage Center in Michigan in Alpena, Michigan.

The Great Lakes Maritime Heritage Center allows visitors to learn about Great Lakes maritime history, explore shipwrecks via live video feeds, and see how archaeologists continue to preserve these historic sites. To continue this positive outcome, the Thunder Bay Sanctuary Advisory Council, a 15-member group representing local interests such as fishermen, the business community, educational institutions and local government, have passed a resolution recommending the sanctuary be expanded.

This legislation is supported by the State of Michigan, the local units of government, and the local chambers of commerce of each county that is affected.

H.R. 905 would extend the sanctuary's boundaries to include the waters off Alcona, Alpena and Presque Isle counties in Michigan and extend the sanctuary east to the international boundary with Canada.

Currently, the sanctuary covers 448 square miles of water and 115 miles of shoreline, protecting 116 shipwrecks. H.R. 905 would increase this area to 3,722 square miles of water and 226 miles of shoreline, adding an additional 180 shipwrecks to the sanctuary. In addition, the legislation would direct NOAA to produce updated charts of the newly designated areas and apply the protection and preservation provisions in the existing management plan to the newly added areas.

By authorizing an expansion of Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary, the affected local communities would receive the benefits of having additional historical resources highlighted and preserved, as well as increased tourism, which is an important driver for economic growth of this part of northeastern lower Michigan.

I urge my colleagues to support my legislation. I thank the chairperson and the ranking member for their help and support on this legislation.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers, and I inquire if the minority has any additional speakers.

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Speaker, we have no additional speakers, and with that I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I again urge Members to support this important bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 905, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

CHESAPEAKE BAY SCIENCE, EDUCATION, AND ECOSYSTEM ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2009

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1771) to reauthorize the Chesapeake Bay Office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1771

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 "Chesapeake Bay Science, Education, and Ecosystem Enhancement Act of 2009".

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION OF NOAA CHESAPEAKE BAY OFFICE.

Section 307 of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Authorization Act of 1992 (15 U.S.C. 1511d) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1) by striking "(in this section)" and all that follows and inserting a period;

(B) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

"(2) The Office shall be headed by a Director, who—

"(A) shall have knowledge and experience in research or resource management efforts in the Chesapeake Bay; and

"(B) shall be responsible for the administration and operation of the office and the implementation of this Act.;" and

(C) by striking paragraph (3);

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking so much as precedes paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

"(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to focus the relevant science, research, and resource management capabilities of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration as they apply to the Chesapeake Bay and to utilize the Office to—"

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking "Secretary of Commerce" and inserting "Administrator";

(C) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by striking the matter preceding subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

"(3) coordinate the programs and activities of the various organizations within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in furtherance of such administration's coastal resource stewardship mission, including—"

(ii) in subparagraph (A), by striking "and" after the semicolon at the end of clause (vi), and by inserting after clause (vii) the following:

"(viii) coastal hazards and climate change; and"; and

(iii) in subparagraph (B), by striking "and" after the semicolon at the end of clause (iii), by

inserting "and" after the semicolon at the end of clause (iv), and by adding at the end the following:

"(v) integrated ecosystem assessments;";

(D) in paragraph (4)—

(i) by striking "Environmental Protection Agency" and inserting "Chesapeake Executive Council"; and

(ii) by inserting before the semicolon at the end the following: "as appropriate to further purposes of this section";

(E) by striking paragraphs (5) and (7);

(F) by redesignating paragraph (6) as paragraph (5); and

(G) by adding at the end the following:

"(6) perform any functions necessary to support the programs referred to in paragraph (3)."; and

(3) by striking subsection (c) and all that follows through the end of the section and inserting the following:

"(c) PROGRAM ACTIVITIES.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator, through the Director, shall implement the program activities authorized by this subsection to support the activity of the Chesapeake Executive Council and to further the purposes of this section.

"(2) ENSURING SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL MERIT.—The Director shall—

"(A) establish and utilize an effective and transparent mechanism to ensure that projects funded under this section have undergone appropriate peer review; and

"(B) provide other appropriate means to determine that such projects have acceptable scientific and technical merit for the purpose of achieving maximum utilization of available funds and resources to benefit the Chesapeake Bay area.

"(3) CONSULTATION WITH CHESAPEAKE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.—The Director shall, in the implementation of the program activities authorized under this section, consult with the Chesapeake Executive Council, to ensure that the activities of the Office are consistent with the purposes and priorities of the Chesapeake Bay Agreement and plans developed pursuant to the Agreement.

"(4) INTEGRATED COASTAL OBSERVATIONS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator, through the Director, may collaborate with scientific and academic institutions, State and Federal agencies, non-governmental organizations, and other constituents in the Chesapeake Bay watershed, to support an integrated observations system for the Chesapeake Bay consistent with the purposes of subtitle C of title XII of Public Law 111–11 (33 U.S.C. 3601 et seq.).

"(B) SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS.—To support the system referred to in subparagraph (A) and provide a complete set of environmental information for the Chesapeake Bay, the Director shall—

"(i) coordinate existing monitoring and observing activities in the Chesapeake Bay;

"(ii) identify new data collection needs and deploy new technologies, as appropriate;

"(iii) collect and analyze the scientific information necessary for the management of living marine resources and the marine habitat associated with such resources;

"(iv) manage and interpret the information described in clause (iii); and

"(v) organize the information described in clause (iii) into products that are useful to policy makers, resource managers, scientists, and the public.

"(C) CHESAPEAKE BAY INTERPRETIVE BUOY SYSTEM.—To further the development and implementation of the Chesapeake Bay Interpretive Buoy System, the Director may—

"(i) support the establishment and implementation of the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail;

"(ii) delineate key waypoints along the trail and provide appropriate real-time data and information for trail users;

"(iii) interpret data and information for use by educators and students to inspire stewardship of Chesapeake Bay; and

“(iv) incorporate the Chesapeake Bay Interpretive Buoy System into the Integrated Ocean Observing System regional network of observatories.

“(5) CHESAPEAKE BAY WATERSHED EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAM.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator, through the Director, may establish a Chesapeake Bay watershed education and training program. The program shall—

“(i) continue and expand the Chesapeake Bay watershed education programs offered by the Office immediately before the enactment of the Chesapeake Bay Science, Education, and Ecosystem Enhancement Act of 2009;

“(ii) improve the understanding of elementary and secondary school students and teachers of the living resources of the ecosystem of the Chesapeake Bay;

“(iii) provide community education to improve watershed protection; and

“(iv) meet the educational goals of the Chesapeake 2000 Agreement.

“(B) GRANT PROGRAM.—The Director may award grants for the purposes of this paragraph. Grants awarded under this subparagraph may be used to support education and training projects that enhance understanding and assessment of a specific environmental problem in the Chesapeake Bay watershed or a goal of the Chesapeake Bay Program, or protect or restore living resources of the Chesapeake Bay watershed, including projects that—

“(i) provide classroom education, including the development and use of distance learning and other innovative technologies, related to the Chesapeake Bay watershed;

“(ii) provide watershed educational experiences in the Chesapeake Bay watershed;

“(iii) provide professional development for teachers related to the Chesapeake Bay watershed and the dissemination of pertinent education materials oriented to varying grade levels;

“(iv) demonstrate or disseminate environmental educational tools and materials related to the Chesapeake Bay watershed;

“(v) demonstrate field methods, practices, and techniques including assessment of environmental and ecological conditions and analysis of environmental problems;

“(vi) build the capacity of organizations to deliver high quality environmental education programs; and

“(vii) educate local land use officials and decision makers on the relationship of land use to natural resource and watershed protection.

“(C) COLLABORATION.—The Director shall implement the education and training program in collaboration with the heads of other relevant Federal agencies.

“(6) COASTAL AND LIVING RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND HABITAT PROGRAM.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator, through the Director, may establish a Chesapeake Bay coastal living resources management and habitat program to support coordinated management, protection, characterization, and restoration of priority Chesapeake Bay habitats and living resources, including oysters, blue crabs, and submerged aquatic vegetation.

“(B) ACTIVITIES.—Under the program, the Director may, subject to the availability of appropriations, carry out or enter into grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements and provide technical assistance to support—

“(i) native oyster restoration;

“(ii) fish and shellfish aquaculture that is carried out in accordance with a valid Federal or State permit;

“(iii) establishment of submerged aquatic vegetation propagation programs;

“(iv) the development of programs that protect and restore critical coastal habitats;

“(v) habitat mapping, characterization, and assessment techniques necessary to identify, assess, and monitor restoration actions;

“(vi) application and transfer of applied scientific research and ecosystem management tools to fisheries and habitat managers;

“(vii) collection, synthesis, and sharing of information to inform and influence coastal and living resource management issues; and

“(viii) other activities that the Director determines are appropriate to carry out the purposes of such program.

“(d) REPORTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator, through the Director, shall submit a biennial report to the Congress and the Secretary of Commerce on the activities of the Office and on progress made in protecting and restoring the living resources and habitat of the Chesapeake Bay.

“(2) ACTION PLAN.—Each such report shall include an action plan for the 2-year period following submission of the report, consisting of—

“(A) a list of recommended research, monitoring, and data collection activities necessary to continue implementation of the strategy under subsection (b)(2); and

“(B) recommendations to integrate National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration activities with the activities of the partners in the Chesapeake Bay Program to meet the commitments of the Chesapeake 2000 agreement and subsequent agreements.

“(e) AGREEMENTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator, through the Director, may, subject to the availability of appropriations, enter into and perform such contracts, leases, grants, or cooperative agreements as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

“(2) USE OF OTHER RESOURCES.—For purposes related to the understanding, protection, and restoration of Chesapeake Bay, the Director may use, with their consent and with or without reimbursement, the land, services, equipment, personnel, and facilities of any Department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States, or of any State, local government, Indian tribal government, or of any political subdivision thereof.

“(3) DONATIONS.—The Director may accept donations of funds, other property, and services for use in understanding, protecting, and restoring the Chesapeake Bay. Donations accepted under this section shall be considered as a gift or bequest to or for the use of the United States.

“(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ‘Administrator’ means the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

“(2) CHESAPEAKE BAY AGREEMENT.—The term ‘Chesapeake Bay Agreement’ means the formal, voluntary agreements executed to achieve the goal of restoring and protecting the Chesapeake Bay ecosystem and the living resources of the Chesapeake Bay ecosystem and are signed by the Chesapeake Executive Council.

“(3) CHESAPEAKE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.—The term ‘Chesapeake Executive Council’ means the representatives from the Commonwealth of Virginia, the State of Maryland, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Environmental Protection Agency, the District of Columbia, and the Chesapeake Bay Commission, who are signatories to the Chesapeake Bay Agreement, and any future signatories to that agreement.

“(4) DIRECTOR.—The term ‘Director’ means the Director of the Office.

“(5) OFFICE.—The term ‘Office’ means the Chesapeake Bay Office established under this section.

“(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section—

“(1) \$17,000,000 for fiscal year 2011;

“(2) \$18,700,000 for fiscal year 2012;

“(3) \$20,570,000 for fiscal year 2013; and

“(4) \$22,627,000 for fiscal year 2014.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Guam.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, the Chesapeake Bay Office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has taken bold steps to meet the bay’s emerging challenges with ecosystem-based science, new coastal management techniques, and an effective environmental literacy program. However, these new priorities are not reflected in the office’s existing authorizing statute.

The pending measure, introduced by Mr. SARBANES of Maryland, would realign the office and improve its ability to support ecosystem-based management, research science and education, all of which are very essential in our efforts to restore the Chesapeake Bay.

I ask Members on both sides to support passage of this legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of H.R. 1771, the Chesapeake Bay Science, Education, and Ecosystem Enhancement Act of 2009, which will authorize a number of programs within the Chesapeake Bay program. I am a cosponsor of H.R. 1771 and strongly support the efforts of my friend, Mr. SARBANES from Maryland. He has been a true leader on bay issues in this effort to improve and extend popular programs in the Chesapeake Bay watershed, which is a tremendous advancement in the effort to preserve the bay.

For example, the bill supports efforts to move forward with the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail. This, the Nation’s first all-water historic trail, traces John Smith’s 17th-century voyages of discovery in the bay from Jamestown in my district.

The bill also furthers efforts to extend NOAA’s smart buoy system that provides real-world weather data and historical interpretation of points of interest along the Captain John Smith Trail. My district includes two of these high-tech buoys. One buoy is located just offshore from the site of the first permanent English settlement in the New World at Jamestown. The second buoy is located off Sting Ray Point in the Rappahannock River. This marks the site where Captain John Smith nearly died from the toxic sting of a sting ray.

Mr. Speaker, these programs highlight the historical and recreational significance of the bay and are extraordinarily important to many of our constituents here in the bay watershed. And, again, I would like to thank Mr. SARBANES for his leadership on bay

issues and thank him for all of his efforts to preserve the bay.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. SARBANES), the author of this legislation, such time as he may consume.

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Chairperson BORDALLO for yielding her time.

I strongly urge, as one would imagine as the original sponsor of this bill, that the Chesapeake Bay Science, Education, and Ecosystem Enhancement Act of 2009 be adopted by the Chamber.

I want to thank Congressman WITTMAN for his cosponsorship of this bill. Congressmen KRATOVIL and CONNOLLY as well have been strong supporters of it. But I do want to emphasize Congressman WITTMAN's commitment to the Chesapeake Bay. He and I have gotten in the habit of, we sort of have a mutual admiration society going here in terms of our commitment to the bay. I think it demonstrates how the health of the Chesapeake Bay and its protection and preservation going forward is really a bipartisan concern. We hope to continue to work together with each other and with other Members in this Chamber to make sure that the Chesapeake Bay is preserved.

Now, the NOAA Chesapeake Bay office that this would reauthorize provides very important and vital scientific research and data, habitat restoration and environmental education, which all play a very critical role in the health of the Chesapeake Bay and its restoration.

□ 1445

There are a number of important provisions; some have been alluded to.

Just to reiterate, this will enhance the Chesapeake Bay Interpretative Buoy System, which provides real-time weather and environmental information like wind speed, temperature, and wave heights to the public, especially to boaters and researchers.

It's got an historical and cultural component as well. I just emailed my staff so they could remind me of the toll free number (877) BUOY-BAY if you want to call and tap into this information on a real-time basis, or you can go to www.buoybay.org. This is an incredible resource for people, particularly for the next generation.

That is another thing this reauthorization will do. It will bolster the Chesapeake Bay watershed education and training program, which we know as the B-WET program which provides hands-on environmental education and teaches young people about how their everyday actions affect the health of the bay.

I'm an author of the No Child Left Inside Act, which is designed to get people, young people, outdoors and into nature. This is the kind of information and data that is then made available to them so that they can really engage firsthand in this effort on behalf of the bay.

And there are many other dimensions of this that strengthen the NOAA Chesapeake Bay office, but let me just close by acknowledging again my real thanks and appreciation for Chairman RAHALL, for Chairperson BORDALLO, for their assistance in getting this through the Natural Resources Committee. Again, a salute to Congressman WITTMAN for his continuing efforts on behalf of the bay.

We're going to turn the corner on the Chesapeake Bay—I have no doubt—and it's because of the data and the information and statistics and other things that are provided by the NOAA office. So reauthorizing that component of the Chesapeake Bay program is absolutely vital to the enterprise, and I urge my colleagues to support the bill today.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. KRATOVIL) such time as he may consume.

Mr. KRATOVIL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1771, the Chesapeake Bay Science, Education and Ecosystem Enhancement Act, and also, with your permission, Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1053, the Chesapeake Bay Accountability and Recovery Act of 2009, which I believe is next up on the calendar.

Both bills will protect the beauty and utility of the Chesapeake Bay for future generations while building the economic base of districts like Maryland's First District, my district, whose local economies are dependent on the health of the Chesapeake Bay.

By reauthorizing much-needed funding, the Chesapeake Bay Science, Education and Ecosystem Enhancement Act will allow NOAA's Chesapeake Bay office to continue to play a vital role in the management and restoration of the bay.

Additionally, H.R. 1771 will formally authorize NOAA's Bay Watershed Education and Training, B-WET, program that you heard Congressman SARBANES discuss. Since first being established in 2002, this program has provided critical assistance for hands-on watershed education for thousands of students and teachers.

When educators are given the necessary tools to engage their students, the curriculum can foster a lifelong understanding about the importance of the bay and create future generations of stewards committed to its health and beauty.

In the short term, the bill will expand the technical assistance that NOAA can offer watermen who practice emerging aquaculture techniques. Many watermen have found success with aquaculture that has led to an increase in both the clam and oyster populations. This bill will build on these successes, keeping the seafood industry viable and protecting the overall ecosystem of the Chesapeake Bay.

Support of the legislation will help ensure the vitality of our natural resources throughout the bay in the long term, and I thank again my colleague

from Maryland, Congressman SARBANES, for introducing this bill.

Similarly, H.R. 1053, the Chesapeake Bay Accountability and Recovery Act, is legislation that will protect one of our national treasures and North America's largest estuary while applying financial responsibility and accountability practices to the funds that we appropriate to do so, and I want to thank Congressman WITTMAN for his leadership on this. As Congressman SARBANES said, he's been a leader on a number of issues related to the bay, and I congratulate him on it.

This legislation institutes performance-based measures to ensure that dollars spent on restoration activities are producing results. Every dollar we spend on the bay is money well spent, but not if we fail to track these dollars in order to determine best practices and eliminate waste and duplicity.

The bill would require the adoption of two methods: crosscut budgeting by the Office of Management and Budget; and adaptive management by the Environmental Protection Agency. These initiatives will provide a comprehensive accounting of all bay restoration activities and would be available to everyone, including Congress. By sharing this information, stakeholders can make better-informed funding decisions.

Adaptive management will provide a means to evaluate the success and efficiency of bay restoration programs. It will increase coordination, reduce overlap, and improve decisionmaking. Financial responsibility is a theme we should apply to every dollar we spend, and that includes protection of the bay. We aren't doing future generations any favors if we protect the health of the Chesapeake Bay but, at the same time, neglect to protect the health of our economy as a whole.

And again, I want to congratulate and thank Congressman WITTMAN from Virginia for introducing the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of both H.R. 1771 and H.R. 1053.

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I'd like to recognize Mr. KRATOVIL for his work, too. He is very much a partner in making sure that we restore the bay and put forth the efforts that we need to.

We know that Maryland's First District and Virginia's First District are very, very similar. They have many, many resources in common; they have many needs in common. We all realize that restoring the bay is a good environmental effort, but it's also a good economic effort. We know it's an economic driver. We know the jobs that the bay creates. We know a healthy bay creates more jobs and creates a more vibrant economy, both for our seafood industry and for our tourism industry.

So I appreciate his effort to partner to make sure that we get things done with the bay, and I think it's a great partnership that should stand as an example of how you can, across State

lines and across party lines, work to get things done in the best interests of our natural resources.

Mr. Speaker, we have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I again urge Members to support this important piece of legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

CHESAPEAKE BAY ACCOUNTABILITY AND RECOVERY ACT OF 2009

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1053) to require the Office of Management and Budget to prepare a cross-cut budget for restoration activities in the Chesapeake Bay watershed, to require the Environmental Protection Agency to develop and implement an adaptive management plan, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1053

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 "Chesapeake Bay Accountability and Recovery Act of 2009".

SEC. 2. CHESAPEAKE BAY CROSSCUT BUDGET.

(a) CROSSCUT BUDGET.—The Director, in consultation with the Chesapeake Executive Council, the chief executive of each Chesapeake Bay State, and the Chesapeake Bay Commission, shall submit to Congress a financial report containing—

(1) an interagency crosscut budget that displays—

(A) the proposed funding for any Federal restoration activity to be carried out in the succeeding fiscal year, including any planned interagency or intra-agency transfer, for each of the Federal agencies that carry out restoration activities;

(B) to the extent that information is available, the estimated funding for any State restoration activity to be carried out in the succeeding fiscal year;

(C) all expenditures for Federal restoration activities from the preceding 3 fiscal years, the current fiscal year, and the succeeding fiscal year; and

(D) all expenditures, to the extent that information is available, for State restoration activities during the equivalent time period described in subparagraph (C);

(2) a detailed accounting of all funds received and obligated by all Federal agencies

for restoration activities during the current and preceding fiscal years, including the identification of funds which were transferred to a Chesapeake Bay State for restoration activities;

(3) to the extent that information is available, a detailed accounting from each State of all funds received and obligated from a Federal agency for restoration activities during the current and preceding fiscal years; and

(4) a description of each of the proposed Federal and State restoration activities to be carried out in the succeeding fiscal year (corresponding to those activities listed in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1)), including the—

(A) project description;

(B) current status of the project;

(C) Federal or State statutory or regulatory authority, programs, or responsible agencies;

(D) authorization level for appropriations;

(E) project timeline, including benchmarks;

(F) references to project documents;

(G) descriptions of risks and uncertainties of project implementation;

(H) adaptive management actions or framework;

(I) coordinating entities;

(J) funding history;

(K) cost-sharing; and

(L) alignment with existing Chesapeake Bay Agreement and Chesapeake Executive Council goals and priorities.

(b) MINIMUM FUNDING LEVELS.—The Director shall only describe restoration activities in the report required under subsection (a) that—

(1) for Federal restoration activities, have funding amounts greater than or equal to \$100,000; and

(2) for State restoration activities, have funding amounts greater than or equal to \$50,000.

(c) DEADLINE.—The Director shall submit to Congress the report required by subsection (a) not later than 30 days after the submission by the President of the President's annual budget to Congress.

(d) REPORT.—Copies of the financial report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations, Natural Resources, Energy and Commerce, and Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Appropriations, Environment and Public Works, and Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall apply beginning with the first fiscal year after the date of enactment of this Act for which the President submits a budget to Congress.

SEC. 3. ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator, in consultation with other Federal and State agencies, shall develop an adaptive management plan for restoration activities in the Chesapeake Bay watershed that includes—

(1) definition of specific and measurable objectives to improve water quality, habitat, and fisheries;

(2) a process for stakeholder participation;

(3) monitoring, modeling, experimentation, and other research and evaluation practices;

(4) a process for modification of restoration activities that have not attained or will not attain the specific and measurable objectives set forth under paragraph (1); and

(5) a process for prioritizing restoration activities and programs to which adaptive management shall be applied.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Administrator shall implement the adaptive management plan developed under subsection (a).

(c) UPDATES.—The Administrator shall update the adaptive management plan developed under subsection (a) every 3 years.

(d) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the end of a fiscal year, the Administrator shall transmit to Congress an annual report on the implementation of the adaptive management plan required under this section for such fiscal year.

(2) CONTENTS.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall contain information about the application of adaptive management to restoration activities and programs, including programmatic and project level changes implemented through the process of adaptive management.

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Paragraph (1) shall apply to the first fiscal year that begins after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 4. INDEPENDENT EVALUATOR FOR THE CHESAPEAKE BAY PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There shall be an Independent Evaluator for restoration activities in the Chesapeake Bay watershed, who shall review and report on restoration activities and the use of adaptive management in restoration activities, including on such related topics as are suggested by the Chesapeake Executive Council.

(b) APPOINTMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Independent Evaluator shall be appointed by the Administrator from among nominees submitted by the Chesapeake Executive Council.

(2) NOMINATIONS.—The Chesapeake Executive Council may submit to the Administrator 4 nominees for appointment to any vacancy in the office of the Independent Evaluator.

(c) REPORTS.—The Independent Evaluator shall submit a report to the Congress every 3 years in the findings and recommendations of reviews under this section.

(d) CHESAPEAKE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.—In this section the term "Chesapeake Executive Council" has the meaning given that term by section 307 of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Authorization Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-567; 15 U.S.C. 1511d).

SEC. 5. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act, the following definitions apply:

(1) ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT.—The term "adaptive management" means a type of natural resource management in which project and program decisions are made as part of an ongoing science-based process. Adaptive management involves testing, monitoring, and evaluating applied strategies and incorporating new knowledge into programs and restoration activities that are based on scientific findings and the needs of society. Results are used to modify management policy, strategies, practices, programs, and restoration activities.

(2) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term "Administrator" means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(3) CHESAPEAKE BAY STATE.—The term "Chesapeake Bay State" or "State" means the States of Maryland, West Virginia, Delaware, and New York, the Commonwealths of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia.

(4) CHESAPEAKE BAY WATERSHED.—The term "Chesapeake Bay watershed" means the Chesapeake Bay and the geographic area, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, consisting of 36 tributary basins, within the Chesapeake Bay States, through which precipitation drains into the Chesapeake Bay.

(5) CHIEF EXECUTIVE.—The term "chief executive" means, in the case of a State or Commonwealth, the Governor of each such State or Commonwealth and, in the case of the District of Columbia, the Mayor of the District of Columbia.

(6) DIRECTOR.—The term “Director” means the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(7) RESTORATION ACTIVITIES.—The term “restoration activities” means any Federal or State programs or projects that directly or indirectly protect, conserve, or restore living resources, habitat, water resources, or water quality in the Chesapeake Bay watershed, including programs or projects that promote responsible land use, stewardship, and community engagement in the Chesapeake Bay watershed. Restoration activities may be categorized as follows:

- (A) Physical restoration.
- (B) Planning.
- (C) Feasibility studies.
- (D) Scientific research.
- (E) Monitoring.
- (F) Education.
- (G) Infrastructure Development.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Guam.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, restoration of Chesapeake Bay continues to be a very important goal for Congress and the administration, yet accounting and oversight is difficult because the restoration activities are managed concurrently by a network of Federal agencies, States, and non-governmental organizations.

The pending measure introduced by our colleague, Mr. WITTMAN of Virginia, would enhance congressional oversight of restoration activities in Chesapeake Bay by requiring the preparation of a crosscut budget. It would also require the Environmental Protection Agency and other partners to develop and implement a comprehensive adaptive management strategy for restoration activities to ensure that the best available scientific information is incorporated.

So I ask Members, Mr. Speaker, to support H.R. 1053.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I would first like to thank Chairman RAHALL, Ranking Member HASTINGS, Mr. BROWN and Ms. BORDALLO for working with me to bring this legislation to the floor.

I am honored to represent Virginia's First Congressional District. The First District includes many of the bay's major tributaries and borders much of the Chesapeake's shores. Improving the health of the bay is a priority to me and many of my constituents, and I think most Members of Congress.

As Members have heard on a number of occasions, the health of the Chesapeake Bay is in trouble. While the States and Federal Government continue to fund restoration activities, the news has not been getting much better. It is time we reevaluate our efforts and determine if we can get better results from Federal and State expenditures.

I offered H.R. 1053, the Chesapeake Bay Accountability and Recovery Act, to address these issues and help move forward bay cleanup efforts.

H.R. 1053 would implement and strengthen management techniques like crosscut budgeting and adaptive management to ensure that we get more bang for our buck and continue to make progress in Chesapeake Bay restoration efforts.

Both techniques will ensure that we're coordinating how restoration dollars are spent and making sure that everyone understands how individual projects fit into the bigger picture. That way, we're not duplicating efforts, wasting money, or working at cross purposes.

H.R. 1053 would require the Office of Management and Budget, in coordination with State and Federal agencies involved in the bay, to report to Congress on the status of Chesapeake Bay restoration activities. This legislation would also require the Environmental Protection Agency to develop and implement an adaptive management plan for the Chesapeake Bay and all of its restoration activities.

Finally, on recommendations heard during committee hearings on this bill, we included the creation of an independent evaluator for the bay. An independent evaluator will serve to help implement adaptive management and drive success in the bay program.

I believe that these are key components for the complex restoration activities necessary to truly bring the bay back to a state that we will all be pleased with.

I ask my colleagues to support H.R. 1053.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. SARBANES) such time as he may consume.

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Chairperson BORDALLO again for yielding to me.

I want to urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1053, Congressman WITTMAN's bill. I'm a cosponsor and proud to be one. This is a good way of bringing more of a comprehensive perspective to our efforts on behalf of the Chesapeake Bay.

As many have mentioned, you know, we're talking about the bay, we're talking about a watershed with a tributary system that originates in six States and the District of Columbia, all flowing into the Chesapeake Bay. So we've got a lot of geographic areas to manage and link together, as well as numerous organizations, governmental and nongovernmental organizations, citizens organizations, educational organizations, that are all working on the same goal.

There's only benefit that can be had when you bring this crosscutting perspective in terms of the dollars that are spent, and I want to congratulate Congressman WITTMAN for bringing that kind of discipline to the overall program.

I also just wanted to emphasize the adaptive management strategy, because in a way this dovetails very nicely with the bill we just spoke about regarding reauthorization of the NOAA office, and the reason is that what adaptive management strategies are all about is recognizing if you can adopt a certain strategy to deal with the health of the Chesapeake Bay, and then just put it on a course, it never changes.

□ 1500

Science is always changing, and because science changes, we have to adjust to make sure that our management strategies reflect that science. The very kind of information and data that the NOAA office will be producing because it is reauthorized is the exact kind of data that can be used for this adaptive management approach.

So I think this is a very good and strong bill, and is going to enhance our efforts to protect and preserve and strengthen the Chesapeake Bay over time. I congratulate Congressman WITTMAN for his efforts, and I urge support of the bill.

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Speaker, we have no additional speakers, and with that I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I applaud the author of this legislation, Mr. WITTMAN of Virginia, and I again urge Members to support this very important legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1053, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 16) supporting the goals and ideals of National Life Insurance Awareness Month.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 16

Whereas life insurance is an essential part of a sound financial plan;

Whereas life insurance provides financial security for families by helping surviving members meet immediate and long-term financial obligations and objectives in the event of a premature death in their family;

Whereas approximately 68,000,000 United States citizens lack the adequate level of life insurance coverage needed to ensure a secure financial future for their loved ones;

Whereas life insurance products protect against the uncertainties of life by enabling individuals and families to manage the financial risks of premature death, disability, and long-term care;

Whereas individuals, families, and businesses can benefit from professional insurance and financial planning advice, including an assessment of their life insurance needs; and

Whereas numerous groups supporting life insurance have designated September 2009 as "National Life Insurance Awareness Month" as a means to encourage consumers to—

(1) become more aware of their life insurance needs;

(2) seek professional advice regarding life insurance; and

(3) take the actions necessary to achieve financial security for their loved ones: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of "National Life Insurance Awareness Month"; and

(2) calls on the Federal Government, States, localities, schools, nonprofit organizations, businesses, and the citizens of the United States to observe the month with appropriate programs and activities.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I am pleased to present House Resolution 16 for consideration. This resolution expresses our support for the goals and ideals of National Life Insurance Awareness Month.

House Resolution 16 was introduced on January 6, 2009, by my colleague, Representative JUDY BIGGERT of Illinois, and favorably reported out of the Oversight Committee on September 24 by unanimous consent. In addition, this legislation enjoys the bipartisan support of over 50 Members of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, the life insurance industry estimates that approximately 68 million Americans lack sufficient life insurance coverage to safeguard the financial security of their families. Accordingly, House Resolution 16 seeks to increase the awareness regarding the importance of life insurance products

to the financial security of American families by supporting the goals and ideals of National Life Insurance Awareness Month.

While preparing for the inevitable may be a difficult task, it is a task that we should all take time to complete. Life insurance products are intended to better insure the financial security and stability of our loved ones by allowing them to meet impending and future financial obligations in the event of a death, disability or other uncertainty in their family. Given the importance of life insurance to sound financial planning, I would encourage all families to review their financial situations and consider life insurance products as a possible safeguard against the financial impact of an unforeseen event.

I'd like to thank the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KANJORSKI) for offering this informative measure, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting House Resolution 16.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as she may consume to my distinguished colleague from the State of Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT).

Mrs. BIGGERT. I thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER) for yielding me the time, and I also want to thank my colleague from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) for managing this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support House Resolution 16, which offers support to the goals and ideals of National Life Insurance Awareness Month as recognized this September. I want to thank my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KANJORSKI), for introducing this resolution with me for the sixth year. During previous years the House has passed identical resolutions by voice vote or with as many as 412 "yes" votes. This year's resolution has 59 cosponsors from both sides of the aisle.

I also want to thank the gentleman from New York, Chairman EDOLPHUS TOWNS, and the gentleman from California, DARRELL ISSA, for moving this resolution through the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. And last, I acknowledge and thank Senator SAXBY CHAMBLISS of Georgia and Senator BEN NELSON of Nebraska for introducing a companion resolution in the Senate, Senate Resolution 211, making this a bipartisan, bicameral effort.

Mr. Speaker, life insurance too often is thought of only when it's too late. How many times have we heard friends or loved ones sadly reflecting that the deceased had no life insurance or had too little life insurance? Today, only four in 10 adults in America own individual life insurance policies. And among those who do have life insurance, the amount is often too small to safeguard the financial future of their

loved ones. Due to insufficient coverage, many families, upon losing loved ones, often are forced to work extra jobs or longer hours, borrow money, or move to less desirable housing because there was no insurance.

House Resolution 16 calls on the Nation to observe the month of September as Life Insurance Awareness Month, and the issue has been elevated by a broad coalition of providers and advocates, including members of the Life and Health Insurance Foundation for Education, the National Association of Insurance and Financial Advisors, and the American Council of Life Insurers. Our collective goal for the month is to make families more aware of their life insurance needs and encourage them to seek professional advice, as well as take the actions necessary to provide financial security for their loved ones.

Mr. Speaker, many of my colleagues on both the Financial Services Committee and the Education and Labor Committee, especially my colleague from Texas, RUBÉN HINOJOSA, and I have been working very hard to increase the level of financial literacy across the Nation. We recognize that by empowering consumers with the knowledge and understanding of how financial products work and how they can work towards financial security, we are taking a critical step that will help protect consumers from unexpected financial hardships and prepare them to succeed in today's complex financial marketplace. It is my hope that recognizing Life Insurance Awareness Month will help motivate Americans to seek information about the benefits of life insurance so that the premature death of a loved one does not bring with it economic hardships that too often accompany tragedy.

I ask my colleagues to join me in support of the goals and ideals of this year's National Life Insurance Awareness Month.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of H. Res. 16, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I will simply urge my colleagues to support this measure offered and sponsored by Mrs. BIGGERT of Illinois and also Mr. KANJORSKI of Pennsylvania.

I yield back the balance of my time. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 16.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

HONORING THE LATE JIM
JOHNSON

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 693) honoring the life and accomplishments of Jim Johnson and extending the condolences of the House of Representatives to his family on the occasion of his death.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 693

Whereas the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the NFL lost one of our greatest treasures yesterday;

Whereas Philadelphia Eagles Defensive Coordinator Jim Johnson passed away on July 28, 2009, after a courageous battle with cancer;

Whereas he was a veteran of 22 years as an NFL assistant;

Whereas Johnson is regarded as one of the top defensive masterminds in NFL history;

Whereas over the last decade, he gained a great deal of praise as the orchestrator of the renowned Eagles defense;

Whereas his aggressive style kept Philadelphia at or near the top of the NFL in nearly every major defensive category since he joined the Eagles staff on January 22, 1999;

Whereas from 2000–08, Johnson's units ranked second in the NFL in sacks (390), 3rd down efficiency (34.0 percent) and red zone touchdown percentage (43.9 percent), and fourth in fewest points allowed (17.7 per game);

Whereas during his 10-year tenure in Philadelphia, the Eagles earned 7 playoff berths, 5 trips to the NFC Championship game, and 1 Super Bowl appearance (following the 2004 season);

Whereas as the Eagles' defensive chief, Johnson's defense has produced 26 Pro Bowl selections, including Brian Dawkins (7), Troy Vincent (5), Jeremiah Trotter (4), Hugh Douglas (3), Lito Sheppard (2), Asante Samuel (1), Trent Cole (1), Michael Lewis (1), Corey Simon (1), and Bobby Taylor (1);

Whereas Head Coach Andy Reid correctly stated that "He (Johnson) really represented everything this city (Philadelphia) is all about, with his toughness and grit", "That's the way he fought this cancer";

Whereas 4 of his defensive assistants have gone on to successful careers with other NFL franchises, including Steve Spagnuolo (head coach of the St. Louis Rams), John Harbaugh (head coach of the Baltimore Ravens), Ron Rivera (defensive coordinator of the San Diego Chargers), and Leslie Frazier (defensive coordinator of the Minnesota Vikings);

Whereas prior to his tenure in Philadelphia, Johnson served as the linebackers coach with Seattle in 1998;

Whereas that year, Johnson helped the Seahawks register 10 touchdowns on defense, including 8 interceptions returned for scores, second-most in NFL history;

Whereas he arrived in Seattle after a 4-year stint in Indianapolis, spending the last 2 years as defensive coordinator;

Whereas while with the Colts, Johnson helped them secure a berth in the AFC Championship game at Pittsburgh in 1995;

Whereas Johnson spent 8 seasons with the Arizona Cardinals (1986–93);

Whereas after overseeing the Cardinals defensive line for 4 seasons, Johnson excelled as their secondary coach, helping Aeneas Williams become the first rookie cornerback to lead the league in interceptions (6) since 1981;

Whereas Johnson began his coaching career as head coach at Missouri Southern (1967–68), before serving 4-year tenures at Drake and Indiana;

Whereas from 1977–83, Johnson served as defensive coordinator and assistant head coach at Notre Dame, a stint that included a national championship in 1977;

Whereas an all-conference quarterback himself at Missouri, Johnson went on to spend 2 seasons with Buffalo as a tight end (1963–64);

Whereas a native of Maywood, Illinois, Johnson earned a bachelor's degree in education and a master's degree in physical education from Missouri; and

Whereas Johnson is survived by his wife, Vicky, 2 children, Scott and Michelle, and 4 grandchildren, Katie, Justin, Brandon, and Jax; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives honors Jim Johnson and extends condolences to his family on the occasion of his death.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Res. 693.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. BRADY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a man who will always be known as a great Philadelphian and a great American. Eagles Coach Jimmy Johnson was a man of few words. He always let his game do his talking for him. He was a star quarterback at Missouri and began his coaching career at Missouri Southern. Jim Johnson spent nearly 50 years in football. He coached in the USFL, for the Arizona Cardinals and for the Indianapolis Colts. But he earned the title Genius during 10 seasons coaching in my hometown of Philadelphia.

The Eagles led the league with 48 takeaways, including 28 interceptions, during Mr. Johnson's first season as defensive coordinator. By 2001, when the Eagles went to their first of four straight NFC championship games, the defense was ranked among the best in the NFL in almost every category. And they remain an elite unit today. In Coach Johnson's final season, the team had the NFC's top-ranked defense and earned yet another trip to the NFC title game.

The Eagles' defense had 26 Pro Bowl selections during Mr. Johnson's tenure, including seven by safety Brian Dawkins. The team played in five NFC championship games and one Super Bowl, and won five NFC East titles.

And his greatest legacy hasn't yet been written. Coach has seeded the

league with his disciples. Many of his former assistants are coaching across the country, including Steve Spagnuolo, the head coach of the St. Louis Rams, and John Harbaugh, head coach of the Baltimore Ravens. Coach Johnson could have been a head coach anytime, anyplace, anywhere, but his loyalty was with the Philadelphia Eagles.

But the greatest thing about Jim Johnson has nothing to do with the football field. He was known by everyone as the picture of honesty and as a man who never sought the spotlight but one who gave generously of his time and his talents.

Mr. Speaker, Jim Johnson is survived by his wife, Vicky, two children, Scott and Michelle, and four grandchildren, Katie, Justin, Brandon and Jax. He leaves behind grieving friends, players, colleagues and fans. But our memories of him will live forever.

I ask my colleagues to support this resolution.

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

I rise in support of H. Res. 693, honoring the life and accomplishments of Jim Johnson and expressing condolences to his family on his death. Today we honor Jim Johnson for his life accomplishments and for his positive attitude he exhibited, even as he battled with cancer.

Mr. Johnson began his coaching career as head coach at Missouri Southern University. He went on to coach at Notre Dame, winning the national championship in his first year with the university. He entered the NFL in 1986 with the Arizona Cardinals and coached for 22 years for the Cardinals, the Indianapolis Colts, the Seattle Seahawks and the Philadelphia Eagles.

Mr. Johnson's achievements in life and his career are truly inspiring. He was one of the top defensive masterminds in NFL history. In fact, his aggressive style, noted for its frequent blitzing, kept Philadelphia at or near the top of the NFL in nearly every major defensive category since Mr. Johnson joined the Eagles staff in 1999. With Mr. Johnson at the helm of the defense, the Philadelphia Eagles appeared in five NFC championship games, including in 2004 when they advanced to the Super Bowl.

Philadelphia Eagles Head Coach Andy Reid stated:

"Johnson really represented everything the City of Philadelphia is all about, with his toughness and grit. That's the way he fought this cancer."

It is clear that Mr. Johnson made a large impact on those around him on and off the field. Sadly, Mr. Johnson passed away from melanoma on July 28, 2009, at the age of 68. Though he has left this world, he will forever be remembered for his accomplishments.

I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Mr. Johnson and expressing our condolences to his family in his passing by supporting H. Res. 693.

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

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I am proud to present House Resolution 693 for consideration. This resolution serves to honor the life and accomplishments of NFL coaching legend Jim Johnson, as well as extend our condolences to the Johnson family on his passing.

The measure before us was introduced on July 29, 2009, by my colleague who spoke earlier, Representative BOB BRADY of Pennsylvania.

□ 1515

This measure was reported out of the Oversight Committee on September 4, 2009, by unanimous consent.

Additionally, House Resolution 693 has been cosponsored by over 50 Members of Congress and enjoys strong support from the members of the Pennsylvania House delegation.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 693 honors the life and accomplishments of Mr. Jim Johnson, whose celebrated football career spanned over 40 years at the collegiate level and with the National Football League.

A native of Maywood, Illinois, Coach Johnson began his career in football as a player—first as an All-Big Eight quarterback from 1959 to 1962 at the University of Missouri, under Coach Dan Devine, and subsequently as a tight end with the Buffalo Bills of the American Football League from 1963 to 1964.

In 1967, Mr. Johnson turned his attention to coaching and was hired by Missouri Southern College as the head football coach. Coach Johnson's 2-year tenure at the school was followed by 4-year tours at Drake University and at Indiana University, and ultimately led to a 6-year stint as a defensive backs coach and defensive coordinator at the University of Notre Dame. Notably, the Fighting Irish won the national championship in Coach Johnson's first season with the team.

After leaving Notre Dame in 1984, Coach Johnson went on to coaching positions with the Oklahoma Outlaws and Jackson Bulls of the United States Football League, and in 1986 entered the National Football League as a defensive line and secondary coach for the Arizona Cardinals.

Coach Johnson would later join the defensive coaching staffs of the Indianapolis Colts and the Seattle Seahawks before Philadelphia Eagles Coach Andy Reid pursued and hired Johnson to be the Eagles' defensive coordinator in 1999. It is Coach Johnson's 10-year period with the Eagles that perhaps most epitomizes his mastery of defensive schemes and cemented his status, as noted by Andy Reid, as the "best in the business at what he does."

Coach Johnson's tenure in Philadelphia witnessed 26 Pro Bowl selections for the Eagles' defense, including seven by safety Brian Dawkins and five by quarterback Troy Vincent.

As noted by the Philadelphia Inquirer, Coach Johnson's Eagles career will be remembered as "one of the finest decades of defensive football in the Eagles' history, and when the chapter about the top of the 21st century is written about this football team, the name Jim Johnson will be mentioned prominently."

In addition to his professional accomplishments, Coach Johnson will be equally remembered as a loving husband to his wife, Vicky; a dedicated father to his son, Scott, and daughter, Michelle; and an endearing grandfather to four grandchildren.

Regrettably, Coach Johnson passed away in July of 2009 at the age of 68. Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that we can honor the life and accomplishments of Coach Jim Johnson, as well as express our sincerest condolences to his family, through the passage of House Resolution 693. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of House Resolution 693, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. In closing, I urge my colleagues to join with the lead sponsor of this resolution, Bob Brady of Pennsylvania, in supporting House Resolution 693.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 693.

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.

SICKLE CELL DISEASE AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 186) supporting the goals and ideals of Sickle Cell Disease Awareness Month.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 186

Whereas Sickle Cell Disease is an inherited blood disorder that is a major health problem in the United States and worldwide;

Whereas Sickle Cell Disease causes the rapid destruction of sickle cells, which results in multiple medical complications, including anemia, jaundice, gallstones, strokes, and restricted blood flow, damaging tissue in the liver, spleen, and kidneys, and death;

Whereas Sickle Cell Disease causes episodes of considerable pain in one's arms, legs, chest, and abdomen;

Whereas Sickle Cell Disease affects an estimated 70,000 to 100,000 Americans;

Whereas approximately 1,000 babies are born with Sickle Cell Disease each year in

the United States, with the disease occurring in approximately 1 in 500 newborn African-American infants, 1 in 1,000 newborn Hispanic-Americans, and is found in persons of Greek, Italian, East Indian, Saudi Arabian, Asian, Syrian, Turkish, Cypriot, Sicilian, and Caucasian origin;

Whereas more than 2,000,000 Americans have the sickle cell trait, and 1 in 12 African-Americans carry the trait;

Whereas there is a 1 in 4 chance that a child born to parents who both have the sickle cell trait will have the disease;

Whereas the life expectancy of a person with Sickle Cell Disease is severely limited, with an average life span for an adult being 45 years;

Whereas, though researchers have yet to identify a cure for this painful disease, advances in treating the associated complications have occurred;

Whereas researchers are hopeful that in less than two decades, Sickle Cell Disease may join the ranks of chronic illnesses that, when properly treated, do not interfere with the activity, growth, or mental development of affected children;

Whereas Congress recognizes the importance of researching, preventing, and treating Sickle Cell Disease by authorizing treatment centers to provide medical intervention, education, and other services and by permitting the Medicaid program to cover some primary and secondary preventative medical strategies for children and adults with Sickle Cell Disease;

Whereas the Sickle Cell Disease Association of America, Inc. remains the preeminent advocacy organization that serves the sickle cell community by focusing its efforts on public policy, research funding, patient services, public awareness, and education related to developing effective treatments and a cure for Sickle Cell Disease; and

Whereas the Sickle Cell Disease Association of America, Inc. has requested that the Congress designate September as Sickle Cell Disease Awareness Month in order to educate communities across the Nation about sickle cell and the need for research funding, early detection methods, effective treatments, and prevention programs: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress supports the goals and ideals of Sickle Cell Disease Awareness Month.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Oversight and Government Reform Committee, I'm proud to present House Concurrent Resolution 186 for consideration. This legislation expresses our support for the goals and ideals of Sickle Cell Disease Awareness Month.

The measure before us was introduced on September 16, 2009, by my colleague and good friend, Representative

Danny Davis of Illinois, and favorably reported out of the Oversight Committee on September 24, 2009, by unanimous consent. In addition, this measure enjoys the support of over 70 Members of Congress, and I am proud to say that I am also an original cosponsor.

Mr. Speaker, House Concurrent Resolution 186 highlights the importance of Sickle Cell Disease Awareness Month. Sickle cell disease is an inherited blood disorder that predominantly affects people of sub-Saharan African ancestry. Today, an estimated 70,000 to 100,000 Americans suffer from this disease, and nearly 1 in 500 African American newborns is born with sickle cell.

Individuals with sickle cell have red blood cells that assume a rigid sickle shape. When these blood cells travel through small blood vessels, they often become stuck and clog blood flow. This causes repeated episodes of severe pain, organ damage, serious infections, and/or anemia.

Tragically, the life expectancy of those with sickle cell is also greatly reduced—42 years for males and 48 years for females. In Africa, more than 90 percent of children with sickle cell die before the illness is even diagnosed.

There is no cure for this illness; although, with careful supervision, individuals with sickle cell can live full and healthy lives. Treatment today is primarily aimed at avoiding crises, relieving symptoms, and preventing complications.

Despite its prevalence and seriousness, little is known publicly about sickle cell disease. For this reason, Sickle Cell Disease Awareness Month presents a valuable opportunity to increase public understanding of this illness and to work collectively to find a cure for sickle cell.

In closing, I wholeheartedly support this measure and encourage all my colleagues to join myself and Representative Danny Davis of Illinois in voting in favor of House Concurrent Resolution 186.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

This resolution seeks to bring attention to sickle cell disease and to support the designation of September as Sickle Cell Awareness Month.

Sickle cell disease, SCD, is a deadly genetic blood disorder that strikes, primarily, persons of African descent. Those affected by the disease most often appear to be healthy, but their lives are disturbed by sporadic and painful attacks in their arms, legs, chest, and abdomen.

SCD also causes the rapid destruction of sickle cells that results in multiple medical complications, including anemia, jaundice, gallstones, strokes, and restricted blood flow, causing tissue damage, cardiovascular, and organ damage. Approximately 80,000 African Americans suffer from sickle cell disease, and millions are affected worldwide.

Statistics shockingly show that 1 in every 350 African American babies born

in the United States has the disease. One in eight African American babies carry the sickle cell trait. There is a one in four chance that a child born to parents who both carry the sickle cell trait will have the disease. Life expectancy is limited, as an average lifespan for an adult with the disease is only 45 years old.

A universal cure, though, remains elusive. However, early diagnosis through newborn screening and education has improved survival and quality of life for those who suffer from SCD. Because SCD affects so many people and research funding is critical to effectively treating and ultimately to preventing the disease, we are grateful for organizations such as the Sickle Cell Disease Association of America that continues to shine the light of hope for all of those who are affected.

Therefore, I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting the designation of the month of September as National Sickle Cell Disease Awareness Month so that communities throughout the country will become aware of this disease and the need for additional research, effective treatments, and prevention programs that will ultimately lead to a cure.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I don't have any further speakers on this matter, but I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of H. Con. Res. 186, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. I thank my colleague, and I also urge all of our friends on both sides of the aisle to join with Congressman DANNY DAVIS, who's the lead sponsor of this measure, to support the ideals and goals of Sickle Cell Disease Awareness Month by voting for House Concurrent Resolution 186.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I stand before you today in strong support of H. Con. Res. 186, "Supporting the goals and ideals of Sickle Cell Disease Awareness Month." Sickle Cell Anemia affects an estimated 70,000 to 100,000 Americans. Every year 1,000 babies are born with Sickle Cell Disease in the United States, with the disease occurring in approximately 1 in 500 newborn African-American infants. We must educate the public and shed light on this disease, especially considering that there is a 1 in 4 chance that a child born to parents who both have the sickle cell trait will have the disease.

Sickle Cell Anemia is an inherited blood disorder that is a major health problem in the United States and worldwide. It not only affects African Americans, but Hispanics and persons of Greek, Italian, East Indian, Saudi Arabian, Asian, Syrian, Turkish, Cypriot, Sicilian, and Caucasian origin.

Sickle Cell Disease causes the rapid destruction of sickle cells, which results in multiple medical complications such as: pain episodes, strokes, increased infections, leg ulcers, bone damage, yellow eyes or jaundice, early gallstones, lung blockage, kidney damage and loss of body water in urine, priapism, blood blockage in the spleen or liver (seque-

stration), eye damage, anemia, delayed growth and even death.

Although it cannot be cured, effective treatment is available for persons with sickle cell disease. The trait and the disease are inherited. The most important thing one can do is to make sure to get tested. More than 2,000,000 Americans have the sickle cell trait, and 1 in 12 African-Americans carry the trait.

Although researchers have not yet identified a cure for this painful disease, advances in treating the associated complications have occurred. Once almost exclusively a pediatric illness, research has resulted in early detection and improvements in treatment that have extended life expectancy from the 20s to the mid-40s for many patients. Although the life expectancy of a person with Sickle Cell Disease is severely limited, researchers are hopeful that in less than two decades, Sickle Cell Disease may join the ranks of chronic illnesses that, when properly treated, do not interfere with the activity, growth, or mental development of affected children.

I am glad to be able to recognize the Texas Children's Sickle Cell Center for serving over 900 children in the state of Texas and having one of the largest educational programs in the country. The Texas Children's Sickle Cell Center offers comprehensive family-centered care for children with sickle cell disease. The center provides treatment for all aspects of sickle cell disease, offering patient care, education, screening and counseling for afflicted patients and their families. The Sickle Cell Center offers access to new drug therapies for sickle cell disease and its complications. The staff works closely with the neuropsychology, neuroradiology, cardiology and pulmonary departments in order to better understand the pathophysiology and to develop treatment options. I believe we need more facilities like the Texas Children's Sickle Cell Center in order to not only treat those with the disease, but offer services and educational programs to the family as well.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues in this Congress to recognize the importance of researching, preventing, and treating Sickle Cell Disease by authorizing treatment centers to provide medical intervention, education, and other services and by permitting the Medicaid program to cover some primary and secondary preventative medical strategies for children and adults with Sickle Cell Disease. Furthermore, I hope that my colleagues will support designating September as Sickle Cell Disease Awareness Month in order to educate communities across the Nation about sickle cell and the need for research funding, early detection methods, effective treatments, and prevention programs.

Ms. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Con. Res. 186, "Supporting the goals and ideals of Sickle Cell Disease Awareness Month."

Sickle cell disease is an inherited blood disorder that affects nearly 100,000 Americans. This disease causes red blood cells to mutate and deliver less oxygen to the body. Numerous medical complications result including bone pain, fatigue, fever, jaundice, chest pain, rapid heart rate and ulcers. Most people afflicted with the disease also suffer painful episodes called vaso-occlusive crises, which vary in frequency and severity. Ultimately, this disease limits a person's average life span to just 45 years.

In the United States, while 1 in 1,000 infants are born with the disease, the rate of disease for African-American infants is 1 in 500. The sickle cell disease gene is carried by 2,000,000 Americans, yet this number is 1 in 12 within the African-American community. If both parents of a child have sickle cell, there is a 1 in 4 chance that their child will inherit the disease. Millions of people world-wide suffer from sickle cell disease, and those of African and Caribbean ancestry are primarily affected.

Despite these devastating statistics, a cure has not been found. Researchers are hopeful that if sickle cell disease is properly treated and diagnosed early, it will not interfere with the growth and mental development of afflicted children. Educating our communities about this disease will enable researchers and advocacy organizations to develop effective treatments and ultimately a cure.

I thank Congressman DANNY K. DAVIS for introducing this legislation and look forward to working with my colleagues to raise awareness of sickle cell disease.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 186, Supporting the Goals and Ideals of Sickle Cell Disease Awareness Month. Mr. Speaker, the State of Georgia has over 7,000 individuals, from diverse backgrounds, many of whom are my constituents living in DeKalb County, living with sickle cell anemia. I have tirelessly advocated on their behalf to support the Georgia Comprehensive sickle cell center, which is located at nearby Grady Hospital. While sickle cell anemia is found in more diagnosed at a higher rate among African Americans and Latinos, it has also found among people of Greek, Turkish, and Saudi Arabian descent. I strongly support H. Con. Res. 186 and I urge my colleagues to support this important resolution.

Sickle cell anemia is a major health problem that affects millions of people worldwide. More than 70,000 people in the United States have inherited sickle cell anemia, while more than 2 million carry the sickle cell trait, including 1 in 12 African-Americans. There is a 25 percent chance that parents carrying the Sickle Cell trait will pass the disease onto a child. This chronic disease deserves our attention and I applaud the efforts of this Congress to ensure that mire is done.

While there is no widely available cure, the goal of sickle cell disease management is to alleviate the painful symptoms associated with the disease, including gallstones, strokes, tissue, liver, and spleen damage. There has been a glimmer of hope for a small number of those infected; bone marrow transplants have proven to be a successful treatment for the disease. Over the past 30 years, advances in advocacy and awareness, and improvements in medicine have led to increases in early diagnoses, improved disease management, and longer life spans for individuals diagnosed with sickle cell anemia.

It is my hope that in the near future, we can develop a cure for this chronic illness, and ensure that people living with Sickle Cell Anemia live full, productive lives.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend

the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 186.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONGRATULATING LITTLE LEAGUE WORLD SERIES CHAMPION CHULA VISTA PARK VIEW

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 725) congratulating the Chula Vista Park View Little League team of Chula Vista, California, for winning the 2009 Little League World Series Championship.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 725

Whereas on Sunday, August 30, 2009, the Chula Vista Park View Little League Baseball Team from Chula Vista, California, rallied to defeat the Taoyuan, Taiwan (Chinese Taipei) Little League Team by a score of 6 to 3 to win the 2009 Little League World Series Championship at South Williamsport, Pennsylvania;

Whereas Chula Vista Park View is in its 41st season of playing little league baseball and is the fourth team from San Diego County to play in the Little League World Series championship game;

Whereas the 2009 Chula Vista Park View Little League World Championship Team consists of players Isaiah Armenta, Oscar Castro, Jr., Nick Conlin, Kiko Garcia, Bulla Graft, Seth Godfrey, Markus Melin, Jensen Petersen, Daniel Porras, Jr., Luke Ramirez, Andy Rios, and Bradley Roberto;

Whereas the 2009 Chula Vista Park View Little League World Championship Team is led by Manager Oscar Castro, Coach Ric Ramirez, and Park View Little League President Rod Roberto;

Whereas the Chula Vista Park View Little League team was successful because of solid coaching and execution of fundamentals and discipline;

Whereas the fans of the Chula Vista Park View Little League team showed enthusiasm, support, and courtesy for the game of baseball and all of the players and coaches;

Whereas the performance of the Chula Vista Park View Little League team demonstrated to parents and communities throughout the United States that athletic participation builds character and leadership in children; and

Whereas the achievement of the Chula Vista Park View Little League Baseball Team is the cause of enormous pride for the Nation, the State of California, and especially for the city of Chula Vista: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) congratulates the Chula Vista Park View Little League Baseball Team from Chula Vista, California, on winning the 2009 Little League World Series Championship;

(2) recognizes and commends the hard work, dedication, determination, and commitment to excellence of the members, parents, coaches, and managers of the Chula Vista Park View Little League team;

(3) recognizes and commends the people of Chula Vista, California, for the outstanding loyalty and support that they displayed for

the Chula Vista Park View Little League team throughout the season; and

(4) respectfully requests that the Clerk of the House transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the City of Chula Vista and each player, manager, and coach of the Chula Vista Park View Little League Baseball Team.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the lead sponsor of this resolution, the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER).

Mr. FILNER. Mr. LYNCH, I thank you. I thank Chairman TOWNS and the Speaker for getting us this resolution so quickly.

We celebrate today and congratulate the Chula Vista Park View Little League team for winning the 2009 Little League World Series.

I will tell you, Mr. Speaker, for several weeks last month, our whole region, the San Diego region and the city of Chula Vista in particular, was enthralled by these 12 young men on the little league team who managed to win victory after victory, some with dramatic comebacks from behind.

They hit home runs whether they were 5 foot 1 or 6 foot 2 and, in fact, set the little league world series record for number of home runs. Their defensive play was incredible, making some fantastic double plays that were worthy of the Major Leagues.

Running the bases or just cheering on the team, every one of these 12 young men played a very important role, and our whole region was enthralled by them.

So we want to thank Isaiah, Oscar, Nick, Kiko, Garcia, Bulla, Seth, Markus, Jensen, Daniel, Luke, Andy, and Bradley for their incredible play in this World Series. The manager, Oscar Castro; the coach, Ric Ramirez; and the little league president, Rod Roberto, were key figures, of course, in this incredible victory.

These young men were dubbed the Blue Bombers. Their final victory was over Taipei in a 6-3 victory. They come from behind in that one, too.

They displayed the success that solid coaching brings and the execution of the fundamentals that little league stresses. Again, the whole region was thrilled by their performance—playing with poise, with class, with sportsmanship. They even invited the Chinese Taipei team to join them on their victory lap around the field at Williamsport to show their own incredible team spirit and sportsmanship.

Chula Vista is a city hard hit by foreclosures and the national recession. It often feels overshadowed by the bigger city of San Diego and affluent suburbs further north, so this victory was particularly sweet for the city of Chula Vista. It helped us all through some tough times. When our professional teams in the area were losing, the little league team was, in fact, victorious.

□ 1530

So all of us here today commend the hard work, dedication and determination of the members, the parents who came out always to support them and were with them the whole way, their coaches, their managers, and the community itself for the outstanding loyalty and support that they displayed to the team throughout the whole season. The welcome home ceremony was attended by 12,000 people in the stadium.

So I thank the House. I thank the Speaker. I thank Mr. LYNCH and Chairman TOWNS for joining me in congratulating and honoring the Chula Vista Park View Little League team for winning the 2009 World Championship game of the Little League World Series. I urge my colleagues to support the resolution.

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

I rise today to urge passage of the resolution, to congratulate the Chula Vista Park View Little League team of Chula Vista, California, for winning the 2009 Little League World Series championship. The players kept their sights high, even after falling behind by three runs early in the game. Through their perseverance, the players were able to come through with the win by a score of 6-3.

"We knew we could come back," said 13-year-old Kiko Garcia. "We always do." The fantastic attitude of these players definitely helped them in achieving victory. There were many notable achievements on the field, including Bulla Graft's single, which scored the go-ahead run in the fourth inning, and Kiko Garcia pitched three-plus scoreless innings of relief to lead the team to victory.

The amazing attitude and determination of the Chula Vista Little League team is not unique to this championship game. It is something that they have learned through hundreds of hours of practice and previous games played. Our Nation should be proud of the great sportsmanship displayed by the players, coaches and fans of the Chula Vista Park View Little League team.

After the win, the Chula Vista players invited the Taipei team players to join them in a victory lap around the stadium. These young men should be proud of the way they played the game of baseball, even more, the way that they represented their country.

It is for these reasons that I rise today to honor the Chula Vista Park View Little League team of Chula

Vista, California, for winning the 2009 Little League World Series championship.

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

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I am pleased to support House Resolution 725 for consideration. This resolution congratulates the Chula Vista Park View Little League team of Chula Vista, California, for winning the 2009 Little League World Series championship. The measure before us was introduced on September 9 by my colleague and friend, Representative BOB FILNER of California, and it was favorably reported out of the Oversight Committee on September 24 by unanimous consent. Notably, this measure enjoys the support of over 50 Members of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 725 applauds the Chula Vista Park View Little League baseball team's Little League World Series championship run. Led by Coach Ric Ramirez and Manager Oscar Castro, this group of young men clinched the sixth Little League World Series title for the State of California and extended America's Little League World Series championship streak to 5 years.

In the championship game, the California club overcame a three-run deficit to beat a formidable team from Taipei, China, 6-3. These young men demonstrated the type of teamwork, camaraderie and never-say-never spirit necessary to succeed in all facets of life. I wish them the best in their future endeavors, and I hope if any pursue a career in baseball, they find their way to my beloved Red Sox.

I also want to applaud the Little League World Series organizers for orchestrating another successful tournament. The Little League World Series was first held in 1947, and although only American teams competed in the inaugural tournament, today the competition is a truly international event, welcoming teams from Canada, the Caribbean, Latin America, Asia, Europe, the Middle East and Africa.

In closing, let us, as a body, applaud the Chula Vista Park View Little League baseball team for their hard work and success and congratulate the organizers of the Little League World Series for helping to instill the indispensable values of teamwork, sportsmanship, and dedication in today's youth. I encourage all of my colleagues to support this measure.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of H. Res. 725.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. I thank my colleague for his remarks. I want to ask all of our colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join with Mr. FILNER of California, the lead sponsor of this measure, to congratulate the Chula Vista Park View Little League team by agreeing to House Resolution 725.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 725.

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.

CONSTITUTION DAY

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 734) expressing the support for and honoring September 17, 2009 as "Constitution Day," as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

Whereas the Constitution of the United States was signed on September 17, 1787, by 39 delegates from 12 States;

Whereas the Constitution was subsequently ratified by each of the original 13 States;

Whereas the Constitution was drafted in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty for the citizens of the United States;

Whereas the Constitution has provided the means and structure for this Nation and its citizens that is unparalleled by any other country;

Whereas the Constitution's contributions to the welfare of the human race reach far beyond the borders of the United States;

Whereas the House of Representatives continues to strive to preserve and strengthen the values and rights bestowed by the Constitution upon the United States and its citizens;

Whereas the Constitution is recognized by many to be the most significant and important document in history for establishing freedom and justice through democracy;

Whereas the Constitution deserves the recognition, respect, and reverence of all people in the United States;

Whereas every person in the United States should celebrate the freedom and responsibilities of the Constitution;

Whereas the preservation of such values and rights in the hearts and minds of United States citizens would be advanced by official recognition of the signing of the Constitution; and

Whereas September 17, 2009, is designated as "Constitution Day": Now, therefore, be it Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) expresses support for the goals and ideals of "Constitution Day"; and

(2) calls upon the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may

have 5 legislative days within which to discuss and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

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

On behalf of the Oversight Committee, I now present House Resolution 734 for consideration. This resolution expresses support for the goals and ideals embodied in Constitution Day. House Resolution 734 was introduced on September 10, 2009, by my colleague, Representative ROBERT LATTA of Ohio, and favorably reported out of the Oversight Committee on September 24, 2009. In addition, this resolution enjoys the support of over 60 Members of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 734 expresses our support for Constitution Day, which is routinely celebrated on September 17. Eleven years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, 55 delegates from the first American States came together in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to create a Constitution for a Federal Republic. After much hard work and careful deliberation, the Constitution of the United States was signed on September 17, 1787, by 39 delegates from 12 States.

As the supreme law of the United States, the Constitution provides the basic structure for the organization of the American Government. It is no exaggeration to say that the United States Constitution is one of the most important documents in history, often referred to as a living document. This framework from our representative and democratic system of government has served the American people for over 200 years, making it the oldest Federal Constitution still in use in the world. With its separation of powers, its checks and balances and preservation of rights, the Constitution is a worthy example to burgeoning democracies everywhere.

Furthermore, the values and principles it enshrines continue to be central to our Nation's identity. I am sure my colleagues share my pride in serving, protecting and defending the United States Constitution, and I am pleased that we are taking the opportunity today to honor this most treasured document of our democracy.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting House Resolution 734.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to my distinguished colleague from the State of Ohio, the author of H. Res. 734, Mr. LATTA.

Mr. LATTA. I thank my colleague.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 734, which I introduced on September 10, honoring and supporting Constitution Day. I have always been grateful that so many of our country's greatest leaders and statesmen were able to be on Earth at the

same time and place to draft the Constitution. Within this document are the fundamental principles of the American system of liberty. Our Constitution has been that beacon upon the hill, that guiding star at night in that shining city that millions of people around the world have long been guided by within their own countries.

The Constitution took 4 hard, acrimonious months from May to September 1787 to actually bring it to fruition through their hard labor. Again, the citizens that attended the convention in Philadelphia were some of our greatest leaders and scholars of government and history: Madison, Franklin, Hamilton, Morris, and Washington. Many different ideas were brought to the convention. Were they only empowered to amend the Articles of Confederation? There is great debate about that. Could they go farther and start from scratch? Many a discussion was held in Philadelphia's boarding houses and taverns.

These members began debates on creating three branches of government: legislative, executive, and judicial. James Madison, the Father of our Constitution, was one of the first to arrive in Philadelphia, and he brought with him his specifically researched ideas while others had theirs. You know, it turned out to be a very hot summer that year. There was no air conditioning. Secrecy was enforced. The proceedings mandated that all windows and doors be shut. Tempers flared, but through it all they worked because these men knew that they were creating a document that would be there for a Nation and for the ages.

The birth of a new Nation was being watched by the powers around the world. As mentioned, 55 delegates attended the Constitution Convention with 39 of them signing the document. What emerged was a document containing 4,400 words. The story goes that when asked what kind of new government was formed, Benjamin Franklin replied, "A Republic, if you can keep it." The Constitution is both the oldest and shortest written constitution of any form of government in the world.

Again, personally I marvel at what these individuals did and what they could accomplish in 4 months. Today, citizens should look to guidance from our Forefathers. All Americans should read this great document because, since the Constitution's ratification, it has been the framework for our great Nation. Not only did great men bring forth great ideas, but for 222 years, this great experiment that we call America has been paid for by hundreds of thousands of lives, the lives of our brave military men and women. Let the living always remember to give thanks to our honored dead, who have paid the ultimate sacrifice that the Constitution of the United States remains our guiding light.

Too few citizens today have read this important document and understand its importance. It is short, and it

should be learned, and it should be studied. The preamble of our document states that "We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." The words "We the People" affirm that any power of the Federal Government is given to by the people of this great land, and we in Congress must always remember that.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, we have no further speakers at this time, and I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to support the passage of H. Res. 734, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues for their remarks and support of this resolution. I urge them to support Mr. LATTA and his lead sponsorship of this resolution in support of the goals and ideals of Constitution Day, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting House Resolution 734.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 734, as amended.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A resolution expressing support for the goals and ideals of 'Constitution Day'".

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1545

COMMUNICATION FROM THE
CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, September 29, 2009.
Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
The Speaker, The Capitol, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on September 29, 2009, at 11:06 a.m.:

That the Senate passed with an amendment H.R. 3614.

That the Senate passed S. 1717.

That the Senate passed with an amendment; requests a conference with the House of Representatives and appointed conferees H.R. 2996.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

LORRAINE C. MILLER,
Clerk of the House.

SMALL BUSINESS
ADMINISTRATION EXTENSION

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 3614) to provide for an additional temporary extension of programs under the Small Business Act and the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the Senate amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment:
Strike sections 2 and 3.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

The legislation before us will ensure that a number of Small Business Administration programs can continue operating through the end of October. The House and the Senate have been working diligently on a comprehensive reauthorization of the SBA's programs. However, as we approach the deadline for when these programs will otherwise expire, this bill is necessary to keep the agency's programs running.

Some minor changes to the programs, which were contained in the extension that the House passed last week, are not in this measure. Although the Senate chose not to address these matters at this time, there is widespread support for these measures. I am hopeful that we can revisit those changes soon in future legislation.

In coming weeks the Small Business Committee will continue working with our Senate counterparts to modernize the SBA's programs, some of which have not been updated in 10 years. While we continue our work, this bill will allow the SBA's programs to continue operating and serving entrepreneurs.

I urge my colleagues to vote "yes."

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

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

I rise today in support of the chairwoman's request to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 3614, as amended. The bill extends until October 31, 2009, the authorization of all programs authorized by the Small Business Act, the Small Business Investment Act, and

any program operated by the Small Business Administration for which Congress has already appropriated funds.

While the goal is to pass comprehensive legislation reauthorizing the SBA for a longer period, this short-term extension ensures that these programs will remain available to small businesses across the country.

Without enactment of this extension, a number of essential programs that the SBA operates would cease to function. Given the importance that small businesses play and will continue to play in the revitalization of the American economy, we cannot allow the SBA authorizations to run out.

Enactment of this legislation will enable the House and Senate to continue to work in a diligent manner to address necessary changes to SBA programs.

I urge all of my colleagues to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 3614.

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

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WU).

Mr. WU. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3614 and specifically those provisions which extend the SBIR and STTR programs.

Small businesses grow our economy and they innovate. The SBIR and STTR programs help small companies develop cutting-edge technologies for the marketplace.

However, these programs will expire at the end of this month, and H.R. 3614 temporarily extends the authorization of these programs while we work to finalize reauthorization efforts.

Both the House and the Senate passed legislation earlier this year to reauthorize SBIR and STTR. We have been working to find those areas of common ground on areas where we disagree, and while we have yet to reach a final agreement, we all have the same goal: to reauthorize important programs which drive our economy and drive job creation.

SBIR is a program for small business, and it is also an innovation program. It can and should serve both policy purposes. It should not be a stalking horse for Big Business nor should it become the preserve of only some small businesses while shutting out other small businesses who are frequently very good innovators in and of themselves.

We need to find the common ground that serves these policy objectives and serve them well for the good of our Nation, our economy, and job creation.

With that, I want to recognize the very good work of Chairwoman VELÁZQUEZ in this arena.

Mr. TURNER. Again, I urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 3614.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time. I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 3614.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 56 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1802

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BLUMENAUER) at 6 o'clock and 2 minutes p.m.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES
ON H.R. 2997, AGRICULTURE,
RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD
AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION,
AND RELATED AGENCIES APPRO-
PRIATIONS ACT, 2010

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1 of rule XXII and by direction of the Committee on Appropriations, I move to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 2997) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to instruct conferees.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Kingston moves that the managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to the bill H.R. 2997 be instructed to not record their approval of the final conference agreement (within the meaning of clause 12(a)(4) of House rule XXII) unless the text of such agreement has been available to the managers in an electronic, searchable, and downloadable form for at least 72 hours prior to the time described in such clause.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XXII, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. KINGSTON) and the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

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

also want to thank the chairwoman of the Subcommittee on Agriculture, Ms. DELAURO. I have enjoyed working with her throughout this process. We've had a very good debate, we've had a number of good productive hearings, and we've had a lot of good discussions outside the scope of the hearings that have been helpful. So we have been, I would say, moving the ball forward in good communication.

One of the things, though, that Members of Congress need that are not on this committee is time to read bills. And this was really brought to our attention by Mr. BAIRD of Oregon who introduced a bill earlier this session that said that a health care bill should lay on the table for 72 hours.

To underscore this, I think back at the TARP bill that we had almost a year ago in November last year. And what happened during that bill, as we remember, Secretary Paulson was in a rush to do something big and bold, I think those were his exact words, something significant to send a signal to the Wall Street markets that the Federal Government was going to stand behind their financial travails.

And I remember at one particular point posting that bill on my Web site on a Sunday night which was the weekend that we were in Washington and people back home were calling, but they couldn't get any information. And we put it on our Web site as soon as it was available, which I think was about 10 p.m. at night. By the morning, I was floored by the number of constituents who had already read that bill who appreciated the bill being put on the Web site.

I think also about the cap-and-trade bill, which was not a very popular bill. Indeed, it hasn't passed the Senate because of the public outcry on it. But during the time in the House, the way the Democratic majority passed the bill was through the usual system which we, both parties, use around here called "arm twisting" and sometimes sweetening the pot of the bill. And in that case, the cap-and-trade bill was actually being renegotiated, I believe, at 3 in the morning when the House was convening at 9 a.m.

Now, I was sleeping, and I would suggest that 435 Members of the House were probably sleeping. Maybe a handful of Members were still awake. Maybe they were in the Speaker's office having their arms twisted. And maybe they said, In exchange for my vote, I would like to see some language that's put in the bill. I don't know what happened, Mr. Speaker. But what I do know is that bill was amended. At 3 in the morning, there were things that were put in that bill.

I think because of that, Mr. BAIRD, a Democrat from Oregon, has reacted and said we need to make sure. Because Democrats and Republicans have been guilty of last-minute bill changing and last-minute arm twisting, let's put the bill out on the Web site. Let's lay it out on the table for 72 hours so that ev-

erybody has an opportunity to read about it.

I think in this case the sunshine is always helpful. I think in this bill I believe I know what's in this bill. I feel very comfortable about this bill, voting for it, and I think most members of the subcommittee and the Appropriations Committee will. But I will also say that Members who are not on the Appropriations Committee, who always kind of jump on us for doing things behind the scenes, they would benefit by having the bill out on the table. I know I would have benefited from the Energy and Commerce Committee having the cap-and-trade bill out on the table for 72 hours.

So what we are asking in this amendment is that Members have time to read bills by putting it on the table for 72 hours. That's all that this motion does.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I, too, want to compliment my colleague, friend and ranking member, Mr. KINGSTON. I think we have worked together on a bipartisan basis with regard to this piece of legislation, and I think we both feel that we've had sufficient input and we have come through this with identifying the needs that this Agriculture appropriation bill focuses on, the needs of the people who rely on this piece of legislation. And we've had a very thorough examination. We've had hearings, not only with regard to the budget processes, but as well external to that on issues that impact a rural community, people who care about conservation, people who care about nutrition, people who care about research in these areas. So, again, I think that within the subcommittee, we have had a very, both at a member level, and at a staff level, a very, very close-knit effort.

I might also say that in translating that as well to the conference with the Senate, that Members were engaged in that process as well as staff for several weeks as we tried to meld the two views together so that it was a thorough examination of all of the issues that are there, and that we could come to some common resolve about it. So I think we can feel good about both the work done at the subcommittee level in the House and our work with the Senate on this conference report.

Now, I think we have some specific time constraints, which I wish we didn't, but we are guided by a September 30 deadline in terms of being able to pass a bill and what happens if that doesn't happen with an appropriation bill. There is that time constraint, but in addition, and the fiscal year coming to an end, if you will, tomorrow, which would then, with this motion to instruct would really tie the hands of the managers, of the conferees, in trying to be able to move forward given the weeks that have gone into producing the conference report.

Also, the time constraints in this institution which have to do with, and it's none of our doing, we were not in session yesterday with regard to a holiday. We come back, we are in session today, we have other constraints when people are coming and going, so that you're looking at time is of the essence in trying to pass legislation. Particularly, I might add, what we are trying to do is to keep the bills moving, appropriations bills moving, because we know what that means in terms of that fiscal year deadline. And we want to try to get bills passed into law without delay.

I know that there has been talk of 48 hours; now I understand this is 72 hours. I think that I want to, if I can say it this way, responsibly oppose my colleague's motion to instruct. I don't know if we can meet that deadline, but I also do believe fundamentally that we have, in fact, had a thorough examination of all the issues that are in this appropriations bill and in the conference bill that I think we can take to our colleagues who as well have been following what is going on because they have specific and particular interests in what this bill means for them.

I'm someone who agrees that we need to look at bills, read them, understand them, et cetera. And I honestly do believe that on this piece of legislation we have that kind of understanding.

With that, if I may, I would like to yield such time as he may consume to my colleague, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY).

Mr. OBEY. I thank the gentlewoman for the time. Let me say this is a very interesting institution, and we have all kinds of demands placed upon it which are often contradictory. Example: many a Member in this Chamber will loudly request that we limit earmarks.

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And then they will also ask when we go into conference that their own earmarks be funded at the highest possible level. I've had two Members of the House talk to me just today about those matters. Didn't seem to be at all bothered by the conflict in what they're asking.

We have people who say these bills should be available for 72 hours before we vote on them, but some of those same people will not want the House to meet on Monday and they will not want the House to meet on Friday. And if that's the case, then that means that this bill, for instance, even if it is confereed tomorrow could not be voted on any day in the remainder of the week.

We have people who want us to push these bills through before the end of the fiscal year, and yet, when we say, Well, can you go to conference at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning, we were just told today, no, they couldn't; can you go to conference at 9 o'clock, no, they can't; and then when we talk to the Members of the other body and say can you go to conference at 11 o'clock

tomorrow, no, we can only go to conference at 2, if it's in the afternoon.

So anyone managing a bill, as the gentlewoman from Connecticut is going to have to manage this one, is faced with all kinds of conflicting demands from Members who seem to be almost unconscious about the fact that their demands, in fact, are conflicting. And all I can say as chairman of the committee is we will try to give Members the maximum time possible to review the bills, consistent with our obligation to get the work done.

So I think if anyone is concerned about a specific item in the bill, I'm sure the gentlewoman and I'm sure the gentleman from Georgia will be willing to walk them through what the committee has in mind.

But in the end, I would simply—I'm not going to vote for this motion because I can't with a straight face both promise to make these bills available for 72 hours and meet all of the other conflicting demands that Members of the House are making. We've got an obligation to try to balance those requirements, and we will do that to the best of our ability. And in the end, I think we will have reasonable bills, and we will let the public be the judge of just how reasonable they are.

I thank the gentlewoman for the time.

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

I want to say this, as my friends on the Appropriations Committee know on the other side, that this concern really is far beyond this bill. I do believe this process, particularly on the subcommittee, has been open and that Members on our side of the aisle have had plenty of time to read it.

However, I know there are Members who are not on the Appropriations Committee who are constantly criticizing our committee for doing things, and I believe that they do deserve the time to view the bill. It is a \$23 billion bill in terms of the discretionary spending and I think around \$80 billion for the nondiscretionary spending. So \$100 billion is probably worth 3 days of scrutiny.

Yet, I think what's really more concerning is because the process of appropriations has gone through regular order—and I think the gentleman from Wisconsin and the gentlewoman from Connecticut have done a great job of being open to all members of the committee and all Members of the House on it—other bills which have been significant, which have not gone through our committee, did not have the sunshine of this bill or the sunshine of some of the other bills.

And so a lot of the things that are concerning the constituents back home right now—and I think that Mr. BAIRD from Oregon has picked up on—is that people are thinking about the stimulus bill, \$787 billion. And I know that the gentleman from Wisconsin had hearings in December on that, and we were appreciative of it, but a lot of the

Members of the House did not have the opportunity to read that bill and scrutinize it as much as they would like to. And then the most recent one was the cap-and-trade bill, which Members were aware was getting amended at 3 a.m. and we were supposed to vote on it the next day. We convened 6 hours later at 9 a.m.

Now, we also have out there in the realm of possibilities a massive health care bill, a bill that the CBO has scored at \$1.29 trillion, and our constituents are very concerned. In fact, I've never seen a petition like this before, but there's actually been a petition sent up to Members of Congress saying, Will you agree to read the bill before you vote on it? And I think that's a fair request by our constituents, the minimum bid, for Members of Congress, to read the bill.

And I think that the Appropriations Committee can lead by example on this by allowing 72 hours, but I think there are also concerns, you know, perhaps this should be regularly part of the process when we have a large spending bill. This one's \$100 billion; again, the health care bill is \$1.29 trillion. People deserve the opportunity to look at it.

Now, I also know, having served in the majority, how difficult it is to manage a bill in a House with 435 independent contractors and conflicting schedules, and then you go to the really hard job and that's the other body, and sometimes it's difficult to get everybody just in the room at the same time. But that's why we passed last week in the House a continuing resolution, which actually builds in some time now, that we will have—should the other body pass that this week, we will have until October 30 to pass these bills. So the 72 hours won't put in jeopardy any of the funding levels or force the government to go back on some money or scramble around. So we do have until October 30, but there certainly would be no reason to wait that long. We're just asking for 72 hours.

And we feel very strongly about this. We have done this already on the energy and water bill, and I think that we're just concerned about spending, Mr. Speaker.

That's kind of what this bill boils down to, and again, it goes well beyond the Appropriations Committee and certainly beyond this bill, but we are hearing from the folks back home, and I represent Georgia. Mr. BAIRD represents Oregon. I share his concern. We have a discharge petition on his bill trying to get it on the floor of the House right now. I don't know if it's bipartisan, but 160 Members have already signed that discharge petition expressing concern to have more time to read bills once they are out of the conference committee.

I reserve the balance of my time. We do not have any other speakers on this side, so if my colleague is ready to yield back, I would be, too.

Ms. DELAURO. I thank the gentleman, and I would just, with the re-

maining few comments, because I think that we have had this conversation, discussion, about it, focus my attention on this particular piece of legislation, and I understand the gentleman is talking about other areas.

But I think that this is particularly and maybe unique in the sense of the kinds of efforts that have gone into making this a very open process, a process where people are knowledgeable about what they're doing and how they're doing it and what kinds of input have gone in. And again, there are not too many folks around here, whether they're from north, south, east or west, and the folks from the Northeast who care about animal and plant disease. There are folks in the west coast, east coast that care about dairy. There are people who have expressed their views who are on the committee, off the committee with regard to our settling the issue of the Chinese poultry. So I think everyone has had a very adequate amount of time to look at this and to be able to reflect on it so that they can come to a conclusion.

Let me just ask the gentleman if he does have any more speakers?

Mr. KINGSTON. No, I do not have any speakers, and I'm ready to yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. As am I.

Mr. KINGSTON. With the exception that I have been admonished that, as I was looking at the Speaker from Oregon, I was thinking Oregon. Mr. BAIRD is from Washington, and so I'm asking for forgiveness from Mr. BAIRD. And they're both great States, of course, and I just want to make sure that's a matter of record.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to instruct.

There was no objection.

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

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIR OF COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE.

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure; which was read and, without objection, referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE,

Washington, DC, September 29, 2009.

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

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER, on September 24, 2009, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure met in open session to consider 11 resolutions to authorize appropriations for the General Services Administration's (GSA) FY 2010 Capital Investment and Leasing Program, including six construction resolutions (authorizing \$302.6 million) and five repair and alteration resolutions (authorizing \$510.4 million). The Committee adopted the resolutions by voice vote with a quorum present.

Enclosed are copies of the resolutions adopted by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on September 24, 2009.

Sincerely,

JAMES L. OBERSTAR, M.C.

Chairman.

Enclosures.

ALTERATION ENERGY AND WATER RETROFIT
AND CONSERVATION MEASURES PROGRAM
VARIOUS BUILDINGS—PEW-2010

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized to implement energy and water retrofit and conservation measures in Government-owned buildings during fiscal year 2010, at a proposed cost of \$20,000,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Provided, that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator of General Services shall require that the procurement includes minimum performance requirements requiring energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy.

Provided further, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

This alteration prospectus proposes the implementation of energy and water retrofit and conservation measures in Government-owned buildings during fiscal year 2010. Projects to be accomplished in Federal buildings throughout the country are currently being identified through surveys and studies. The projects to be funded will have positive savings-to-investment ratios, will provide reasonable payback periods, and may generate rebates and savings from utility companies and incentives from grid operators. Projects will vary in size, by location, and by delivery method. This prospectus requests authority to fund energy and water retrofit work. The authority requested in this prospectus is for a diverse set of retrofit projects with engineering solutions to reduce energy or water consumption and/or costs.

JUSTIFICATION

The Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-58) required a 2% energy usage reduction as measured in BTU/GSF per year from 2006 through 2015 over a 2003 baseline. Additionally, this act sets a mandate to install advanced meters for electricity in all buildings by 2012. Guidance issued by the Department of Energy pursuant to this requirement states that savings anticipated from advanced metering can range from 2% to 45% annually when used in combination with continuous commissioning efforts. Executive Order 13423 on Strengthening Environmental, Energy and Transportation Management was, concerning energy consumption

reduction, incorporated into law as the energy independence and Security Act of 2007. The Executive Order also established a water reduction mandate of 2% per year based on a 2007 baseline as measured in gallons/gsf.

By the year 2015, all Federal agencies are directed to reduce overall energy use in federally operated buildings they operate by 30 percent from 2003 levels and reduce overall water use by 16 percent from 2007 levels. Increased energy and water efficiency in buildings and operations will require capital investment for changes and modifications to physical systems which consume energy and water.

In addition, the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 included provisions that exceed the requirements of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. One such long-term requirement is to eliminate fossil fuel-generated energy consumption in new and renovated Federal buildings by FY 2030 by achieving targeted reductions beginning with projects designed in FY 2010. Other shorter-term measures include increasing the use of solar hot water heating (to 30%); installation of advanced meters for water and gas (previously only electricity was covered); and broader application of energy efficiency in all major renovations. Approval of this FY 2010 request will enable GSA to continue to provide leadership in energy/water conservation and efficiency to both the public and private sectors.

AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED—\$20,000,000

Potential projects to be accomplished in Federal buildings throughout the country are currently being identified through surveys and studies. The projects to be funded will have positive savings-to-investment ratios, will provide reasonable payback periods, and may generate rebates and savings from utility companies and incentives from grid operators. Projects will vary in size by location and by delivery method. Typical projects include the following:

Upgrading heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning (HVAC) systems with new high efficiency systems including the installation of energy management control systems.

Altering constant volume air distribution systems to variable air flow systems by the addition of variable air flow boxes, fan volume control dampers, and related climatic controls.

Installing building automation control systems, such as night setback thermostats and time clocks, to control HVAC systems.

Installing automatic occupancy light controls, lighting fixture modifications and associated wiring to reduce the electrical consumption per square foot through the use of higher efficiency lamps and use of non-uniform task lighting design.

Installing new or modifying existing temperature control systems.

Replacing electrical motors with multi-speed or variable-speed motors.

Insulating roofs, pipes, HVAC duct work, and mechanical equipment.

Installing and caulking storm windows and doors to prevent the passage of air and moisture through the building envelope.

Providing advanced metering projects which enable building managers to better monitor and optimize energy performance.

Providing and implementing water conservation projects.

Providing renewable projects including photovoltaic systems, solar hot water systems, and wind turbines.

Providing distributed generation systems.

CERTIFICATION OF NEED

It has been determined that the practical solution to achieving the identified building energy and water management goals is to proceed with the energy and water retrofit work indicated above.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on June 11, 2009.

Recommended:— — —, Acting Commissioner, Public Building Service.

Approved: Paul F. Prouty, Acting Administrator, General Services Administration.

DESIGN/ALTERATION—HIGH PERFORMANCE ENERGY PROJECTS—ENERGY INDEPENDENCE AND SECURITY ACT OF 2007—VARIOUS BUILDINGS—PEISA-2010

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for implementation of high performance energy projects and conservation measures in Government-owned buildings during fiscal year 2010, at a proposed cost of \$20,000,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Provided, that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator of General Services shall require that the procurement includes minimum performance requirements requiring energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy.

Provided further, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

This alteration prospectus proposes the implementation of high performance energy projects and conservation measures in Government-owned buildings during fiscal year 2010. Projects, to be accomplished in Federal buildings throughout the country, are currently being identified through surveys and studies. The projects to be funded will have positive savings-to-investment ratios, will provide reasonable payback periods, and may generate rebates and savings from utility companies and incentives from grid operators. Projects will vary in size, by location, and by delivery method. This prospectus requests authority to fund geothermal and other high-performance green building retrofit work, as well as designs for new facilities that incorporate these technologies. As we formulate and develop future projects, we will incorporate these activities into our designs. As appropriate, we will use the authority in this prospectus to incorporate this requirement into previously funded and authorized activities. The authority requested in this prospectus is for a diverse set of retrofit and design projects with engineering solutions to reduce energy consumption and/or costs.

JUSTIFICATION

The Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-58) required a 2% energy usage reduction as measured in BTU/gsf per year from 2006 through 2015 over a 2003 baseline. Additionally, this act sets a mandate to install advanced meters for electricity in all buildings by 2012. Guidance issued by the Department of Energy pursuant to this requirement states that savings anticipated from advanced metering can range from 2% to 45% annually when used in combination with continuous commissioning efforts. In regard to energy consumption reduction, Executive Order 13423 on Strengthening Environmental, Energy and Transportation Management was, incorporated into law as the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA). Both increased the energy reduction mandates to 3% per year, and the Executive Order also established a water reduction mandate of 2% per year based on a 2007 baseline as measured in gallons/gsf.

By the year 2015, all Federal agencies are directed to reduce overall energy use in federally operated buildings they operate by 30

percent from 2003 levels and reduce overall water use by 16 percent from 2007 levels. Increased energy and water efficiency in buildings and operations will require capital investment for changes and modifications to physical systems which consume energy and water, as well as other high performance green building initiatives and infrastructure designs and retrofits.

In addition, EISA included provisions that exceed the requirements of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. One specific long term requirement is to eliminate fossil fuel generated energy consumption in new and renovated Federal buildings by FY 2030 by achieving targeted reductions beginning with projects designed in FY 2010. High-performance green building initiatives and infrastructure designs and retrofits will assist in reaching the targeted reductions.

EISA also requires GSA to create at least two technology acceleration programs, for high-efficiency lighting and for geothermal space conditioning (ground source heat pump), as well as others that are cost effective.

The technology acceleration programs are broad in their application and potentially dramatic in their ability to improve the human and energy performance attributed to buildings. Lighting control systems, even with the lighting energy improvements of the past 30 years in Federal buildings, have the ability to improve the working performance conditions and reduce energy consumption by nearly 30%. The capital cost of these renovations is considerable, as most require the removal and replacement of ceiling systems, and the re-wiring of electrical distribution. The geothermal (ground source heat pump) program requires significant training both for GSA personnel and contractors. EPA and DoE have programs that can be adapted for GSA, and the cost of the program is reduced accordingly. The feasibility studies are considerable in number, and involve information about site conditions for existing buildings that are not readily available in our records, as well as vast changes in the direction to procurement and engineering professionals across the agency. GSA's ability to design and implement this acceleration program will have great value to the rest of the Federal inventory, as the lessons learned and programmatic guidance developed will be applicable to many other building types. The upfront capital costs of geothermal systems are typically 1.5 times conventional systems, and yield a positive return on investment typically in the 10-15 year range (dependent upon geological conditions (capital) and the cost of energy (operations)).

Approval of this fiscal year 2010 request will enable GSA to continue to provide leadership in energy/water conservation and efficiency to both the public and private sectors.

Authorization Requested—\$20,000,000.

Potential projects to be accomplished in Federal buildings throughout the country are currently being identified through surveys and studies, along with potential new designs. The projects to be funded will have positive savings-to-investment ratios, will provide reasonable payback periods, and may generate rebates and savings from utility companies and incentives from grid operators.

Projects will vary in size by location and by delivery method. Typical projects include the following:

Designing new facilities to conform to EISA and to incorporate these new technologies.

Designing new facilities to incorporate other sustainable, green building technologies, such as solar power, wind power, green roofs, and photovoltaic techniques.

Drilling to install vertical and horizontal geothermal loops.

Installing heat pumps and other types of geothermal equipment.

Installing building insulation and seals to enhance equipment performance and reduce the size and energy consumption of geothermal and other energy-efficient equipment.

Installing new or modifying existing green building materials.

Installing wastewater recycling processes for use on lawns, in toilets, and for washing cars.

Insulating roofs, pipes, HVAC duct work, and mechanical equipment.

Installing other green building technologies such as hot water heat recycling, renewable heating systems, seasonal thermal storage systems, and solar air conditioning, green roofs, and cool roofs.

CERTIFICATION OF NEED

It has been determined that the practical solution to achieving the identified building energy and water management goals is to proceed with the energy and water retrofit work indicated above.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on June 11, 2009.

Recommended:— — —Acting Commissioner, Public Building Service

Approved: Paul F. Prouty, Acting Administrator, General Services Administration.

ALTERATION—FIRE PROTECTION & LIFE SAFETY PROGRAM—VARIOUS BUILDINGS—FFP-2010

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for alterations to upgrade, replace, and improve life safety features and fire protection systems in Government-owned buildings during fiscal year 2010, at a proposed cost of \$20,000,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Provided, that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator of General Services shall require that the procurement includes minimum performance requirements requiring energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy.

Provided further, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

This prospectus proposes alterations to upgrade, replace, and improve life safety features and fire protection systems in Government-owned buildings during Fiscal Year 2010. Projects in federal buildings throughout the country are currently being identified through surveys and studies and will vary in size, location, and delivery method. The authority requested in this prospectus is for a diverse set of retrofit projects with engineering solutions to reduce fire and life safety hazards. Typical projects include the following:

Replacing antiquated fire alarm and detection systems that are in need of repair or for which parts are no longer available.

Installing emergency voice communication systems to facilitate occupant notification and/or evacuation.

Installing and/or expanding fire sprinkler coverage to protect federal property.

Constructing additional or enclosing existing exit stair towers to ensure timely evacuation of buildings in the event of an emergency.

JUSTIFICATION

GSA conducts periodic life safety and fire protection assessments of federal buildings

nationwide to assess fire risk. As a result of these assessments, a number of life safety and fire protection issues have been identified that need to be addressed in order to reduce the risk of injury, the loss of federal property, and interruption of a federal agency mission.

This prospectus will provide upgrades to a number of GSA federal buildings that do not meet current or national or GSA building fire alarm codes. These buildings contain antiquated hardwired fire alarm systems with replacement parts that are no longer available, lack voice communication capability, and a complete sprinkler system.

Authorization Requested—\$20,000,000.

CERTIFICATION OF NEED

It has been determined that the practical solution to achieving the identified building fire and life safety goals is to proceed with the fire and life safety work indicated above.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on June 11, 2009.

Recommended:— — — Acting Commissioner, Public Buildings Service.

Approved: Paul F. Prouty, Acting Administrator, General Services Administration.

ALTERATION—NEW EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING—WASHINGTON, DC—PDC-0105-WA10

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for repairs and alterations to the New Executive Office Building, located at 725 17th Street, NW., in Washington, D.C., at design and review costs of \$394,000 (design costs of \$451,000 were previously authorized), management and inspection costs of \$6,257,000 (management and inspection costs of \$423,000 were previously authorized), and estimated construction costs of \$23,625,000 (estimated construction costs of \$5,388,000 were previously authorized), at a proposed total cost of \$30,276,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution. This resolution amends the Committee resolution of July 21, 2004.

Provided, that, to the maximum extent practicable and considering life-cycle costs appropriate for the geographic area, the General Services Administration (GSA) shall use energy efficient and renewable energy systems, including photovoltaic systems, in carrying out the project.

Provided further, that within 180 days of approval of this resolution, GSA shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the U.S. Senate a report on the planned use of energy efficient and renewable energy systems, including photovoltaic systems, for such project and if such systems are not used for the project, the specific rationale for GSA's decision.

Provided further, that beginning on the date of approval of this resolution, GSA shall, to the maximum extent practicable and considering life-cycle costs appropriate for the geographic area, use energy efficient and renewable energy systems, including photovoltaic systems, in carrying out alteration, design, or construction projects.

Provided further, that beginning on the date of approval of this resolution, each alteration, design, or construction prospectus submitted by GSA shall include an estimate of the future energy performance of the building and specific description of the use of energy efficient and renewable energy systems, including photovoltaic systems, in carrying out the project.

PROJECT SUMMARY

The General Services Administration (GSA), proposes to amend Prospectus PDC-

0105–DC05 due to changes in scope, internal swing space requirements, material escalations, and security escort costs not originally contemplated for the New Executive Office Building located at 725 17th Street, NW in Washington, DC.

MAJOR WORK ITEMS

HVAC system upgrades, demolition and abatement, interior construction, internal swing space build out, fire protection alarm, lighting and branch wiring, communications, superstructure.

PROJECT BUDGET

Design and Review		
Design and Review (FY2005)		\$451,000
Additional Design (FY2010 Request)		394,000
Design and Review Subtotal		845,000
Management and Inspection (M&I)		
M&I (FY2005)		423,000
Additional M&I (FY2010 Request)		6,257,000
M&I Subtotal		6,680,000
Estimated Construction Cost (ECC)		
ECC (FY2005)		5,388,000
Additional ECC (FY2010 Request)		23,625,000
ECC Subtotal		29,013,000

Estimated Total Project Cost* 36,538,000
 *Tenant agencies may fund an additional amount for alterations above the standard normally provided by the GSA.

Authorization Requested (Additional—Design, ECC and M&I)—\$30,276,000.

PRIOR AUTHORITY AND FUNDING

The House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure authorized \$6,262,000 for design, construction and management and inspection on July 21, 2004.

The Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works authorized \$6,262,000 for design, construction and management and inspection on November 17, 2004.

Through Public Law 108–447, Congress appropriated \$6,262,000 for design, construction and management and inspection in FY 2005.

PRIOR PROSPECTUS-LEVEL PROJECTS IN BUILDING (PAST 10 YEARS):

None.

Schedule	Start	End
Design	FY2005	FY2009
Construction	FY2010	FY2012

BUILDING

The New Executive Office Building is a 10-story reinforced concrete building with a red brick façade. The building which is proximate to the White House Complex, a desirable feature for the building's tenants, was constructed in 1966. The building has approximately 432,131 gsf with 110 parking spaces.

MAJOR TENANT AGENCIES

Executive Office of the President—Office of Management and Budget, Defense—Office of the Secretary; Department of Homeland Security—U.S. Secret Service.

PROPOSED PROJECT

The proposed project will replace components of the existing HVAC system. The fan coil units (FCUs) on the ninth and tenth floors will be replaced, along with deteriorated black iron riser piping from the third through tenth floors.

In addition to replacing the existing perimeter riser system, asbestos-containing material (ACM) shall be abated. To avoid po-

tential hazardous exposure from the asbestos abatement, GSA will create internal swing space for the tenant agency to temporarily relocate from the ninth and tenth floors. Costs to build out the temporary space, and tenant moves including relocation of the telecommunication equipment, and the furniture are included in this prospectus.

Funds for escort security costs during construction are requested due to the sensitive nature of the customers' operations. Access to the project site will be limited to cleared escorted personnel.

Superstructure work will cover firestopping (insulation and sealing) of the pipe penetrations on each floor.

As the ceilings are demolished, new energy efficient lights will replace the existing lighting and wiring. Project specifications include the replacement of ceiling panels with a panel product which includes approximately seventy-five percent recycled content and finished with paint composed of low volatile organic compounds (VOC).

In 2002, a project replaced the FCUs except those on the ninth and tenth floors. The FCUs on floors nine and ten were not replaced at that time because the coils are located in the ceiling plenum. The ninth floor ceiling plenum is insulated with sprayed-on fireproofing containing asbestos which needs to be abated prior to construction. The initial project revealed that the riser piping along with its branches and valves have deteriorated and should be replaced.

MAJOR WORK ITEMS

HVAC Upgrades	\$16,972,000
Building Demolition and Abatement	3,317,000
Interior Construction	4,679,000
Internal Swing Space Build Out	546,000
Fire Protection Alarm	628,000
Lighting and Branch Wiring	1,704,000
Communications	980,000
Superstructure	187,000
Total ECC	\$29,013,000

JUSTIFICATION

Congress previously authorized this project in fiscal year 2005; however, the project scope increased pursuant to review of the 35% design completion, which uncovered logistical difficulties in maintaining customer operations during construction as originally scoped. Initial estimates did not fully capture the complexities of construction in the occupied building. The project scope is therefore increased to include: additional upgrades for the heating, ventilating and air-conditioning components and controls; security escorts required during construction; customer move expenses; and materials escalation costs.

After further investigation of the piping and FCUs, additional equipment and operating deficiencies were identified. Most of these deficiencies are related to equipment having reached the end of its useful life and some are a result of previous renovations that did not include certain adjustments to the HVAC system that might have been incorporated in larger projects.

Significant leaks due to the deterioration of the risers have resulted in extensive damage and disruption to agency operations. A major leak in August 2006 caused a day-long building shutdown and tenant productivity losses, as well as extensive damage to the tenant's space. Riser failures should be considered eminent and leaks could again cause extensive damage and interruption to the tenant's missions which are critical to the operation of the Executive Office of the President.

The upgraded HVAC work will provide increases in energy efficiency and will provide

improved controls and monitoring by utilizing newer state of the art technology.

The recent implementation of HSPD–12 and the customer's need for security escorts during construction must now be accommodated.

Customer moves are required in order to abate the asbestos and install the new fan coil units and variable frequency drives located in the ceilings on the 9th and 10th floors. It is necessary to remove the ceilings in their entirety including lights, sprinklers and fire alarms, and telecommunication equipment.

Materials escalation will be necessary because construction will proceed in four phases to accommodate OMB's time sensitive operations. This lengthens the project delivery schedule and is a reason for the increase in cost.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED (30-YEAR, PRESENT VALUE COST ANALYSIS)

There are no feasible alternatives to this project.

RECOMMENDATION

Alteration.

CERTIFICATION OF NEED

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on June 11, 2009.

Recommended: — — —, Acting Commissioner, Public Buildings Service.

Approved: Paul F. Prouty, Acting Administrator, General Services Administration.

ALTERATION—DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING—WASHINGTON, DC—PDC–0035–WA10

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for repairs and alterations to the Dwight D. Eisenhower Office Building located at Pennsylvania Avenue and 17th Street, NW, in Washington, D.C., at design and review costs of \$1,050,000, at management and inspections costs of \$1,800,000, and estimated construction costs of \$12,150,000, at a proposed total cost of \$15,000,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Provided, that, to the maximum extent practicable and considering life-cycle costs appropriate for the geographic area, the General Services Administration (GSA) shall use energy efficient and renewable energy systems, including photovoltaic systems, in carrying out the project.

Provided further, that within 180 days of approval of this resolution, GSA shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the U.S. Senate a report on the planned use of energy efficient and renewable energy systems, including photovoltaic systems, for such project and if such systems are not used for the project, the specific rationale for GSA's decision.

Provided further, that beginning on the date of approval of this resolution, GSA shall, to the maximum extent practicable and considering life-cycle costs appropriate for the geographic area, use energy efficient and renewable energy systems, including photovoltaic systems, in carrying out alteration, design, or construction projects.

Provided further, that beginning on the date of approval of this resolution, each alteration, design, or construction prospectus submitted by GSA shall include an estimate of the future energy performance of the building and specific description of the use of energy efficient and renewable energy systems, including photovoltaic systems, in carrying out the project.

PROJECT SUMMARY

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a comprehensive roof replacement to the Dwight D. Eisenhower Executive Office Building (EEOB) located at Pennsylvania Ave and 17th Street, NW, in Washington, DC.

MAJOR WORK ITEMS

Building roofing systems repairs and select systems replacement activities including; flat seam copper roofing replacement; skylight repairs and replacement; dormer and chimney repairs; lightning protection; flashing systems repairs and/or replacement and slate repairs and/or replacement.

PROJECT BUDGET

Design and Review	\$1,050,000
Estimated Construction Cost (ECC)	12,150,000
Management and Inspection (M&I)	1,800,000

Estimated Total Project Cost (ETPC)*	\$15,000,000
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*Tenant agencies may fund an additional amount for alterations above the standard normally provided by the GSA.

Authorization Requested (Design, ECC, M&I)—\$15,000,000.

PRIOR AUTHORITY AND FUNDING

None.

Schedule	Start	End
Design	FY2010	FY2010
Construction	FY2010	FY2011

BUILDING

The EEOB, constructed in 1888, is on the National Register of Historic Places. This building functions as the principal support facility for the White House operations, offering 691,783 gross square feet and 46 outside parking spaces.

TENANT AGENCIES

Executive Office of the President of the United States, Department of Homeland Security, Department of Defense and General Services Administration

PROPOSED PROJECT

The existing roof design is a complex mansard system with flat, vertical and angled surfaces; multiple peaks, valleys, changes in plane and flashing connections, dormers, chimneys, skylights, domes, and other impressive architectural details. The long term replacement tasks include repairs, replacement and/or new installation of all; skylights, flat seam copper roofing, lightning protection, cast iron dormer metals, chimney trim and flashings, other roof flashing and counter flashing components and miscellaneous sealants and appurtenances.

MAJOR WORK ITEMS

Flat Seam Copper Roofing	\$6,339,000
Skylight Repair	2,641,000
Dormer and Chimney Repair	1,585,000
Lightning Protection	528,000
Flashing and Slate Replacement	1,057,000
Total ECC	\$12,150,000

JUSTIFICATION

The EEOB roofing system was partially repaired and replaced under a major project completed during 1988–1994. The previous scope of work in the most recent multi phased project did not provide for or include, the installation of roof-access traffic ways, maintenance platforms, waterproof mission-critical equipment installations, a permanent and available fall protection system, gutter/downspout and rain water conductor piping. Foot traffic, to accomplish maintenance of the roofing system and other work, has exacerbated damage, resulting in hundreds of leaks throughout the building.

SUMMARY OF ENERGY COMPLIANCE

The EEOB roof replacement will implement design principles to be integrated as seamlessly as possible into all aspects of both the design and construction process. Currently we are looking at options that will achieve the goal of obtaining certification through the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Green Building Rating System of the U.S. Green Building Council.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED (30-YEAR, PRESENT VALUE COST ANALYSIS)

There are no feasible alternatives to this project.

RECOMMENDATION

Alteration.

CERTIFICATION OF NEED

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on June 11, 2009.

Recommended: — — — Acting Commissioner, Public Buildings Service.

Approved: Paul F. Prouty, Acting Administrator, General Services Administration.

ALTERATION—WEST AND EAST WING INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS REPLACEMENT—WASHINGTON, DC—PDC-0017-WA10

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives that, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for repairs and alterations to the New Executive Office Building, located at 725 17th Street, NW, in Washington, DC, at design costs of \$18,687,000 (design costs of \$22,179,000 were previously authorized), at management and inspections costs of \$14,504,000 (management and inspection costs of \$12,416,000 were previously authorized), and estimated construction costs of \$164,159,000 (estimated construction costs of \$144,271,000 were previously authorized), at a proposed total cost of \$197,350,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution. This resolution amends the Committee resolution of September 24, 2008.

Provided, that, to the maximum extent practicable and considering life-cycle costs appropriate for the geographic area, the General Services Administration (GSA) shall use energy efficient and renewable energy systems, including photovoltaic systems, in carrying out the project.

Provided further, that within 180 days of approval of this resolution, GSA shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the U.S. Senate a report on the planned use of energy efficient and renewable energy systems, including photovoltaic systems, for such project and if such systems are not used for the project, the specific rationale for GSA's decision.

Provided further, that beginning on the date of approval of this resolution, GSA shall, to the maximum extent practicable and considering life-cycle costs appropriate for the geographic area, use energy efficient and renewable energy systems, including photovoltaic systems, in carrying out alteration, design, or construction projects.

Provided further, that beginning on the date of approval of this resolution, each alteration, design, or construction prospectus submitted by GSA shall include an estimate of the future energy performance of the building and specific description of the use of

energy efficient and renewable energy systems, including photovoltaic systems, in carrying out the project.

PROJECT SUMMARY

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes to amend prospectus number PDC0017-WAO9 for repair and alterations to the West Wing of the White House to include the East Wing of the White House located at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC. GSA re-examined the original plan and phases to implement critical changes at the West Wing and upon that evaluation recognized that completing the West and East Wing primary system replacement together given the similarity of scope was the most cost and time efficient approach.

MAJOR WORK ITEMS

Demolition and abatement, site work, structural and finishes work, fire suppression system, mechanical systems to include HVAC and Chemical Biological Radiological (CBR), electrical systems and fire alarm, physical security and information technology systems.

PROJECT BUDGET

Design and Review	
Phase I (FY2008 Re-programming—West Wing Ph I)	\$9,689,000
Additional Phase I (FY09 Proposed Re-programming—East Wing Ph I)	16,860,000
Phase II (future fiscal year—West Wing Ph II)	6,245,000
Phase III (future fiscal year—East Wing Ph II)	8,072,000
Design and Review Subtotal	\$40,866,000
Estimated Construction Cost (ECC)	
Phase I (FY2009—West Wing Ph I)	\$70,271,000
Additional Phase I ECC (FY2010 Request—East Wing Ph I)	111,177,000
Phase II (future fiscal year—West Wing Ph II)	74,000,000
Phase III (future fiscal year—East Wing Ph II)	52,982,000
ECC Subtotal	\$308,430,000
Management and Inspection (M&I)	
Phase I (FY2009—West Wing Ph I)	\$6,216,000
Additional Phase I M&I (FY2010 Request—East Wing Ph I)	9,823,000
Phase II (future fiscal year—West Wing Ph II)	6,200,000
Phase III (future fiscal year—East Wing Ph II)	4,681,000
M&I Subtotal	\$26,920,000
Estimated Total Project Cost*	\$376,216,000

* Tenant agencies may fund an additional amount for alterations above the standard normally provided by the GSA.

Additional Authorization Requested (Design, ECC, M&I)—\$203,595,000.¹

¹This request is for the balance of authorization required for the East Wing portion of the project. The West Wing portion has been fully authorized.

FY2010 Funding Requested (Additional Phase I ECC and M&I)—\$121,000,000.

PRIOR AUTHORITY AND FUNDING

The House and Senate Appropriations Committees approved a reprogramming request of \$9,689,000 for design for the West Wing portion of the project in FY2008.

The House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure authorized \$15,934,000 for design for the West Wing portion of the project on September 24, 2008.

The House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure authorized \$162,932,000 for design construction and management and inspection for the West Wing portion of the project on September 24, 2008.

The Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works authorized \$172,621,000 for design, construction and management and inspection for the West Wing portion of the project on May 21, 2008.

Through Public Law 111-8, Congress appropriated \$76,487,000 for partial construction and management and inspection in FY2009.

PRIOR PROSPECTUS-LEVEL PROJECTS IN BUILDING (PAST 10 YEARS)

None.

Schedule	Start	End
Design	FY2008	FY2013
Construction	FY2010	FY2016.

BUILDING

Originally constructed in 1902, the West Wing is the part of the White House in which the Oval Office, the Cabinet Room and the Situation Room are located. It serves as the day-to-day office of the President of the United States. It is roughly 30,000 gross square feet and includes offices for senior members of the Executive Office of the President of the United States and their support staff.

The East Wing as it exists today was added to the White House in 1942 and serves as office space for the First Lady and her staff, the Department of Defense, and the United States Secret Service. The East Wing also includes the President's Theater, the visitor's entrance and the East Colonnade.

TENANT AGENCY

Executive Office of the President of the United States.

PROPOSED PROJECT

A study of the electrical and mechanical systems of the West Wing was completed and the findings identified a critical need for the immediate replacement of the aged and failing systems in order to prevent an imminent equipment failure and the resultant interruption of services. There is currently no redundant HVAC equipment for the West Wing and this has prevented shutdown for testing and maintenance of the equipment for many years. The West Wing electrical systems have also reached the end of their reliable productivity and failure would result in discontinued operations.

Similar studies have been undertaken and completed on the East Wing and indicate the condition of the utilities in the East Wing is similar to the West Wing, replacement is necessary to prevent imminent failure. In order to secure continuous reliable HVAC and electrical service to both the West and East Wing, GSA proposes replacing all primary systems and secondary distribution systems that serve the interior of the each wing.

While the projects were originally planned as separate projects, GSA is now planning to combine the replacement of the primary systems for the West and East Wing in Phase I of the project. The replacement of the secondary distribution systems for the West and East Wings will follow in Phase II and Phase III, respectively.

The proposed total project includes the construction of a new accessible, utility

pathway to allow for the service and maintenance of the new systems infrastructure. As there is currently no space available in the building to accommodate any additional equipment, the project will include the construction of new mechanical and electrical rooms to support the new services. Select structural and architectural restoration of areas that are disturbed in the systems replacement will be included. Fire life safety upgrades including automatic fire suppression and fire alarm systems. Mechanical work includes HVAC systems and controls, CBR systems, plumbing storm and sewer systems. Electrical power, lighting, select emergency power and lighting and select UPS systems. Physical security system includes; access control, intrusion detection, video assessment and emergency notifications systems. Both copper and fiber optic backbones are included for the IT systems infrastructure.

All utility services will be rerouted to allow the GSA necessary access to operate, maintain, and repair infrastructure, services and equipment as required.

MAJOR WORK ITEMS

Site Work	\$41,298,000
Structural and Finishes Work	68,356,000
Fire Suppression System ...	16,062,000
Mechanical Systems	87,479,000
Electrical System & Fire Alarm, Physical Security and IT Systems	78,560,000
Demolition/Abatement	16,675,000
Total ECC	\$308,430,000

JUSTIFICATION

GSA completed a systems evaluation and technical study of the physical plant, infrastructure and facilities serving each wing as well as select systems and equipment resulting in sequential projects. While the projects were originally planned as separate projects, GSA and the Administration have determined that combining the West and East Wing primary systems replacement projects together would be more cost effective by eliminating duplicate costs for mobilization, demobilization, remobilization, management, inspections and reduced construction time and cost. In addition, the combined projects create less disruption to mission critical operations given the connection, continuation and extension of similar utilities and infrastructure scope of work connecting West Wing services with the East Wing. A provision will be made in the design of West Wing Phase I for the replacement of the secondary distribution systems for the West and East Wings that will follow in Phase II and Phase III, respectively.

SUMMARY OF ENERGY COMPLIANCE

The West and East Wing Infrastructure Project will integrate and implement sustainable design principles and energy efficiency effort as seamlessly as possible into all aspects of both the design and construction process. The goal is to obtain certification through the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Green Building Rating System of the U.S. Green Building Council.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED (30-YEAR, PRESENT VALUE COST ANALYSIS)

There are no feasible alternatives to this project.

RECOMMENDATION

Alteration.

CERTIFICATION OF NEED

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on June 11, 2009.

Recommended: — — — Acting Commissioner, Public Buildings Service.

Approved: Paul F. Prouty, Acting Administrator, General Services Administration.

AMENDED PROSPECTUS—CONSTRUCTION—UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE ANNEX—SAN DIEGO, CA—PCA—CTC—SD09

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, additional appropriations in the amount of \$78,000,000 are authorized for management and inspection and construction of the United States Courthouse Annex, San Diego, California, not to exceed 466,886 gross square feet. This resolution amends the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee resolution dated July 19, 2006;

Provided, that the Administrator of General Services shall ensure that the San Diego, California Courthouse Complex contains no more than 22 courtrooms;

Provided further, that the Administrator of General Services shall not construct more than six courtrooms or 12 chambers in the San Diego, California Courthouse Annex under the authority of this resolution;

Provided further, that the Administrator of General Services shall ensure that a sharing plan approved by the Judicial Conference on September 15, 2009, for courtrooms for magistrate judges is adopted within 30 days of this resolution and is implemented in the design of the San Diego Courthouse Complex;

Provided further, that the Administrator of General Services shall require that any excess space not allocated to courtroom or other court-related use in the San Diego, California Courthouse Annex shall be used to provide office space to Executive Branch agencies that are not ancillary or related to the Federal judiciary;

Provided further, that the Administrator of General Services shall submit a prospectus for any additional expansion space, after completion of construction and occupancy of the San Diego Courthouse Annex, for court or other court-related use requested in the San Diego, California Courthouse Annex;

Provided further, that, prior to acceptance of the Guaranteed Maximum Price (GMP), the Administrator of General Services shall advise the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the number of courtrooms, chambers, court space, court related space, and other agency space to be provided in the San Diego, California Courthouse Annex;

Provided further, that no additional funds, beyond the GMP, in effect on the date of this resolution, for the procurement for the construction of the San Diego, California Courthouse Annex, as of the date of adoption of this resolution, shall be authorized or obligated for the project,

Provided further, that, to the maximum extent practicable and considering life-cycle costs appropriate for the geographic area, the General Services Administration (GSA) shall use energy efficient and renewable energy systems, including photovoltaic systems, in carrying out the project,

Provided further, that, within 180 days of adoption of this resolution, GSA shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the U.S. Senate a report on the planned use of energy efficient and renewable energy systems, including photovoltaic systems, for the project and if such systems are not used for the project, the specific rationale for GSA's decision.

DESCRIPTION

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes the construction of a 466,886 gross square foot U.S. Courthouse Annex (CT Annex), including 105 inside parking spaces,

in San Diego, CA. The CT Annex will meet the 30-year space needs of the courts and court-related agencies in conjunction with the existing Edward J. Schwartz Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse (FBCT). San Diego was one of the four emergency projects on the Judiciary's Revised Five-Year Courthouse Project Plan—FY2005-2009, approved by the Judicial Conference on March 26, 2004.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Site Information	
Site acquired	2.27 acres
Building Area	
Gross square feet (excluding inside parking)	419,636
Gross square feet (including inside parking)	466,886
Project Budget	
Site (FY1999, 2002, 2003, 2005)	\$31,916,000
Design (FY2003, 2006)	13,711,000
Management and Inspection (M&I) (FY2006)	7,740,000
Additional M&I	2,260,000
Estimated Construction Cost (ECC) (FY2006)	
Additional ECC	108,102,000
<hr/>	
Total ECC (\$760/gsf including inside parking ¹)	356,918,000

Estimated Total Project Cost*

¹The ECC/gsf does not include \$2.3 million for repair and alteration work to the Edward J. Schwartz Federal Building & U.S. Courthouse to re-orient the public entrance to face the proposed annex which is included in the Total ECC.

*Tenant agencies may fund an additional amount for alterations above the standard normally provided by GSA.

Authorization Requested (Additional ECC & M&I)—\$110,362,000.
 FY2009 Funding Requested—\$110,362,000.

PRIOR AUTHORITY AND FUNDING

The House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee authorized \$302,183,000:

\$15,400,000 for site on July 23, 1998; \$3,100,000 for site and \$11,237,000 for design, or \$14,337,000, for a 583,746 gsf Courthouse Annex, including 46 inside parking spaces, on July 8, 2001; \$9,360,000 for additional site and \$204,000 for additional design for a 583,746 gsf Courthouse Annex, including 46 inside parking spaces, on July 24, 2002; \$2,516,000 for additional site and \$552,000 for additional design, or \$3,068,000, for a 614,394 gsf Courthouse Annex, including 105 inside parking spaces, on July 21, 2004; and \$1,540,000 for additional site, \$1,718,000 for additional design, \$248,816,000 for construction, and \$7,740,000 for management and inspection for a 466,886 gsf Courthouse Annex, including 105 inside parking spaces, on July 19, 2006.

The Senate Environment and Public Works Committee authorized \$302,183,000: \$15,400,000 for site on September 23, 1998; \$3,100,000 for site and \$11,237,000 for design, or \$14,337,000, for a 583,746 gsf Courthouse Annex, including 46 inside parking spaces, on September 25, 2001; \$9,360,000 for additional site and \$204,000 for additional design for a 583,746 gsf Courthouse Annex, including 46 inside parking spaces, on September 26, 2002; \$2,516,000 for additional site and \$552,000 for additional design, or \$3,068,000, for a 614,394 gsf Courthouse Annex, including 105 inside parking spaces, on November 17, 2004; \$1,540,000 for additional site, \$1,718,000 for additional design, \$221,345,000 for construction, and \$7,740,000 for management and inspection for a 619,644 gsf Courthouse Annex, including 105 inside park-

ing spaces, on July 20, 2005; and \$27,471,000 for additional construction for a 466,886 gsf Courthouse Annex, including 105 inside parking spaces, on May 23, 2006.

Funding is \$302,183,000:

Congress appropriated \$273,172,000: \$15,400,000 for FY 1999 (Public Law 105-277), \$23,901,000 for FY 2003 (Public Law 108-7); \$3,068,000 for FY 2005 (Public Law 108-447); and \$230,803,000 for FY 2006 (Public Law 109-115).

GSA reprogrammed \$29,011,000: \$1,540,000 to the project in FY 2002 and \$27,471,000 to the project in FY 2006.

SCHEDULE

FY 1998—Site.
 FY 2003—Design.
 FY 2009—Construction.
 FY 2013—Occupancy.

OVERVIEW OF PROJECT

In fiscal year 2006, GSA submitted a prospectus for a CT Annex providing 619,644 gross square feet of space (PCA-CTC-SD06). Due to increased construction materials costs, GSA and the District Court agreed to reduce the scope of this project. GSA submitted an amended prospectus with a revised plan (PCA-CTC-SD07). Under this revised plan, GSA eliminated six proposed floors of the building. The number of proposed district courtrooms, but not chambers, was reduced from 18 to 14 and the number of appellate chambers was reduced from 3 to 2 in the 10-year program. The proposed expansion district courtrooms, but not chambers, were reduced from 5 to 0 in the 30-year program. The new CT Annex will provide 466,886 gross square feet, 152,758 gross square feet less than the original construction prospectus for this project. After submitting the revised plan, GSA encountered additional difficulty and was unable to award the reduced project. Due to continuing materials escalation, limited bidding, market conditions, and further delays in award, GSA is seeking additional funding and authorization.

The CT Annex will provide 14 district courtrooms and 18 chambers, two Court of Appeals judges' chambers, a visiting district chamber, District Clerk's office, Pretrial Services and the U.S. Marshals Service. Pretrial Services will occupy space within the building until that space is needed for conversion to six additional district judge's chambers. The project will include modification of the entrance to the existing FB-CT. Currently, the lobby of this building is accessed from Front Street. The new access will be from the courtyard between the new CT Annex and the existing FB-CT. Also, construction will include a tunnel linking the existing FB-CT to the new CT Annex and an extension connecting the existing prisoner tunnel to the new CT Annex.

After completion of the CT Annex, the existing FB-CT will be retained to provide space for the magistrate, senior district, and two Court of Appeals judges. The U.S. Bankruptcy Court will continue to occupy the Jacob Weinberger Courthouse.

One Court of Appeals Judge, Pretrial Services and a portion of the U.S. Attorney's office are in leased locations in the downtown area. These leases will be extended or terminated to coincide with the occupancy of the new CT Annex.

TENANT AGENCIES

The CT Annex will house the District Judges, District Clerk, two Court of Appeals Judges, Pretrial Services, and the U.S. Marshals Service.

DELINEATED AREA

The CT Annex will be constructed in the Central Business District on a site adjacent

to the existing FB-CT. This site has been acquired except for closing of Union and E Streets.

JUSTIFICATION

The District Court currently occupies space in the existing FB-CT. This building cannot accommodate the Courts' total space requirements and was not designed to accommodate needed expansion on the site. Some of the modifications to FB-CT resulted in less than adequate sized courtrooms that have been used for 13 years.

Federal construction of a new CT Annex in conjunction with continued use of the existing FB-CT is the most desirable housing strategy to meet the projected space needs of the Southern District Courts and court-related agencies in San Diego. The new CT Annex will improve the flow of prisoners, adequately house the district judges, and significantly increase security. Completion of the CT Annex will permit one Court of Appeals judge and Pretrial Services to vacate leased space.

The Judicial Conference, in September 2003, declared a space emergency at San Diego in order to recognize the effect of aggressive border enforcement initiatives on the court's facilities and the serious security and operational problems at this location.

The additional funds requested in this prospectus are due to increased construction material costs. During the past two years, the construction industry has experienced a significant increase in costs, primarily due to the increased demand for raw materials from construction in international markets and coastal communities in the United States affected by hurricanes. For example, construction material costs in the Southern California area have escalated by approximately 11 percent per year. Much of the raised access flooring in the building and metric measurement were eliminated in further efforts to reduce costs.

EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

The gross square footage of the project is the same as currently authorized. However, to provide one courtroom for every two senior judges, two senior district courtrooms in the existing building were reassigned for magistrate judge use. Also, the projected number of magistrate judges was reduced from 18 to 14. The reassignment and reduction means that there are now five unassigned courtrooms that will be used for ADR Suites and attorney conference rooms.

The Estimated Total Project Cost (ETPC) of the proposed project reflects an increase of \$110,362,000 from the ETPC of the project currently authorized by the House and Senate Committees (which is the result of construction escalation and change in the projected start of construction from 2006 to 2009.)

DEPARTURES

2nd Special Proceedings Courtroom—This departure was identified in a previous prospectus signed on March 28, 2002 and approved by the House and Senate Committees on July 24, 2002 and September 26, 2002, respectively, and in subsequent resolutions. Approximate cost \$1,000,000.

With eight courtrooms for four senior district judges, the project does comply with the July 19, 2006, resolution of the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, which authorized the proposed project, requiring (via amendment to the U.S. Courts Design Guide) that each U.S. Courthouse construction project provide one courtroom for every two senior judges.

SPACE REQUIREMENTS OF THE U.S. COURTS

	Current		Request		
	Courtrooms	Judges	Courtrooms Existing Buildings	Courtrooms New Building	Judges
District					
Active	13	13	0	14	18
Senior	3	5	4	0	8
Visiting	0	2	0	0	1
Magistrate	*8	9	**19	0	14
Circuit	0	***3	0	0	4
Total:	24	32	***23	14	45

*These courtrooms do not meet minimum USCDG standards.
 **Seven of these courtrooms do not meet minimum USCDG standards. The five unassigned courtrooms and chambers will be used as ADR Suites and attorney conference rooms.
 *** One magistrate courtroom will be converted to a new lobby facing the new CT Annex.
 **** One judge is in leased space.

SUMMARY OF ENERGY COMPLIANCE

This project is designed to meet the requirements of the Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED (30-YEAR, PRESENT VALUE COSTS)

New Construction:	\$340,927,000
Lease:	\$540,465,000

RECOMMENDATION—CONSTRUCTION

The 30-year, present value cost of construction is \$199,538,000 less than the cost of leasing, an equivalent annual cost advantage of \$13,129,000.

CERTIFICATION OF NEED

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on February 26, 2008.

Recommended: — — —, Commissioner, Public Buildings Service.

Approved: — — —, Administrator, General Services Administration.

January 2008

Housing Plan
Courthouse Annex

SAN DIEGO, CA
PCA-CTC-SD09

Locations	Current						Proposed					
	Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)		RSF		Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)		RSF	
	Office	Total	Office	Storage	Special	Total	Office	Total	Office	Storage	Special	Total
Schwartz Courthouse												
District Court	245	245	66,163	150	95,949	162,282	80	80	26,709	-	91,379	118,088
Court of Appeals	10	10	4,920	134	7,913	12,967	10	10	4,920	134	7,913	12,967
U.S. Marshals Service	65	65	15,611	423	19,942	35,878	66	66	18,083	810	20,945	39,838
US Attorney	310	310	85,040	3,254	12,147	100,471	410	410	107,881	6,104	10,861	124,846
U. S. Bankruptcy Court	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	1,000	-	4,200	5,200
Tax Court	11	11	128	-	434	562	11	11	675	-	1,050	1,725
DHS- Immig ; Customs	164	164	61,831	-	81,831	82,741	260	260	69,521	2,314	3,817	75,652
Exec Office of Immigr Review	6	6	2,811	-	155	2,966	6	6	2,811	-	155	2,966
IRS	202	202	46,578	387	3,180	50,145	210	210	55,600	2,035	2,099	59,734
Treasury Inspector General	3	3	445	-	445	595	3	3	417	18	19	454
Fed Bur of Investigations	1	1	153	-	153	205	1	1	127	-	-	127
GSA Public Bldgs Service	16	16	6,715	533	7,248	9,699	16	16	6,715	533	-	7,248
Federal Protective Service	6	6	2,062	-	2,062	2,759	10	10	2,294	100	-	2,394
Federal Technology Service	-	-	562	-	562	752	-	-	220	-	353	573
Joint Use	-	-	-	-	22,304	22,304	-	-	-	-	-	16,450
Vacant	-	-	8,208	-	8,208	10,984	-	-	-	-	-	16,450
Subtotal	1,039	1,039	301,127	4,911	162,024	468,062	1,089	1,089	296,973	12,048	159,041	468,062
Leased Space	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Court of Appeals	6	6	4,136	-	4,136	4,758	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pretrial Services	41	41	9,530	-	9,530	10,839	-	-	-	-	-	-
US Attorney	16	16	7,361	-	182	7,543	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	63	63	21,027	-	182	21,209	-	-	-	-	-	-
Courthouse Annex												
District Court	-	-	-	-	-	-	281	281	71,486	9,599	114,911	195,996
Court of Appeals	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	21	727	-	5,427	6,154
U.S. Marshals Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	145	145	33,403	6,010	18,305	55,778
Pretrial Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	76	15,301	515	2,183	17,959
GSA Public Bldgs Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	529	-	-	529
Federal Technology Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	400
Joint Use/Building Support	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1,950	850	1,500	4,300
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	529	529	123,456	16,974	140,726	281,156
Total	1,102	1,102	322,154	4,911	162,206	489,271	1,618	1,618	420,429	29,022	299,767	749,218

Special Space	USF
Laboratory	200
Holding Cells	13,648
Private Toilets	11,567
Physical Fitness	5,750
Conference	42,475
ADP	1,475
Courtroom	38,177
Judicial Hearing	1,446
Judicial Chambers	23,476
Food Service	2,512
TOTAL	140,726

Usable square footage means the portion of the building available for use by tenants' personnel and furnishings and space available jointly to the occupants of the building (e.g. auditorium, health units and snack bars). Usable square footage does not include space devoted to building operations and maintenance (e.g. craft shops, gear rooms, building supply rooms, rest rooms and lobbies).

ACQUISITION—COLUMBIA PLAZA BUILDING—
WASHINGTON, DC—PDC—0000—WA10

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 3307, appropriations are authorized for acquisition, through a purchase option, of the Columbia Plaza Building located at 2401 E Street, NW, Washington, D.C., at a proposed cost of \$100,000,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

DESCRIPTION

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes to acquire, through a purchase option, the Columbia Plaza Building located at 2401 E St., NW, Washington, DC. The government has an option to purchase the building at the set price of \$100,000,000 at the end of the current lease term in 2012, provided 365 days notice has been given to the lessor.

BUILDING

The Columbia Plaza Building was constructed in the mid 1960s. Prior to the Department of State's (DOS) initial occupancy in 1992 the building underwent a major renovation converting the space from residential use to office use. GSA currently leases 511,500 rentable square feet and 361 parking spaces at Columbia Plaza for the DOS under a 20-year lease agreement that expires in April 2012.

PROJECT BUDGET

Building and Site Acquisition—\$100,000,000.
Authorization Requested (Acquisition)—\$100,000,000.

JUSTIFICATION

DOS and GSA signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in 1987 committing both agencies to consolidate DOS space and personnel in the Foggy Bottom area of the District of Columbia and Rosslyn, VA. The Columbia Plaza Building, located northwest of the Harry S Truman (Main State) Building, has been occupied for more than 20 years as a leased location. The Columbia Plaza Building's location in Foggy Bottom is directly adjacent to Main State and supports the goals of DOS as identified in the 1987 MOU. The building's proximity to both Main State and the approximately 3.5 million square feet DOS occupies in the Foggy Bottom area provides many operational benefits ranging from human resources, mobility in and around the State's Foggy Bottom locations, and efficiencies in facility operations through information technology linkages and security. Given all of these factors, DOS continues to have a long-term need for the space in the Columbia Plaza Building.

Alterations for \$30,600,000 were completed in 1992 and the government currently operates virtually all aspects of the facility. GSA recently performed a Building Engineering Report (BER) for the Columbia Plaza Building which reported that the building is in fair overall condition. As part of the \$30M investment in 1992, GSA was directed by Congressional resolution that "GSA will attempt to include a purchase option in the lease contract". GSA successfully negotiated a purchase option as part of the terms of the 20-year lease. The terms of the purchase option and price were set when the lease transaction was signed in 1992. The government's option to purchase the building is currently established at \$100,000,000 or approximately \$151 per gross square foot. This price is well below the current market rates for buildings of comparable size in Washington, DC, especially a building with long-term government occupancy. In 2006, GSA completed a fair market value (FMV) appraisal which indicated the FMV of Columbia Plaza Building to be approximately \$190,000,000, well above

the established option price to the government.

TENANT AGENCIES

Department of State.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED (30-YEAR, PRESENT VALUE COST ANALYSIS)

Purchase—\$317,305,000.
Lease—\$513,447,000.

The 30-year, present value cost of purchase is \$196,142,000 less than the cost of leasing, an equivalent annual cost advantage of \$12,614,000.

RECOMMENDATION

Acquisition.

CERTIFICATION OF NEED

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on June 11, 2009.

Recommended: — — —, Acting Commissioner, Public Buildings Service.

Approved: Paul F. Prouter, Acting Administrator, General Services Administration.

DESIGN/BUILD—FEDERAL BUILDING—FBI DISTRICT OFFICE—MIAMI/MIRAMAR, FL—PFL—FBC—MI10

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for a new Federal Building in the Miami/Miramar, Florida area for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, currently located in twelve separate locations spread across the Miami, Miramar, and Dade County, Florida area, at site costs of \$9,000,000, design and review costs of \$11,924,000, management and inspection costs of \$8,401,000 and estimated construction costs of \$161,350,000, for a combined cost of \$190,675,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Provided, that, to the maximum extent practicable and considering life-cycle costs appropriate for the geographic area, the General Services Administration (GSA) shall use energy efficient and renewable energy systems, including photovoltaic systems, in carrying out the project.

Provided further, that within 180 days of approval of this resolution, GSA shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the U.S. Senate a report on the planned use of energy efficient and renewable energy systems, including photovoltaic systems, for such project and if such systems are not used for the project, the specific rational for GSA's decision.

Provided further, that beginning on the date of approval of this resolution, GSA shall, to the maximum extent practicable and considering life-cycle costs appropriate for the geographic area, use energy efficient and renewable energy systems, including photovoltaic systems, in carrying out alteration, design, or construction projects.

Provided further, that beginning on the date of approval of this resolution, each alteration, design, or construction prospectus submitted by GSA shall include an estimate of the future energy performance of the building and specific description of the use of energy efficient and renewable energy systems, including photovoltaic systems, in carrying out the project.

DESCRIPTION

The US General Services Administration proposes building a new Federal Building in the Miami/Miramar, Florida area for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). This facility will serve to meet the FBI's current and future space needs as their new District Office in South Florida, and will consolidate

their current space spread across the Miami, Miramar, and Dade County, Florida area in twelve separate locations.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Site Information	
To be acquired acreage	9.0
Building Area	
Building without Parking (gsf)	474,801
Building with Parking (gsf)	474,801
Number of outside parking spaces	30
Structured Parking Spaces	535

PROJECT BUDGET

Site	\$9,000,000
Design and Review Subtotal	11,924,000
Estimated Construction Cost (ECC) (\$452/gsf incl. inside parking)	161,350,000
Management and Inspection (M&I)	8,401,000

Estimated Total Project Cost (ETPC)* \$190,675,000

*Tenant agencies may fund an additional amount for alterations above the standard normally provided by the GSA.

Authorization Requested (Design, ECC, and M&I)—\$190,675,000.

FY 2010 Funding Request—\$190,675,000.

Schedule	Start	End
Design	FY2010	FY2012
Construction	FY2011	FY2014

OVERVIEW OF PROJECT

The new Miami FBI District Office will provide for the space requirements and security needs for the FBI in the South Florida area. 535 secured structured parking spaces will be incorporated into the construction of the FBI District Office facility and made available to the FBI, primarily for the use of Government-owned vehicles and other official Government purposes. Surface parking spaces will also be provided.

TENANT AGENCIES

Department of Justice—Federal Bureau of Investigation

JUSTIFICATION

An important component of the priorities of the FBI is the availability of efficient and cost effective facilities, with state-of-the-art infrastructure in which to carry out the FBI's mission. FBI requires a facility that meets the Level 4 Interagency Security Committee (ISC) criteria, with sufficient space for the current and projected workforce. In addition, the expansion of the secure work environment is essential to foster synergy among FBI elements for greater coordination and productivity internally and with partner organizations. The existing, disparate FBI facilities are incapable of providing the increased square footage necessary to support new functions and cannot meet enhanced IT infrastructure and security requirements. A new, consolidated location will provide the FBI with sufficient space to meet its current requirements and allow for full compliance with the ISC guidelines.

The requirement for FBI's consolidated Miami Field Division office was originally to be included in the larger Miami/Miramar, FL DOJ lease consolidation, along with the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF), as requested under PFL-01-MI06, and originally authorized by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on February 16,

2006, and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works on November 17, 2005. In 2007, it was determined by DOJ that the original consolidated campus strategy was no longer logistically or financially feasible. Therefore, GSA requested authority to procure DEA's requirements separately (Prospectus No. PFL-02-MI08), which were authorized by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on September 24, 2008, and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works on September 17, 2008. The ATF's requirements were delivered below the prospectus threshold. Given the size, complexity, long term nature, and other aspects of the FBI's requirements, GSA determined that a Federally owned facility

would better serve the mission and operations of the Government.

SUMMARY OF ENERGY COMPLIANCE

This project will be designed to conform with the requirements of the Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service and to earn LEED certification. It will also meet Congressionally-required energy efficiency and performance requirements in effect during design. GSA will encourage exploration of opportunities to gain increased energy efficiency above the measures achieved in the design.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED (30-YEAR, PRESENT VALUE COST ANALYSIS)

New Construction—\$352,712,000.

Lease—\$520,093,000.

The 30 year, present value cost of new construction is \$167,380,000 less than the cost of lease, an equivalent annual cost advantage of \$10,764,000.

RECOMMENDATION

Construction.

CERTIFICATION OF NEED

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on June 11, 2009.

Recommended: — — —, —Acting Commissioner, Public Buildings Service.

Approved: Paul F. Prouty, Acting Administrator, General Services Administration.

Housing Plan
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Miami, FL

PF 3-M110

Locations	Current						Proposed						
	Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)		RSF		Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)		RSF		
	Office	Total	Office	Storage	Special	Total	Office	Total	Office	Storage	Special	Total	
GSA Leases													
16320 NW 2nd Ave Bldg - Miami, FL	604	604	91,704	2,000	26,104	119,808	137,779	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lincoln Square Bldg - Miami, FL	24	24	21,973	0	0	21,973	25,269	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flamingo Park of Commerce - Miramar, FL	13	13	29,800	0	0	29,800	34,270	0	0	0	0	0	0
FBI Leases													
Miramar Self Storage - Miramar, FL	0	0	0	600	0	600	690	0	0	0	0	0	0
16400 NW 2nd Ave Bldg - Miramar, FL	0	0	0	3,933	0	3,933	4,523	0	0	0	0	0	0
8245 NW 53rd Street - Miramar, FL	19	19	3,896	0	0	3,896	4,486	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest 6th Street - Plantation, FL	41	41	3,944	0	0	3,944	4,536	0	0	0	0	0	0
16320 NW 2nd Ave - Miami, FL	0	0	0	1,760	0	1,760	2,024	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tech Storage - Miami, FL	0	0	0	6,000	0	6,000	6,900	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health Care Warehouse - Miami, FL	0	0	0	5,355	0	5,355	6,158	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shared Space with Local Police Departments													
9105 25th Street NW - Miramar, FL	19	19	1,900	0	0	1,900	2,185	0	0	0	0	0	0
100 Southwest 3rd - Pompano Beach	13	13	2,000	0	0	2,000	2,300	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEW FBI DISTRICT OFFICE (FEDERALLY-OWNED)													
Total:	733	733	155,217	19,648	26,104	200,969	231,114	890	890	195,738	85,150	74,300	355,188

Rate	Current Utilization	Proposed Utilization
165	172	172

Current UR excludes 34,148 USF of office support space
Proposed UR excludes 43,062 USF of office support space

Special Space	Special Space
Laboratory	1,000
Private Restrooms	750
Food Service	2,600
ADP	27,225
Conference/Training	11,200
Physical Fitness	4,500
Vehicle Bay/Maintenance	15,675
Boat Bay	4,000
Emergency Generator	300
Weapons/Ammo Vaults	700
Processing Rooms	3,350
Inside Parking/Garage	3,000
Total:	74,300

CONSTRUCTION—U.S. LAND PORT OF ENTRY—
MADAWASKA, ME—PME—BSD—MW10

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for the construction of a new land port of entry at Madawaska, ME to replace the existing Port of Entry, at management and inspection costs of \$3,827,000 and estimated construction costs of \$46,300,000, for a combined cost of \$50,127,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Provided, that, to the maximum extent practicable and considering life-cycle costs appropriate for the geographic area, the General Services Administration (GSA) shall use energy efficient and renewable energy systems, including photovoltaic systems, in carrying out the project.

Provided further, that within 180 days of approval of this resolution, GSA shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the U.S. Senate a report on the planned use of energy efficient and renewable energy systems, including photovoltaic systems, for such project and if such systems are not used for the project, the specific rationale for GSA's decision.

Provided further, that beginning on the date of approval of this resolution, GSA shall, to the maximum extent practicable and considering life-cycle costs appropriate for the geographic area, use energy efficient and renewable energy systems, including photovoltaic systems, in carrying out alteration, design, or construction projects.

Provided further, that beginning on the date of approval of this resolution, each alteration, design, or construction prospectus submitted by GSA shall include an estimate of the future energy performance of the building and specific description of the use of energy efficient and renewable energy systems, including photovoltaic systems, in carrying out the project.

DESCRIPTION

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes the construction of a new land port of entry (POE) at Madawaska, ME to replace the existing POE, expand inspection lanes, and operational functions. The proposed project will replace the undersized main administration building at 2 Bridge Street, while addressing current safety, security, circulation, and efficiency issues.

Project Summary

Site Information	
Government-owned87 acres
To be acquired	12.45 acres
Building Area	
Building (including canopies)	39,211 gsf
Building (excluding canopies)	28,756 gsf
Number of inside parking spaces	5 ¹
Number of outside parking spaces	48 ²
Cost Information	
Site Development Cost ³	\$17,181,000
Building Costs (includes inspection canopies) (\$743/gsf)	\$29,119,000
Project Budget	
Site Acquisition (FY 2005 & FY 2008)	\$14,406,000
Design and Review (FY 2005 & FY 2008)	4,514,000
Additional Design and Review (American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) 2009)	750,000
Management and Inspection (M&I)	3,827,000

Estimated Construction Cost (ECC)	46,300,000
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Estimated Total Project Cost*	\$69,797,000
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¹The existing facility does not have any inside parking spaces.

²Parking spaces include 5 spaces for visitor parking, 30 for employees, 6 for referral and service, and 7 for truck inspection. Currently, there are 6 outside parking spaces at the facility.

³Site Development includes site clearing, demolition, roadways and utilities.

*Tenant agencies may fund an additional amount for emerging technologies and alterations above the standard normally provided by the GSA.

Authorization Requested (ECC and M&I)—\$50,127,000.*

*GSA has worked closely with DHS program offices responsible for developing and implementing security technology at the Land Ports of Entry (LPOE's). These programs include United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology (US-VISIT), Radiation Portal Monitors (RPM's) and Advanced Spectroscopic Portal (ASPs) monitors, Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI) and Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII). This prospectus contains the funding of infrastructure requirements for each program known at the time of prospectus development since these programs are at various stages of development and implementation. Additional funding by a Reimbursable Work Authorization (RWA) may be required to provide for as yet unidentified elements of each of these programs to be implemented at this port.

PRIOR AUTHORITY AND FUNDING

The House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure authorized \$1,760,000 for site acquisition and design on July 21, 2004.

The Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works authorized \$1,760,000 for site acquisition and design on November 17, 2004.

The House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure authorized \$17,600,000 for additional site acquisition and additional design on September 20, 2006.

The Senate Committee for Environment and Public Works authorized additional site acquisition and additional design on September 27, 2006.

Through Public Law 108-447, Congress appropriated \$1,760,000 for site acquisition and design in FY 05 on December 8, 2004.

Through Public Law 110-161, Congress appropriated \$17,160,000 for additional site acquisition and design on December 26, 2007.

Through Public Law 111-5, American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, GSA's Spending Plan included \$750,000 for additional design.

	Schedule	Start	End
Design		FY2008	FY2010
Construction		FY2010	FY2012

OVERVIEW OF PROJECT

This project will provide for the improvement and expansion to this POE on approximately 13.32 acres of land. GSA owns approximately .87 acres and will purchase an additional 12.45 acres. The scope of the project includes a total replacement of the existing original 6,000 gsf building built in 1959 with a new, multiple building facility totaling 28,756 gsf. The planned expansion includes: a 10,423 gsf main administration building; 1,275 gsf for 2 non-commercial inspection lanes and an enclosed secondary inspection bay; a 146 gsf outbound inspection booth; 12,753 gsf of commercial inspection offices, dock, cargo facility, inspection booth,

a non-intrusive inspection (NII) facility; a 1,894 pedestrian processing facility; and 2,265 gsf of indoor parking.

TENANT AGENCIES

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)—Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)—Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and GSA.

LOCATION

The Madawaska land POE is located in northern Maine in Aroostook County, at 2 Bridge Street, at the international border between the United States and Canada separating the State of Maine and the Province of New Brunswick, and adjacent to the Canadian town of Edmundston.

JUSTIFICATION

The existing site at Madawaska is very small, situated on less than one acre of land and is geographically constrained by the St. Johns River, Nexfor Fraser Papers and the Montreal Maine & Atlantic Railroad. The planned addition of radiation portal monitors and other on-site inspection equipment will only exacerbate the situation as the existing site lacks sufficient staging and queuing areas. In addition, site parking and vehicle maneuvering areas are inadequate, the commercial truck traffic pattern, and visitor and employee parking are not clear and well defined. Existing site constraints imposed by the railroad and paper company, require that an elevated roadway be constructed to allow for a full inspection operation by CBP.

Madawaska is New England's third busiest port in automobile traffic and sixth busiest in truck traffic. On-site staffing has increased substantially since September 11, 2001, resulting in the need for additional space. The existing facility lacks sufficient office and storage space, as well as a secure area to perform standard interview and search procedures. There is no commercial secondary inspection area to perform a proper secondary inspection, which at times involves unloading a typical tractor-trailer. As a result, secondary truck inspections are done at roadside. This effort often causes traffic congestion that backs up onto the bridge.

SUMMARY OF ENERGY COMPLIANCE

This project is designed to conform with the requirements of the Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service and to earn Leadership in Energy and Environment Design (LEED) certification. It will also meet Congressionally-required energy efficiency and performance requirements in effect during design. GSA will encourage exploration of opportunities to gain increased energy efficiency above the measures achieved in the design.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

GSA owns and maintains the existing facilities at this port of entry; thus no alternative other than Federal construction was considered.

RECOMMENDATION

Construction.

CERTIFICATION OF NEED

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on June 11, 2009.

Recommended:— — Acting Commissioner, Public Buildings Service.

Approved: Paul F. Prouty, Acting Administrator, General Services Administration.

Housing Plan
 US Land : of Entry
 PME-F MW10 2

Locations	Current						Proposed							
	Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)		RSF		Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)		RSF			
	Office	Total	Office	Storage	Special	Total	Office	Storage	Special	Total	Office	Storage	Special	Total
Madawaska LPOE														
DHS - Customs and Border Protection	9	9	4,144	1,082	0	5,226	7,348	29	20,309	3,791	2,447	26,547	26,547	
GSA - PBS	1	1	165	505	0	670	942	1	519	453	0	972	972	
HHS - Food and Drug Administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	64	453	720	1,237	1,237	
Total:	10	10	4,309	1,587	0	5,896	8,290	31	20,892	4,697	3,167	28,756	28,756	

Special Space	
Laboratory	720
Holding Cell	469
Restroom	361
Physical Fitness	768
Conference	599
Food Service	250
Total:	3,167

CONSTRUCTION—U.S. LAND PORT OF ENTRY—
TORNILLO-GUADALUPE—EL PASO COUNTY,
TX—PTX-BSC-TG10

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for the construction of a new port of entry at Fabens-Casita in El Paso County, TX, at additional design costs of \$3,800,000, management and inspections costs of \$6,381,000 and estimated construction costs of \$81,384,000, for a combined cost of \$91,565,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Provided, that, to the maximum extent practicable and considering life-cycle costs appropriate for the geographic area, the General Services Administration (GSA) shall use energy efficient and renewable energy systems, including photovoltaic systems, in carrying out the project.

Provided further, that within 180 days of approval of this resolution, GSA shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the U.S. Senate a report on the planned use of energy efficient and renewable energy systems, including photovoltaic systems, for such project and if such systems are not used for the project, the specific rationale for GSA's decision.

Provided further, that beginning on the date of approval of this resolution, GSA shall, to the maximum extent practicable and considering life-cycle costs appropriate for the geographic area, use energy efficient and renewable energy systems, including photovoltaic systems, in carrying out alteration, design, or construction projects.

Provided further, that beginning on the date of approval of this resolution, each alteration, design, or construction prospectus submitted by GSA shall include an estimate of the future energy performance of the building and specific description of the use of energy efficient and renewable energy systems, including photovoltaic systems, in carrying out the project.

DESCRIPTION

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes the construction of new port of entry (POE) facilities to replace the existing POE at Fabens-Casita in El Paso County, TX. The proposed facility will be known as the Tornillo-Guadalupe POE.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Site Information:	
Government-owned	6.3 acres
To be acquired	1109 acres
Building Area:	
Building (including canopies)	86,596 gsf
Building (excluding canopies)	74,596 gsf
Number of outside parking spaces:	160
Cost Information	
Site Development Cost ²	\$63,512,000
Building Costs (includes inspection canopies) (\$206/gsf)	\$17,872,000

¹ Acreage is to be donated to GSA by El Paso County, TX.

² Site development costs include grading, utilities, paving and traffic control, drainage ponds and culverts (including piping and structures), lighting, and fencing.

PROJECT BUDGET

Design and Review (FY 2008)	\$4,290,000
Additional Design	3,800,000
Management & Inspection (M&I)	6,381,000

Estimated Construction Cost (ECC)	81,384,000
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Estimated Total Project Cost	\$95,855,000
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*Tenant agencies may fund an additional amount for emerging technologies and alterations above the standard normally provided by the GSA.

Authorization Requested (Additional Design, ECC, M&I) \$91,565,000.*

GSA has worked closely with DHS program offices responsible for developing and implementing security technology at the Land Ports of Entry (LPOE's). These programs include United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology (US-VISIT), Radiation Portal Monitors (RPM's) and Advanced Spectroscopic Portal (ASPs) monitors, Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI) and Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII). This prospectus contains the funding of infrastructure requirements for each program known at the time of prospectus development since these programs are at various stages of development and implementation. Additional funding by a Reimbursable Work Authorization (RWA) may be required to provide for as yet unidentified elements of each of these programs to be implemented at this port.

PRIOR AUTHORITY AND FUNDING

The House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure authorized \$4,290,000 for design on May 23, 2007.

The Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works authorized \$4,290,000 for design on September 20, 2007.

Through Public Law 110-161, Congress appropriated \$4,290,000 for design on December 26, 2007.

	Schedule	Start	End
Design		FY2008	FY2010
Construction		FY2010	FY2013

PROJECT OVERVIEW

The GSA proposes construction of the Tornillo-Guadalupe POE to support a new international bridge crossing for which the County of El Paso, TX, obtained a Presidential Permit on March 31, 2005. The County of El Paso will construct the bridge structure, while GSA proposes to construct the POE facilities. The proposed POE will include sufficient infrastructure and facilities to support present and future demand by privately owned vehicles (POV), pedestrian and commercial traffic, both northbound and southbound. Facilities to process POV, bus, and pedestrian traffic and inspections are to include: main administration building, headhouse, four primary POV and eight secondary inspection stations, a screened "hard secondary" area, bus disembark and reload areas, parking for staff, service and visitors, secondary inspection canopy, POV return lanes to Mexico, requisite Non-Invasive Inspection (NII) systems (VACIS II, radiation portal monitors (RPM) and license plate readers (LPR), etc.), seizure vehicle parking area, a booth for outlease to the Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission, and a pedestrian parkway.

Facilities to support commercial traffic and inspections include: a commercial building, ten covered commercial docks, two primary inspection booths with a canopy and bypass lane, NII systems, hazardous materials containment area, exit booth, bulk cargo bin, Agriculture Quarantine Inspection (AQI), and narcotics storage. The facility will also provide an incinerator, kennel facilities, heliport, and communication tower. Additionally, inspection facilities for the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) will be provided. The site will

be fully secured by perimeter fencing and electronic surveillance. The existing Fabens POE will be demolished and the property will be integrated into the new proposed site at the location of the new bridge. Per the Presidential Permit, the County of El Paso will be responsible for demolition of the existing Fabens-Caseta bridge once the new bridge and POE facilities are complete.

The gross square footage requirement has increased by 8,451 square feet from the 78,145 square feet authorized for design in Prospectus PTX-BSD-TG08. The scope increase and need for additional design funding have resulted from additional requirements identified for NII systems, bird holding, security requirements, energy efficiency, and additional paving.

TENANT AGENCIES

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)-Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Department of Transportation (DOT)-Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA), Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission (TABC), and GSA.

LOCATION

The proposed location is approximately one-third mile northwest of the existing Fabens POE in El Paso County, TX.

JUSTIFICATION

The County of El Paso and its counterpart in Mexico are attempting to provide border residents with economic development opportunities and relief from the traffic backups at the congested POEs in downtown El Paso. A new facility has been determined to be needed in this area, primarily due to the processing constraints at the Fabens POE and the structural issues of the existing bridge. The proposed POE at Tornillo-Guadalupe will replace the existing port, which subsequently, will be demolished.

The existing Fabens-Caseta Bridge was constructed in 1938 and is not structurally sound enough to allow commercial vehicle crossings. The bridge is only 16 feet wide with a maximum permissible load level of 12 tons, cannot accommodate today's standard 15 to 20 tons, thereby limiting the Fabens port to processing only pedestrian and POV traffic. The existing facility is comprised of modular buildings which have reached full capacity and are unable to adequately support the needs of CBP. The Fabens modular buildings' lack of adequate space has hindered the ability of CBP to process, interview, segregate, and detain visitors to the U.S. Inefficiencies of the current facility include a domestic water system which requires water to be hauled from the nearby community. Water is only used for restrooms and hose bibs and bottled water is provided for employees to drink. Furthermore, the water system is not sufficient to provide fire-fighting capability even though the buildings have fire sprinklers. The existing septic system is not designed for the number of employees at the facility. Also, the main building does not have a public restroom.

The existing site has little utility infrastructure beyond single phase electrical power and copper telecommunications lines. The new facilities will require water, wastewater services, upgraded power, fiber optics, and natural gas. El Paso County, as part of the Presidential Permit application, has made the commitment to bring all necessary utility service to the edge of the property.

SUMMARY OF ENERGY COMPLIANCE

This project is designed to conform with the requirements of the Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service and to earn Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification. It will also meet Congressionally-required energy efficiency and performance requirements in effect during design. GSA will encourage exploration

of opportunities to gain increased energy efficiency above the measures achieved in the design.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

GSA owns and maintains the existing facilities at this port of entry; thus no alter-

native other than Federal construction was considered.

RECOMMENDATION
Additional design and construction.

CERTIFICATION OF NEED

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on June 11, 2009.

Recommended — — —, Acting Commissioner, Public Buildings Service.

Approved Paul F. Prouty, Acting Administrator, General Services Administration.

Locations	Current*				Proposed								
	Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)		Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)		RSF				
	Office	Total	Office	Special	Office	Total	Office	Special					
New LPOE - Tornillo-Guadalupe													
DHS - CBP	24	24	2,750	0	8,024	10,774	10,774	122	122	303	54,178	64,094	67,237
DOT - Federal Motor Carrier Safety	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	1,366	7,982	8,219
GSA - PBS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	100	900	1,150
Outlease - TABC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1,520	1,550
Total	24	24	2,750	0	8,024	10,774	10,774	129	129	303	11,079	63,214	74,596

* Current section depicts space at existing Fabens-Casita POE. The new Tornillo-Guadalupe facility will replace the facilities at Fabens Casita.

Special Space	
Laboratory	420
Holding Cell	790
Restroom	2,250
Physical Fitness	560
Conference	200
ADP	810
Food Service	578
Bird Holding	125
Vaults	315
Processing Area	1,000
Lockers	780
Secured Storage	300
Control Booth	704
Kennels	1,678
Dock	10,080
Inspection Canopy	40,784
Secured Room	900
Mail Rooms	40
GSA Shop	900
Total:	63,214

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 motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

- H.R. 905, by the yeas and nays;
- H. Res. 16, by the yeas and nays;
- Motion to Instruct on H.R. 2997, by the yeas and nays.

Votes on H.R. 2442, H.R. 1771, and H.R. 1053 will be taken later this week.

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

THUNDER BAY NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY AND UNDERWATER PRESERVE BOUNDARY MODIFICATION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 905, 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 gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 905, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 286, nays 107, not voting 39, as follows:

[Roll No. 740]

YEAS—286

Ackerman	Chandler	Farr
Aderholt	Childers	Fattah
Adler (NJ)	Chu	Finer
Andrews	Clarke	Forbes
Arcuri	Clay	Fortenberry
Austria	Cleaver	Foster
Bachus	Clyburn	Frank (MA)
Baird	Cohen	Frelinghuysen
Baldwin	Connolly (VA)	Fudge
Barrow	Cooper	Giffords
Bean	Costa	Gonzalez
Becerra	Costello	Gordon (TN)
Berkley	Courtney	Granger
Berman	Crenshaw	Green, Al
Berry	Crowley	Green, Gene
Biggert	Cuellar	Griffith
Bilirakis	Cummings	Grijalva
Bishop (GA)	Dahlkemper	Guthrie
Bishop (NY)	Davis (AL)	Gutierrez
Blumenauer	Davis (CA)	Hall (NY)
Boccieri	Davis (TN)	Halvorson
Bono Mack	DeFazio	Hare
Boren	DeGette	Hastings (FL)
Boswell	Delahunt	Heinrich
Boucher	DeLauro	Herseth Sandlin
Boyd	Dent	Higgins
Brady (PA)	Diaz-Balart, L.	Hill
Braley (IA)	Diaz-Balart, M.	Himes
Brown, Corrine	Dicks	Hinchee
Brown-Waite,	Dingell	Hinojosa
Ginny	Doggett	Hirono
Buchanan	Donnelly (IN)	Hodes
Camp	Doyle	Hoekstra
Cao	Driehaus	Holden
Capito	Edwards (MD)	Holt
Capps	Edwards (TX)	Honda
Cardoza	Ehlers	Hoyer
Carnahan	Ellison	Inglis
Carney	Ellsworth	Inlee
Carson (IN)	Eshoo	Jackson (IL)
Castor (FL)	Etheridge	Jenkins

Johnson (GA)	Miller (MI)	Sánchez, Linda
Johnson (IL)	Miller (NC)	T.
Johnson, E. B.	Minnick	Sanchez, Loretta
Jones	Mitchell	Schakowsky
Kagen	Mollohan	Schauer
Kanjorski	Moore (KS)	Schiff
Kaptur	Moore (WI)	Schrader
Kennedy	Murphy (CT)	Schwartz
Kildee	Murphy (NY)	Scott (GA)
Kilpatrick (MI)	Murphy, Patrick	Scott (VA)
Kilroy	Murphy, Tim	Sensenbrenner
Kind	Murtha	Serrano
Kirk	Nadler (NY)	Sessions
Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Napolitano	Shea-Porter
Kissell	Neal (MA)	Sherman
Klein (FL)	Nye	Shuler
Kline (MN)	Oberstar	Shuster
Kosmas	Obey	Skelton
Kratovil	Olson	Slaughter
Kucinich	Oliver	Smith (NJ)
Lance	Pallone	Smith (TX)
Langevin	Pascrell	Snyder
Larsen (WA)	Pastor (AZ)	Souder
Larson (CT)	Paulsen	Space
LaTourette	Payne	Speier
Lee (CA)	Perlmutter	Spratt
Levin	Perriello	Stark
Lewis (GA)	Peters	Stupak
Lipinski	Peterson	Tanner
LoBiondo	Petri	Taylor
Loebsack	Pingree (ME)	Terry
Lofgren, Zoe	Platts	Thompson (CA)
Lowey	Polis (CO)	Thompson (MS)
Luján	Pomeroy	Tierney
Lynch	Price (GA)	Titus
Maffei	Price (NC)	Tonko
Markey (CO)	Putnam	Towns
Markey (MA)	Quigley	Tsongas
Marshall	Rahall	Turner
Massa	Rangel	Upton
Matheson	Reichert	Van Hollen
Matsui	Reyes	Velázquez
McCarthy (NY)	Rodriguez	Visclosky
McCaul	Rogers (KY)	Walz
McCotter	Rogers (MI)	Waters
McDermott	Rooney	Watson
McGovern	Ros-Lehtinen	Watt
McIntyre	Ross	Waxman
McMahon	Rothman (NJ)	Weiner
McNerney	Roybal-Allard	Welch
Meek (FL)	Ruppersberger	Wilson (OH)
Meeks (NY)	Rush	Wittman
Melancon	Ryan (OH)	Woolsey
Mica	Ryan (WI)	Wu
Michaud	Salazar	Yarmuth

NAYS—107

Akin	Fallin	McCarthy (CA)
Alexander	Flake	McClintock
Altmire	Fleming	McHenry
Bachmann	Foxx	McKeon
Bartlett	Franks (AZ)	McMorris
Barton (TX)	Gallely	Rodgers
Bilbray	Garrett (NJ)	Miller (FL)
Bishop (UT)	Gingrey (GA)	Miller, Gary
Blackburn	Goodlatte	Moran (KS)
Blunt	Graves	Myrick
Bonner	Hall (TX)	Nunes
Boozman	Harper	Pitts
Boustany	Hastings (WA)	Poe (TX)
Brady (TX)	Heller	Posey
Bright	Hensarling	Rehberg
Broun (GA)	Herger	Roe (TN)
Brown (SC)	Hunter	Rogers (AL)
Burgess	Issa	Roskam
Burton (IN)	Johnson, Sam	Scalise
Buyer	Jordan (OH)	Schmidt
Calvert	King (IA)	Schock
Campbell	King (NY)	Shadegg
Cantor	Kingston	Shimkus
Carter	Lamborn	Simpson
Cassidy	Latham	Adler (NJ)
Castle	Latta	Akin
Chaffetz	Lee (NY)	Alexander
Coble	Lewis (CA)	Altmire
Coffman (CO)	Linder	Andrews
Cole	Lucas	Arcuri
Conaway	Luetkemeyer	Austria
Culberson	Lummis	Bachmann
Davis (KY)	Lungren, Daniel	Bachus
Deal (GA)	E.	Baird
Dreier	Mack	Baldwin
Duncan	Manzullo	Barrow
Emerson	Marchant	Bartlett

NOT VOTING—39

Abercrombie	Boehner	Conyers
Baca	Butterfield	Davis (IL)
Barrett (SC)	Capuano	Engel

Gerlach	Neugebauer	Smith (WA)
Gohmert	Ortiz	Sutton
Grayson	Paul	Teague
Harman	Pence	Tiberi
Israel	Radanovich	Wamp
Jackson-Lee	Richardson	Wasserman
(TX)	Rohrabacher	Schultz
Maloney	Royce	Wexler
McCollum	Sarbanes	Whitfield
Miller, George	Sestak	Young (FL)
Moran (VA)	Sires	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1855

Mrs. EMERSON and Messrs. REHBERG, CULBERSON, MACK, STEARNS and McKEON changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mrs. BONO MACK and Mr. INGLIS changed their 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.

Stated for:

Mr. GRAYSON. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 740, H.R. 905, I missed this vote because of a delayed flight, and heavy traffic on the 14th Street Bridge. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea.”

Stated against:

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 740 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay.”

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE AWARENESS MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 16, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 16.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 394, nays 1, not voting 37, as follows:

[Roll No. 741]

YEAS—394

Ackerman	Berman	Boustany
Aderholt	Berry	Boyd
Adler (NJ)	Biggert	Brady (PA)
Akin	Bilbray	Brady (TX)
Alexander	Bilirakis	Brady (IA)
Altmire	Bishop (GA)	Bright
Andrews	Bishop (NY)	Brown (GA)
Arcuri	Bishop (UT)	Brown (SC)
Austria	Blackburn	Brown, Corrine
Bachmann	Blumenauer	Brown-Waite,
Bachus	Blunt	Ginny
Baird	Boccieri	Buchanan
Baldwin	Boehner	Burgess
Barrow	Bonner	Burton (IN)
Bartlett	Bono Mack	Buyer
Barton (TX)	Boozman	Calvert
Bean	Boren	Camp
Becerra	Boswell	Campbell
Berkley	Boucher	Cao

Capito Heller
 Capps Hensarling
 Cardoza Herger
 Carnahan Herseht Sandlin
 Carney Higgins
 Carson (IN) Hill
 Carter Himes
 Cassidy Hinchey
 Castle Hinojosa
 Castor (FL) Hirono
 Chaffetz Hodes
 Chandler Hoekstra
 Childers Holden
 Chu Holt
 Clarke Honda
 Clay Hoyer
 Cleaver Hunter
 Clyburn Inglis
 Coble Inslee
 Coffman (CO) Issa
 Cohen Jackson (IL)
 Cole Jenkins
 Conaway Johnson (GA)
 Connolly (VA) Johnson (IL)
 Cooper Johnson, E. B.
 Costa Johnson, Sam
 Costello Jones
 Courtney Jordan (OH)
 Crenshaw Kagen
 Crowley Kanjorski
 Cuellar Kaptur
 Culberson Kennedy
 Cummings Kildee
 Dahlkemper Kilpatrick (MI)
 Davis (AL) Kilroy
 Davis (CA) Kind
 Davis (KY) King (IA)
 Davis (TN) King (NY)
 Deal (GA) Kingston
 DeGette Kirk
 Delahunt Kirkpatrick (AZ)
 DeLauro Kissell
 Dent Klein (FL)
 Diaz-Balart, L. Kline (MN)
 Diaz-Balart, M. Kosmas
 Dicks Kratochvil
 Dingell Kucinich
 Doggett Lamborn
 Donnelly (IN) Lance
 Doyle Langevin
 Dreier Larsen (WA)
 Driehaus Larson (CT)
 Duncan Latham
 Edwards (MD) LaTourette
 Edwards (TX) Latta
 Ehlers Lee (CA)
 Ellison Lee (NY)
 Ellsworth Levin
 Emerson Lewis (CA)
 Eshoo Lewis (GA)
 Etheridge Linder
 Fallin Lipinski
 Farr LoBiondo
 Fattah Loeb sack
 Filner Lofgren, Zoe
 Flake Lowey
 Fleming Lucas
 Forbes Luetkemeyer
 Fortenberry Luján
 Foster Lummis
 Foxx Lungren, Daniel
 Frank (MA) E.
 Franks (AZ) Lynch
 Frelinghuysen Mack
 Fudge Maffei
 Gallegly Manzullo
 Garrett (NJ) Marchant
 Giffords Markey (CO)
 Gingrey (GA) Markey (MA)
 Gonzalez Marshall
 Goodlatte Massa
 Gordon (TN) Matheson
 Granger Matsui
 Graves McCarthy (CA)
 Grayson McCarthy (NY)
 Green, Al McCaul
 Green, Gene McClintock
 Griffith McCotter
 Grijalva McDermott
 Guthrie McGovern
 Gutierrez McHenry
 Hall (NY) McIntyre
 Hall (TX) McKeon
 Halvorson McMahan
 Hare McMorris
 Harper Rodgers
 Hastings (FL) Mc Nerney
 Hastings (WA) Meek (FL)
 Heinrich Meeks (NY)

Melancon Smith (WA)
 Mica Snyder
 Michaud Souder
 Miller (FL) Space
 Miller (MI) Speier
 Miller (NC) Spratt
 Miller, Gary Stearns
 Minnick Stupak
 Mitchell Sullivan
 Mollohan Tanner
 Moore (KS) Taylor
 Moore (WI) Terry
 Moran (KS) Thompson (CA)
 Murphy (CT) Thompson (MS)
 Murphy (NY) Thompson (PA)

Thornberry Waters
 Tiahrt Watson
 Tiberi Watt
 Tierney Waxman
 Titus Weiner
 Tonko Welch
 Towns Westmoreland
 Tsongas Wilson (OH)
 Turner Wilson (SC)
 Upton Wittman
 Van Hollen Wolf
 Velázquez Woolsey
 Visclosky Wu
 Walden Young (AK)
 Walz

NAYS—1

NOT VOTING—37

Abercrombie Israel
 Baca Jackson-Lee
 Barrett (SC) (TX)
 Butterfield Maloney
 Cantor McColium
 Capuano Miller, George
 Conyers Moran (VA)
 Davis (IL) Neugebauer
 DeFazio Paul
 Engel Pence
 Gerlach Radanovich
 Gohmert Rogers (AL)
 Harman Rohrabacher

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
 The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1902

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES ON H.R. 2997, AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2010

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to instruct on H.R. 2997 offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. KINGSTON) on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the motion.

The Clerk redesignated the motion.

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

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 359, nays 41, not voting 32, as follows:

[Roll No. 742]

YEAS—359

Ackerman Bean
 Aderholt Berkeley
 Adler (NJ) Berman
 Akin Biggart
 Alexander Bilbray
 Altmire Bilirakis
 Andrews Bishop (GA)
 Arcuri Bishop (NY)
 Austria Bishop (UT)
 Bachmann Blackburn
 Bachus Blumentauer
 Baird Blunt
 Baldwin Bocciari
 Barrow Boehner
 Bartlett Bonner
 Barton (TX) Bono Mack

Burgess Hastings (WA)
 Burton (IN) Heinrich
 Buyer Heller
 Calvert Hensarling
 Camp Herger
 Campbell Herseht Sandlin
 Cantor Nadler (NY)
 Cao Himes
 Capito Hinchey
 Capps Hinojosa
 Cardoza Hodes
 Carnahan Hoekstra
 Carney Holden
 Carson (IN) Holt
 Carter Hunter
 Cassidy Inglis
 Castle Inslee
 Castor (FL) Issa
 Chaffetz Jackson (IL)
 Chandler Jenkins
 Childers Johnson (GA)
 Chu Johnson (IL)
 Clay Johnson, Sam
 Cleaver Jones
 Coble Jordan (OH)
 Coffman (CO) Kagen
 Cohen Kanjorski
 Cole Kaptur
 Conaway Kildee
 Connolly (VA) Kilroy
 Cooper Kind
 Costa King (IA)
 Costello King (NY)
 Courtney Kingston
 Crenshaw Kirk
 Crowley Kirkpatrick (AZ)
 Cuellar Kissell
 Culberson Klein (FL)
 Cummings Kline (MN)
 Dahlkemper Kosmas
 Davis (AL) Kratochvil
 Davis (CA) Kucinich
 Davis (KY) Lamborn
 Davis (TN) Lance
 Deal (GA) Langevin
 DeFazio Larsen (WA)
 DeGette Latham
 Dent LaTourette
 Diaz-Balart, L. Latta
 Diaz-Balart, M. Lee (NY)
 Dicks Levin
 Dingell Lewis (CA)
 Doggett Lewis (GA)
 Donnelly (IN) Linder
 Doyle Lipinski
 Dreier LoBiondo
 Driehaus Loeb sack
 Duncan Lowey
 Edwards (MD) Lucas
 Edwards (TX) Luetkemeyer
 Ehlers Lummis
 Ellison Lungren, Daniel
 Ellsworth E.
 Emerson Lynch
 Engel Mack
 Eshoo Maffei
 Etheridge Manzullo
 Fallin Marchant
 Fattah Markey (CO)
 Filner Marshall
 Flake Massa
 Fleming Matheson
 Forbes McCarthy (CA)
 Fortenberry McCarthy (NY)
 Foster McCaul
 Foxx McClintock
 Franks (AZ) McCollum
 Frelinghuysen McCotter
 Gallegly McHenry
 Garrett (NJ) McIntyre
 Giffords McKeon
 Gingrey (GA) McMahan
 Gonzalez McMorris
 Goodlatte Rodgers
 Gordon (TN) Mc Nerney
 Granger Meek (FL)
 Graves Meeks (NY)
 Grayson Melancon
 Green, Al Mica
 Green, Gene Michaud
 Griffith Miller (FL)
 Guthrie Miller (MI)
 Gutierrez Miller (NC)
 Hall (NY) Miller, Gary
 Hall (TX) Minnick
 Halvorson Mitchell
 Hare Mollohan
 Harper Moore (KS)
 Hastings (FL) Moran (KS)

Murphy (CT) Murphy (NY)
 Murphy, Patrick
 Murphy, Tim
 Murtha
 Myrick
 Nadler (NY)
 Neal (MA)
 Nunes
 Nye
 Oberstar
 Olson
 Ortiz
 Pallone
 Pascrell
 Pascrell
 Paulsen
 Perlmutter
 Perriello
 Peters
 Peterson
 Petri
 Pingree (ME)
 Pitts
 Platts
 Poe (TX)
 Polis (CO)
 Pomeroy
 Posey
 Price (GA)
 Putnam
 Quigley
 Rahall
 Rangel
 Rehberg
 Reichert
 Reyes
 Richardson
 Rodriguez
 Roe (TN)
 Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY)
 Rogers (MI)
 Rooney
 Ros-Lehtinen
 Roskam
 Ross
 Rothman (NJ)
 Royce
 Ruppersberger
 Rush
 Ryan (OH)
 Ryan (WI)
 Salazar
 Sanchez, Loretta
 Sarbanes
 Schauer
 Schiff
 Schmidt
 Schock
 Schrader
 Schwartz
 Scott (GA)
 Scott (VA)
 Sensenbrenner
 Sessions
 Serrano
 Sessions
 Shadegg
 Shea-Porter
 Sherman
 Shimkus
 Shuler
 Shuster
 Simpson
 Slaughter
 Smith (NE)
 Smith (NJ)
 Smith (TX)
 Smith (WA)
 Snyder
 Souder
 Space
 Spratt
 Stark
 Stearns
 Stupak
 Sullivan
 Tanner
 Terry
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Thompson (PA)
 Thornberry
 Tiahrt
 Tiberi
 Titus
 Tonko
 Towns
 Turner

Upton	Weiner	Wolf
Van Hollen	Welch	Woolsey
Walden	Westmoreland	Wu
Walz	Wilson (OH)	Yarmuth
Watt	Wilson (SC)	Young (AK)
Waxman	Wittman	

NAYS—41

Becerra	Kennedy	Pastor (AZ)
Berry	Kilpatrick (MI)	Payne
Clarke	Larson (CT)	Price (NC)
Clyburn	Lee (CA)	Roybal-Allard
Delahunt	Lofgren, Zoe	Sánchez, Linda
DeLauro	Luján	T.
Farr	Markey (MA)	Schakowsky
Frank (MA)	Matsui	Skelton
Fudge	McDermott	Speier
Grijalva	McGovern	Tsongas
Hirono	Moore (WI)	Velázquez
Honda	Napolitano	Visclosky
Hoyer	Obey	Waters
Johnson, E. B.	Oliver	Watson

NOT VOTING—32

Abercrombie	Jackson-Lee	Sutton
Baca	(TX)	Taylor
Barrett (SC)	Maloney	Teague
Butterfield	Miller, George	Tierney
Capuano	Moran (VA)	Wamp
Conyers	Neugebauer	Wasserman
Davis (IL)	Paul	Schultz
Gerlach	Pence	Wexler
Gohmert	Radanovich	Whitfield
Harman	Rohrabacher	Young (FL)
Higgins	Sestak	
Israel	Sires	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1909

Mr. DELAHUNT changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. SCHRADER changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the motion to instruct was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Chair appoints the following conferees: Ms. DELAURO, Messrs. FARR, BOYD, BISHOP of Georgia, DAVIS of Tennessee, Ms. KAPTUR, Messrs. HINCHEY, JACKSON of Illinois, OBEY, KINGSTON, LATHAM, Mrs. EMERSON, Messrs. ALEXANDER and LEWIS of California.

There was no objection.

NO TROOP ESCALATION IN AFGHANISTAN

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, President Obama will soon decide whether to significantly escalate the number of U.S. troops deployed to Afghanistan. I urge him to exercise extreme caution and not increase America's military footprint in Afghanistan.

I was in Afghanistan right after the elections. Everyone admits there was massive fraud and that corruption is widespread in the government. Do we really expect to achieve long-term sustainable development in Afghanistan when the people have no confidence in

their leaders? Can we develop and train a credible Afghanistan security force when many of its leaders are allied with warlords and drug lords?

Last Friday, 57 bipartisan Members of Congress sent a letter to the President asking him not to increase the number of U.S. combat troops in Afghanistan in the absence of a well-defined military exit strategy. If we're going to send our men and women to fight and die in Afghanistan for a corrupt and fraudulent government, then at least tell us when they will be able to come home.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, DC, September 25, 2009.

Hon. BARACK OBAMA,

President of the United States, The White House, Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: As you consider the latest assessment of U.S. military engagement in Afghanistan by General Stanley A. McChrystal, we urge you to reject any recommendation to increase the number of combat troops there, particularly in the absence of a well-defined military exit strategy.

We have enormous confidence in the ability of the U.S. military, but we question the effectiveness of committing our troops to a prolonged counterinsurgency war that could last ten years or more, involve hundreds of thousands of troops, and impose huge financial costs on taxpayers already saddled with trillions of dollars of government debt.

According to General Charles Krulak (retired), the 31st Commandant of the Marine Corps, the current strategy of protecting the people of Afghanistan with U.S. forces would require an escalation of several hundred thousand additional troops. He warns that our military has already been overburdened: “Not only are our troops being run ragged but, equally important and totally off most people's radar screens, our equipment is being run ragged.” It is unlikely that our NATO allies will be able to sustain the political support necessary for continuing such a mission placing even more of a burden on American forces and the American people.

2009 is already the deadliest year for U.S. forces since the war began eight years ago. Fifty-one of the seven hundred and thirty-eight U.S. soldiers who have lost their lives in Afghanistan were killed last month alone.

The national Afghanistan election that U.S. Ambassador Karl Eikenberry hoped would lead to a “renewal of trust of the Afghan people for their government” was a disaster and will almost certainly have the opposite effect. The official Electoral Complaints Commission in Afghanistan has announced that is has found “clear and convincing evidence of fraud.” A government already mired in allegations of widespread fraud and incompetence is now facing serious charges and compelling evidence that it has attempted to steal the national election.

A February 2009 ABC/BBC/ARD poll found that only 18 percent of Afghans support increasing the number of U.S. troops in their country. This should come as no surprise. Historically, Afghans have always forcefully resisted the presence of foreign military forces, be they British, Soviet or American. The presence of our forces strengthens the hand of Taliban recruiters. Indeed, an independent analysis early this year by the Carnegie Institute concluded that the presence of foreign troops is probably the single most important factor in the resurgence of the Taliban.

We support your administration's declared goals of defeating Al Qaeda and reducing the

global terrorist threat. But, we believe that adding even more U.S. troops to the military escalation that your administration ordered in March would be counterproductive. We urge you to consider and pursue the full range of alternative options including applying the lessons of the Cold War where we isolate and contain those who pose a threat to our national security.

Mr. President, the last thing that our nation needs as it struggles with the pain of a severe economic crisis and a mountain of debt is another military quagmire. We believe that this is why recent polls consistently show that a majority of Americans are opposed to a military escalation in Afghanistan. We urge you to reject any recommendation for a further escalation of U.S. military forces there.

Sincerely,

James P. McGovern, Walter Jones, Ron Paul, Ed Whitfield, Neil Abercrombie, Jim McDermott, Pete Stark, Bruce Braley, Phil Hare, Raúl Grijalva, Lynn Woolsey, Lloyd Doggett, Bob Filner, John Olver, José Serrano, Barbara Lee, Jerry Costello, Ben Ray Lujan, Alan Grayson, Peter Welch.

Kurt Schrader, Tammy Baldwin, Ed Pastor, Yvette Clarke, Sheila Jackson Lee, John Lewis, Carolyn B. Maloney, Richard Neal, Diane Watson, John Conyers, Jr., Dennis Kucinich, Tim Johnson (IL), Steve Cohen, Keith Ellison, Donna Edwards, Laura Richardson, Michael Honda, Jan Schakowsky, Daniel Maffei, Steve Kagen.

Michael Capuano, Sam Farr, Chellie Pingree, Luis Guterrez, Maurice Hinchey, Maxine Waters, Mazie Hirono, Jared Polis, Roscoe Bartlett, John J. Duncan, Jr., Dana Rohrabacher, Mike Michaud, Earl Blumenauer, Rush Holt, Mike Quigley, Peter DeFazio, Jerrold Nadler.

MIAMI-DADE HEART ASSOCIATION LEADS THE WAY IN NATIONWIDE HEART WALK

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

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Speaker, the Miami-Dade Heart Association will hold its Miami-Dade Start! Heart Walk this Saturday, October 2, at the beautiful Tropical Park. Miami's walk is just one of nearly 400 similar events across our great country that will help the tremendous lifesaving activities of the American Heart Association. This major undertaking is designed to promote physical activity and heart-healthy living in a fun-loving atmosphere for the whole family. More than 1 million walkers from around the Nation are expected to participate in this massive effort to help those afflicted by the Nation's number one and the Nation's number three killers, heart disease and stroke.

The main reason behind the walk is to raise awareness that physical inactivity significantly increases the risk of heart disease and stroke. Seventy percent of Americans don't get enough exercise; and as a result, our waistbands have expanded and so have the number of preventable illnesses and health care costs.

Madam Speaker, both locally and nationally, the Heart Association is

showing the way to help improve our Nation's health care through this momentous endeavor. Let's all start walking this Saturday.

WALSH UNIVERSITY 50TH
ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

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

Mr. BOCCIERI. Madam Speaker, this academic year represents a most momentous occasion for the 16th Congressional District of Ohio. We celebrate the 50th anniversary of the founding of Walsh University. On November 17, 1960, the six founding brothers of Walsh University brought their dream to life when Walsh College enrolled 67 male students united under the mission of creating leaders in public service and educating the working class.

Walsh's 50-year history is full of many highlights, but some stand out from the rest. In 1967 Walsh opened its doors to women and officially became coed. In 1981, Walsh established its first graduate program, offering a master of arts in counseling. In 1993, Walsh College became Walsh University, paving the way for further growth and expansion. Under the leadership of President Richard Jusseume, the university has experienced unprecedented growth not only in enrollment but also in physical growth with the addition of several academic buildings, residence halls and athletic facilities.

Today, Walsh University offers more than 50 majors, six graduate programs, a doctorate program in physical therapy, and boasts four campuses throughout northeast Ohio, one just outside of Rome, Italy, and welcomes more than 3,000 students to our great district. We can only imagine what the next 50 years will bring, but I am certain a bright future lies ahead for Walsh University.

□ 1915

NATIONAL OVARIAN CANCER
AWARENESS MONTH

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

Mr. PAULSEN. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize September as National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month.

This deadly disease hits 1 in every 72 women in the United States and is the fifth leading cause of cancer deaths among women.

As a husband, brother, and father, I believe it's of the utmost importance to call attention to this disease that hits 20,000 American women every year. In just 2008 alone, over 15,000 women died of ovarian cancer.

Cases of this deadly cancer can be very difficult to diagnose because of subtle symptoms that are sometimes

confused with many other conditions. When it's detected, however, 9 out of 10 women will survive. However, only 19 percent of ovarian cancer cases in the United States are diagnosed at an early stage.

Let's not only remember those that we have lost to this deadly disease, but as this month ends, let's work together towards creating and improving treatments to save the lives of mothers, sisters, daughters, and all those around us that we love each day.

FCC WILL STIFLE INVESTMENT
WITH NEW REGULATIONS

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

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, yesterday The Washington Post published an editorial about recent rumblings at the Federal Communications Commission. It seems that the FCC Chairman is concerned about "breaks and cracks" in the Internet that pose a threat to openness. His prescription for these apparent fissures: the heavy hand of the Federal Government.

As a result, the FCC appears ready to hand down new regulations that will hinder Internet Service Providers' ability to manage their own networks. The rules would essentially regulate how ISPs manage network traffic. But this seems more like a solution in search of a problem. Or rather it's a solution that will create a problem by hamstringing network operators' ability to manage network congestion.

The Post is right to question the FCC's proposal. Such overregulation will only hamper additional investment by Internet providers, which could negatively affect rural areas like much of the district I represent.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, because I was unavoidably detained with constituents, I would like to acknowledge that my vote would have been "aye" in roll call vote No. 737, the Medicare Premium Fairness Act, on Thursday, September 24, 2009.

Likewise, I was unavoidably detained in a meeting with the Vice President, and I would like to indicate that my votes today on passage of H.R. 905, Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary and Underwater Preserve Boundary Modification Act, roll call vote No. 740, would have been "aye"; H. Res. 16, supporting the goals and ideals of the National Life Insurance Awareness Month, roll call vote 741, would have been "aye"; and adoption of motion to instruct conferees on H.R. 2997, Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010, roll call vote 742, would have been "no."

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. HALVORSON). Under the Speaker's an-

nounced policy of January 6, 2009, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

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

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

THE WALL STREET BAILOUT:
"HEADS, WE WIN; TAILS, THE
TAXPAYERS LOSE"

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

Mr. LIPINSKI. Madam Speaker, a year ago we heard that the world financial system was on the verge of collapse. Congress was given a \$700 billion Wall Street bailout plan that we were told was needed to avert catastrophe. After studying the legislation, I decided it contained too many loopholes and provided no guarantee that middle class Americans would be helped by this huge expenditure of their hard-earned money.

One year ago today, I stood here and voted against the bailout bill, and it failed. Unfortunately, later that week the Senate passed it, and it then passed the House on the second try. The bill had gotten no better; so I reluctantly voted against that bill again.

I believed it was the right thing to do then, and I am even more convinced of that today. Much of what I feared would happen if we passed the bailout has come to pass.

We still don't know what the banks have done with the billions they were given. Executives at firms the taxpayers propped up have taken home huge paychecks. Foreign banks wound up receiving taxpayer money. And, most importantly, unemployment has skyrocketed and is expected to go higher.

Last week I joined 28 of my colleagues in calling on the Treasury Department to end the bailout program and stop more taxpayer money from being misspent. A year after Wall Street's recklessness brought the economy to its knees, little has been done to reform the financial system and prevent another such crisis. That must change. We cannot permit the financial industry to continue to live by the slogan "heads, we win; tails, the taxpayers lose."

For the time being, the markets appear to have stabilized, but that is little comfort to the millions of Americans who are out of work or have seen their wages and hours cut, or are wondering if their next day on the job will be their last. They are among the innocent victims of this recession.

There is still great anger about what happened with the bailout and the

reckless and misguided actions that caused the problems in the financial industry that led to the pain felt by middle class Americans. I continue to hear about it from my constituents, no matter where they live in my district, what their profession is, or their age.

One constituent I spoke with last month is more well known than most of my constituents, but he echoed a similar sentiment when it came to the bailout and what we need in America today. Dennis DeYoung, lead singer and songwriter for Styx, pointed me to a song he wrote and sang 30 years ago. That song, "Rockin' the Paradise," appeared on the album "Paradise Theater," which went to number one on the charts. It was recorded in a studio in Oak Lawn in my district. Thirty years later, as our country continues to reel from the consequences of the greed of some, the lyrics are as relevant as ever:

"Don't need no fast buck, lame duck profits for fun, quick trick plans, take the money and run. We need long term, slow burn, getting it done, and some straight-talking, hardworking son of a gun."

The song goes on:

"I ain't lookin' to fight, but I know with determination, we can challenge the schemers who cheat all the rules.

"Come on take pride, be wise, spottin' the fools. No big shots, crackpots bending the rules. A fair shot here for me and for you."

That is what Americans want, to know that when they work hard, they'll not get cheated by the "big shots" and the "crackpots."

It's long past time that we "challenge the schemers who cheat all the rules." That is what my constituents want. That is what all hardworking Americans want us to do in Washington. They want to hear "straight talk." They want to see us "getting it done" so that they have a "fair shot" at the American Dream.

BORDER SECURITY IS A NATIONAL SECURITY ISSUE

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, there are still terrorists plotting to attack this Nation of ours. Just last week the FBI arrested a terrorist in Dallas, Texas. He drove up to the 60-story Fountain Place glass office building in downtown Dallas. He thought he had made a car bomb and had it all rigged up to blow up the building with the people inside. Media reports say that this Jordanian that was in the United States was illegally in this country.

Law enforcement was on the job, however. The FBI had undercover agents posing as members of an al Qaeda sleeper cell, and they secretly supplied the terrorist with a dud bomb. But he didn't know that. The terrorist

parked his dud bomb car in the parking garage, walked a few blocks away, dialed the cell phone number he thought would set the explosion off. It didn't work, and he was immediately arrested. That's good news for the people that were in that 60-story building in Dallas, Texas.

Over the past 2 weeks, terrorists have been arrested in Dallas, Illinois, New York, and Denver. The threats to the United States from jihadists have not stopped.

One way people who want to harm us get here is simply crossing our porous borders, especially the southern border. Now Border Patrol reports that nearly 1,300 miles of the U.S.-Mexico border is not under effective control. The Department of Justice admits that vast stretches of the border are just easily breached. The Government Accountability Office says that three terrorists have been caught at the border; 530 aliens from terrorist countries were stopped at Border Patrol checkpoints just last year. And that's at a checkpoint. What about the hundreds who get through our borders between the checkpoints?

Our government's response to all of this is to decrease the number of Border Patrol agents at our southern border. Beginning in 3 days, they're pulling hundreds of agents off the Southern border. Does this make sense to anyone?

Each year the Border Patrol sets a goal for "border miles under effective control." "Effective control" means, in their jargon, when the Border Patrol detects somebody crossing, they expect to catch them.

Homeland Security says the Border Patrol's goal last year was to have only 815 miles of the 8,600 miles of border under "effective control." That's on both the southern and the northern border. Next year the goal is exactly the same: 815 miles under "effective control." That means Homeland Security is not planning to secure one additional mile of either border next year, not one. And, of course, that's good news to people who want to cross illegally into the United States and do us harm.

The southern border is nearly 2,000 miles long. Yet less than 700 miles are what Homeland Security calls secured. Over 1,200 miles are not effectively under control, they say. And their media border guy, Lloyd Easterling, said the Border Patrol could protect the Mexican border with fewer agents. He may be the only person in America that feels that way. He said local police and sheriffs departments were on the job, and they are. But they're overworked, and they're overwhelmed with crime crossing into the United States. They don't have nearly enough officers, and they don't have the money to hire more personnel.

It's the job of the Federal Government to protect our borders. I've been down to the Texas-Mexico border numerous times, and it's no longer a

friendly, safe place to be. There are parts of the South Texas border that are so remote that people just walk across every day. We do not know who these people are. We don't know their intentions. And we don't know what they're bringing over into the United States. Not everyone coming into the United States illegally is looking for work.

Instead of decreasing the number of Border Patrol agents, it needs to be increased, and we need to send the National Guard to the border as well. We should also move our military training exercises and operations to the southern border.

Border security is a national security issue, and it's the number one duty of government: national security.

□ 1930

The American people are asking, Why don't we expect and make the government secure our borders? That is a good question. This question has been asked for years, but yet we still have the same results: porous borders. The greatest Nation on Earth secures the borders of other nations but refuses to secure our own border, and the question is why.

And that's just the way it is.

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

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

REPUBLICAN HEALTH CARE PLAN: DON'T GET SICK, OR IF SICK, DIE QUICKLY

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

Mr. GRAYSON. You may recall that a few weeks ago, President Obama came to this Chamber and he addressed the Chamber on health care before a joint session of the House and the Senate. During that session, I was privileged to be here, and I saw my colleagues on the far side of the aisle, the Republicans, waving pieces of paper during his speech, and I was wondering what they were. I couldn't imagine. It almost seemed like they wanted President Obama's autograph. I just didn't get it. I heard from one of my colleagues that this is what they call the Republican health care plan.

I went over after the speech was over. I picked up a copy that was lying down on the Republican side, and it turns out that the Republicans health care plan was a blank piece of paper. I inquired further, trying to find out exactly what Republicans health care plan is, and it is my duty and pride tonight to be able to announce exactly what the Republicans plan to do for health care in America. It is this. It is a very simple plan. Here it is.

The Republicans' health care plan for America: Don't get sick. That's right. Don't get sick. If you have insurance, don't get sick. If you don't have insurance, don't get sick. If you are sick, don't get sick. Just don't get sick. That's what the Republicans have in mind for you, America. That's the Republicans' health care plan.

But I think that the Republicans understand that that plan isn't always going to work. It is not a foolproof plan. So the Republicans have a back-up plan in case you do get sick. If you get sick in America, this is what the Republicans want you to do. If you get sick, America, the Republican health care plan is this: Die quickly. That's right. The Republicans want you to die quickly if you get sick.

Now, the Democrats have a different plan. The Democrats say that if you have health insurance, we are going to make it better. If you don't have health insurance, we are going to provide it to you. If you can't afford health insurance, then we'll help you afford it.

So America gets to decide. Do you want the Democratic plan or do you want to Republican plan?

Remember, the Republican plan: Don't get sick. And if you do get sick, die quickly.

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.)

REPUBLICANS CAN SOLVE HEALTH CARE PROBLEMS

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. I can't believe what I just saw. I can't believe it.

First of all, it's totally wrong; and secondly, it's making fun of a very important issue for the American people. We do have health care problems in this country, and we need to solve those problems, but coming down here and making light of the issue by coming up with a lot of silly talk is just ridiculous.

The Republicans have a bill, H.R. 3400, which deals with the problem in a way that does not get the government in between the patient and their doctor. My colleagues on the other side of the aisle want to come up with a government plan where the government starts making all the rules and taking a major place in between the patient and their doctor.

And, you know, I would like to say to my friends across the country, if they happen to be watching, and my colleagues—and I know I can't do that. I can't address anybody except my colleagues. But if I were talking to people

across this country, I would like to ask them, What government agency has done such a great job that you would want to rely on them for your health care? Just start naming a couple. What government agency has done such a good job that they're not spending much more money than you anticipate they're going to spend, and then think about health care.

The projections are that the Democrats' plan is going to cost between \$1 and \$3 trillion over the next 10 years, money we do not have. Money that your kids and your grandkids are going to have to pay for with higher taxes and inflation.

And they say that we don't have a plan. We do have a plan. We want to allow businesses to band together so they can get the best rates like major corporations. We want businesses to be able to go across State lines to buy insurance at the best rate possible. We want to set up medical savings accounts so people will have the money of their own, tax deductible money put into the account by them and their employer, and they can use it as they see fit for medical coverage, and then if there is a major expense above the \$2,000 or \$3,000 of their money that's in the bank, you can have a major medical policy. It would save an awful lot of money.

There is no question that we have maybe 10 million people in the country who are indigent, who don't have health care, that we need to deal with. Not the illegal aliens, not the people who elected not to have insurance, but the 10 million people who really don't have it and need it. And in our plan, H.R. 3400, we address that. And we could solve this problem for a few billion dollars, not trillions of dollars like the Democrats talk about.

In their original bill—they talk about we're waiting for people to die. In their bill, they had a phrase in there that said, or a paragraph that said you should have regular meetings with paraprofessionals to talk about end-of-life planning. End-of-life planning. That's something that should be between an individual, their pastor, and their family, and their doctor.

Mr. DUNCAN. If the gentleman will yield.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I would be happy to yield to my friend from Tennessee.

Mr. DUNCAN. I want to speak very briefly to say that the Republicans want—or that our health plan is to hope that all of the people die quickly is—I have been here 21 years, and that is about the most mean-spirited, partisan statement that I've ever heard made on the floor of this House. And I, for one, don't appreciate it at all, and that brings the debate on this important issue to about the lowest level of any debate I've heard since I have been here.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I would be happy to yield to my colleague from Georgia.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. The gentleman from Florida, Mr. GRAYSON, is still on the floor. He could have an opportunity to come down and apologize to the House right now for denigrating this discussion, this debate, for debasing Members of not just the House of Representatives, but this entire Nation. It's shameful what's been done.

Mr. GRAYSON, how about apologizing? Mr. GRAYSON? Mr. GRAYSON, how about apologizing?

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I think Mr. GRAYSON has left the Chamber.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. I thank the gentleman.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. If the gentleman will yield.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I would be happy to.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will suspend.

The Chair reminds all Members to direct their comments to the Chair.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

And, Madam Speaker, I find it just so unfortunate as we are seeking to address and find bipartisan agreement on an issue of paramount importance to the American people on an issue that our seniors continue to talk to us about every day because of their concerns over Medicare, what the delivery is going to be, that we would have someone, Madam Speaker, who would come to this floor and would make such a statement and would make such accusations.

And, Madam Speaker, I think that it is fully appropriate that the gentleman return to the floor and apologize to the Members of this body.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Let me say as we end, Madam Speaker, we don't want rationing for seniors, and we don't want \$500 billion taken out of Medicare.

ASSISTANCE TO LIBYA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Speaker, I am here to speak on a different topic, on U.S. assistance to Libya and the need for U.N. and foreign aid reform in our budgeting process.

Madam Speaker, just as the convicted extremist of Pan Am Flight 103 was being given a hero's welcome in Libya and just prior to the Libyan leader's own bizarre 93-minute diatribe against all freedom-loving nations before the U.N. General Assembly last week, the Congress was receiving a notification from our State Department that it intended to provide \$2.5 million in economic support funds for Libya. That's unbelievable.

The State Department plans also to send 400,000 of those dollars to organizations run by members of the Qaddafi

family; \$200,000 of this is to go to the Qaddafi Development Foundation for assisting indigenous NGOs identify potential for reform. Reform in Libya? You have got to be kidding. This foundation is not a nongovernment organization. It has direct links to Libyan Government and is actually run by the son of Qaddafi. For those of who don't know Qaddafi's second oldest son, he is the one who personally escorted the man responsible for the tragedy of Pan Am Flight 103 from Scotland upon his release back to Libya on his father's personal jet.

The foundation run by Qaddafi's second oldest son is the very group that was used by the Libyan regime to channel funds to compensate American victims of Libyan-sponsored attacks, including victims of Pan Am Flight 103. State Department funding for this foundation may, in fact, serve as a backdoor replenishment of funds used by Libya to compensate our victims of Libyan-sponsored attacks.

Turning to a separate \$200,000 slush fund proposed under the heading of "Inclusive Economic Law and Property Rights: Promoting Women's Economic Opportunities," the State Department has indicated that the anticipated implementing partners will be the United Nations Development Programme and an organization run by Qaddafi's daughter. Qaddafi's daughter also serves as the UNDP's goodwill ambassador to Libya, so she gets two opportunities to directly benefit from U.S. Government programs in Libya at our taxpayers' expense.

The role of the United Nation Development Programme is very disturbing. It has been the center of several major corruption scandals in recent years. It reportedly cannot account for millions of American dollars that it received in Afghanistan. It also allegedly funneled hard currency to the North Korean regime while Kim Jong Il was consolidating his nuclear program. UNDP then retaliated against the whistleblower who uncovered this wrongdoing.

So I ask you, was funding for the Qaddafi family and a notoriously unaccountable UNDP what Congress had in mind when it appropriated funds to support what they call promotion of democracy and human rights in Libya? Oh, my gosh. Absolutely not.

Unfortunately, the Libya aid program presents just one more example of the need for broad, comprehensive reform of the United States foreign assistance program. Our U.S. foreign assistance can go a long way in improving people's lives while promoting our most cherished ideals of freedom and human rights. However, when administered poorly where unaccounted foreign governments, international organizations and bureaucrats are the beneficiaries, then our foreign aid programs only serve to undermine our very own interests.

It is time for us to get serious about reforming our foreign aid system and about effectively vetting our programs and partners.

Toward this end, Madam Speaker, I have proposed two separate pieces of legislation: H.R. 1062, the Foreign Assistance Partner Vetting Act, and H.R. 557, the United Nation's Transparency, Accountability, and Reform Act, and I hope that we can get those bills heard forthwith.

Thank you very much, Madam Speaker.

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

(Mr. INGLIS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

NO GOVERNMENT OPTION

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

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Let me just say as an extension of what we were discussing a few minutes ago, the other body, the Senate today twice voted down in the Senate Finance Committee the government option because they know the American people, by a large majority, does not want the government interfering in health care and sticking their nose in between a doctor and a patient. That was done in the U.S. Senate today.

And I would just like to say one more thing—this won't take a whole minute—and that is seniors of this country, and I've talked to a lot of them, they know that they're going to be taking between \$500 and \$600 billion out of Medicare and Medicare Advantage over the next decade, which is going to cause the Medicare program to be in worse shape than it is already. And the program they're talking about is going to result in rationing. It is going to result in problems for seniors, and the seniors know it.

I would just like to end by saying this to my Democrat colleagues: They all vote.

□ 1945

HEALTH CARE REFORM

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

Mr. INGLIS. Madam Speaker, the gentleman just before me was speaking about the public option. And I, like him, am happy that the Senate Finance Committee has turned down the public option. But I don't think the snake is dead yet here on the House floor because it seems that the Speaker is working over the CBO numbers in trying to persuade some folks there is some \$85 billion worth of savings if we just set the reimbursement rate at 5 percent above Medicare.

Well, let's think that through. Here is what we've got. We've already got

two public programs that under-reimburse providers. In fact, for hospitalizations, Medicaid, which is a Federal and State program, reimburses typically at 87 percent of actual cost for hospitalizations. Medicare reimburses at 92 percent of actual cost. So if you go 5 percent higher than Medicare, if I'm doing the math right, it means that maybe the new public option would reimburse maybe 93, 94 percent of actual cost, which means that you have got a 13 percent cost shift in Medicaid, a 7 percent cost shift in Medicare; and now if a public option comes to be, a 6 percent or so cost shift there. The result is that private payers have to pay 129 percent of actual cost, on average, when they go into the hospital. Now that's a problem because if it's 129 percent of actual cost, it means that premiums go up.

So the public option, far from solving the problem of cost shift, actually is going to add to the problem of cost shift by giving us a third Federal program that adds to the problem. So it's clear that this is not a solution, and the \$85 billion worth of savings is not a real savings. It's a savings only if you can go pull money out of the pocket of anybody that walks into the hospital with an insurance card in their pocket, because again, they pay 129 percent of actual costs.

So somehow what we have to do here in this health care reform business is figure out how to stop that cost shift, how to be accountable here at the Federal Government so that we're not paying just 87 percent of actual cost for Medicaid patients, not just paying 92 percent of actual costs for Medicare patients, and certainly not creating a third program that will under-reimburse hospitals.

So our challenge, the challenge before us, is to figure out how to stop the cost shift and how to be accountable from here in Washington, from our State capitals, and surely not to create a public option that just adds to the problem.

HONORING VICTOR ASHE

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

Mr. DUNCAN. Madam Speaker, I had the privilege of going earlier today to the flag ceremony at the State Department for Victor Ashe who is retiring as our ambassador to Poland. Victor Ashe is a longtime friend of mine, and in fact, we roomed together in San Francisco where we were attending the 1964 Republican National Convention. I was between my junior and senior years in high school and at the time was an honorary assistant sergeant at arms at the convention. I don't suppose you can get any lower than being an honorary assistant, but it got me in the door. And Victor that summer had just completed his first year at Yale, and I'm sure had a much more important position.

In the years since then, Victor Ashe has had one of the most distinguished careers of anyone from our State. He was elected to the Tennessee State House at the age of 21, the minimum age for service in that body. He began his service in the Tennessee State Senate at the age of 30, also the minimum age required. He was the Republican nominee for the U.S. Senate and then spent a year and a half as the executive director of the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors.

In 1987, he was elected as mayor of Knoxville, eventually serving for 16 years and becoming the longest-serving mayor in the city's history. In that position, he achieved national recognition by being named president of the U.S. Conference of Mayors.

Five years ago, President George W. Bush named Victor Ashe as our Ambassador to Poland, where he served longer than any other U.S. ambassador to that country. Political appointees usually become our very best ambassadors, and that was certainly true in the case of Victor Ashe. He visited approximately 200 villages, towns and cities in Poland, covering almost every nook and cranny of that country. He hosted receptions and parties for over 28,000 people and had 320 overnight guests at the ambassador's residence. Showing that he never forgot where he came from, most of his overnight guests were from the Knoxville area.

I had the privilege of leading a congressional delegation of 11 Members to Poland; and Ambassador Ashe and his wife, Joan, went far above and beyond the call of duty in hosting us at that time. In addition, I had several Members of Congress who had met him on other trips, and they always came back singing the praises of our great ambassador.

I have met many U.S. ambassadors and ambassadors from other countries during my time in Congress. I have never met, heard of, or read about anyone who has worked as hard or has spent as much time going around the country getting to know people from all walks of life. I want to commend Victor Ashe for all his service to the people of Tennessee in the State house and senate and as mayor of Knoxville. But tonight I especially want to salute him for his great service as the 24th U.S. Ambassador to one of our strongest allies, the nation of Poland.

Having summed up his distinguished career thus far, I also want to commend him for continuing to advocate good things for our Nations.

James Morrison, a friend of mine, writes the "Embassy Row" column for the Washington Times. This past Friday, most of his column was about the farewell message Victor Ashe posted on the Web site of the U.S. embassy in Poland. In that message, Ambassador Ashe criticized the construction of "fortress-like" American embassies throughout the world. He pointed out that these fortresses have been built even in countries where Americans face little danger of terrorist attacks.

Going ridiculously overboard on security causes two very serious problems. One, it sends an unfriendly message from our diplomats, who are supposed to be trying to make friends; and, two, it has cost U.S. taxpayers many unnecessary billions all over the world. Ambassador Ashe wrote: "The design of many of these buildings quite often creates a fortress-like atmosphere, and the impression given to host nations can be less than friendly, not the warm, welcoming impression we should offer as Americans."

He complained that the State Department is imposing security requirements and design elements for all new U.S. embassies, regardless of the threat posed in more peaceful nations. "Given different security situations in virtually every nation, wide flexibility in construction design and location is needed, as opposed to the one-size-fits-all approach," Mr. Ashe said. "As such, different sites and designs can be adopted at less cost and with greater architectural warmth."

I agree with Victor Ashe and congratulate him on his outstanding service to our country.

HONORING THE LIFE AND WORKS OF SENATOR EDWARD M. KENNEDY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts. I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of my Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts. I say that while noting that Representative NEAL from Massachusetts and Representative CAPUANO from Massachusetts want to, at this point, insert their written statements in honor of Senator Kennedy, and that is why I made that unanimous consent request. But it is also for the purpose of any other Member seeking to be recognized to be able to insert their comments at this point.

We rise to honor our friend and our mentor, Senator Edward M. Kennedy, one of the greatest Senators in the history of the United States. He will be on a very short list of the greatest who have ever lived and served our country. We tonight gather, noting that his son, PATRICK, serves with us here in the House of Representatives, and we extend our best to him and to his sister, Kara, and to Teddy, Jr., as well as and especially to his beloved wife, Vicky, and to all of the other members of the Kennedy family.

He was, without question, "an idealist without illusions," in the words of

his brother. He worked as best he could to achieve the goals that he set for our country while at the same time reaching across the aisle to find partners that he could work with in order to accomplish those legislative goals. Without question, it was our great honor, as the Massachusetts delegation, to work with him for all of those years.

Let me, at this point, turn and recognize the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK), and then we will go through and recognize the other members of our delegation and other Members who have joined here to speak about the Senator. I recognize the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Madam Speaker, the gentleman who just recognized me, the dean of our delegation, has the distinction of having worked very closely with the late Senator Kennedy for 33 years, for more than two-thirds of the Senator's term. And I know that Senator Kennedy greatly valued his collegiality, as all of us do who serve with him as the dean, and his work now in a number of the areas pays tribute. I do think it is important to note that the longer you worked with Senator Kennedy, the more you came to admire what he did.

I would have one difference with my colleague with whom I rarely differ on things. He said Senator Kennedy would be seen as one of the greatest Senators. I would say the best. And I know my colleague is gracious and may have a Senator or two he needs on the cap-and-trade bill, so he doesn't want to go too far. But I think we would all agree.

I was a fledging academic before I went into politics. I was studying for a Ph.D., and I then learned I had a personal characteristic which was a defect in academics but absolutely essential to serve in this body. I have a very short attention span. And it works to my advantage here and to my disadvantage in serious scholarship. But from both ends, I don't think there is much question about his greatness as a Senator.

Obviously, those of us in the delegation and our great colleague and civil rights leader, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS) who has worked with Senator Kennedy, goes back even before any of the rest of us in terms of collegiality; but we obviously agreed with his values, and that is a big part of it. But even those who didn't, and this is what's so striking and so needed in our country today, many Members of Congress who served with him who disagreed with him on most substantive issues, joined in the praise for his integrity and his character and his dedication.

We are at a time now where politics is held in low repute by a lot of young people. I would hope that younger people in particular would think back to the deep, deep love for Senator Kennedy that was expressed by so many people across the political spectrum. Think about the accomplishments to which so many people attribute; think

about the people who express the enormous gratitude for the difference he made in their lives. There could not be a better example of how you can get into this business of politics and do good. I would hope people would be encouraged by that.

Beyond that, there is one particular point that I want to stress. We have a besetting sin today in our politics where people think that you show your depth of commitment to a cause by rigidity, not just by rigidity, but impugning the motives of those on your side who try to get something done. Compromise for its own sake is a very bad idea. People who talk about the "center" have to be clear what they mean. The "center" is not a place of value. It may be where you wind up. But you wind up there as you try to move the center. Yes, you want to try to be representative of a majority. Those who have as a goal finding the precise middle are giving up their own moral and intellectual capacity.

What Senator Kennedy did was to start firmly from a set of moral principles and then work to get them accomplished the best that he could. And that is, unfortunately, a practice that today isn't as appreciated as it should be. Purity is a wonderful state, I am told. I do not say that from experience. But it doesn't make anybody any better off.

No one was more firmly committed to the ideals of fairness and equity than Edward M. Kennedy, and he understood that the more firmly committed he was to them, the more he was morally obligated to make some progress on them.

I realize ideals help nobody, and I say that because he was at the same time one of the premier idealists of our time. No one better or more consistently articulated the goal of a society in which no one suffered unfairly, in which all were treated with dignity and had a certain minimum, at least, of substance. But while he was preeminent as a preacher of that set of moral virtues, he was also preeminent as a hands-on politician who could work with others within the democratic process with other people elected who might have disagreed with him, and because of him, more of his goals were accomplished than were accomplished by anybody else. No one did more to advance those causes which he exemplified.

But he never got all he wanted. And I hope that is also an example; and the example is that, sure, you do not belong in politics unless you have a set of ideals. You don't have any business trying to gain influence over others unless it's to make this world a better place.

□ 2000

But once you have those ideals, your obligation is not simply to treat them in a way that makes you feel good; it is to get them accomplished.

I do not think in American history over the time of his Senate career that

anybody did a better job for people of all income, for the victims of discrimination, whether it was based on race or sexual orientation, or gender, for the whole concept of what we think is the genius of America; namely, that when you're born, you're born with a chance to maximize your potential, and the economic circumstances or the prejudice of others or anything else don't hold you back.

This Nation is enormously indebted to Senator Edward Kennedy for the work that he did and for the example that he set. And I thank my colleague, the dean of our delegation, for leading this Special Order.

Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts. I thank the gentleman very much, and I turn and recognize now a good friend of the senator, BILL DELAHUNT from Quincy.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Thank you.

I just want to pick up on a theme that Barney touched on. You know, Ted Kennedy might have had adversaries but they were never his enemies. He treated everyone with respect and with dignity and that character, that DNA, if you will, was the proximate cause of his success as a Senator who championed all of the great causes in the past 50 years.

You know, Tip O'Neill said that all politics is local. Well, with Ted it was personal. It was based upon those personal relationships. I'm sure that there are literally thousands that considered Ted Kennedy a dear and close personal friend. I know I did.

I had the fun of being Ted Kennedy's Congressman, and as you all know here from Massachusetts, we had our own schtick. It was a great banter. And he would leave me messages on occasion on my cell phone at night, reminding me that the grass hadn't been cut and that the snow hadn't been shoveled out in Hyannis Port.

I sailed with Ted Kennedy frequently; our colleague and his son, Patrick; his oldest son, Teddy, junior; and a sister, Kara; and his devoted wife and soulmate, Vicki Kennedy. He was an exceptional friend. I miss him terribly. But I know that my experience with him was multiplied by the thousands. He had a way of communicating with people that was unique. You could reveal to him your concerns. You could share with him your secrets, and you could always be assured that the advice that you received was sound, and it was in your best interests.

You know, we're saddened by his death, those of us who have served with him, those of us who considered him a dear and close friend. But I guess for me the gift of that friendship was something that was so special that it overwhelms the sadness that we all share and that so many share.

We were indeed fortunate not just to serve with probably the most prolific Senator that ever served in the United States Congress—2,500 bills. I'm not going to touch on his public record, but we know that his record speaks for itself.

But what many in this country are only beginning to discover is that for Ted Kennedy, it was not about himself; it was about others. He had his share of pain and tragedy in his own life, and I dare say that that provided him with an incredible capacity for empathy and to understand others better than anyone I've ever met in public life.

So let me conclude by saying I miss you terribly, Teddy, but I know you're still with us. Sail on.

Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts. I recognize the gentleman from Worcester, a good friend of the Senator's, JIM MCGOVERN.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Thank you and I thank my colleague for arranging this Special Order to honor an incredible leader and an incredible friend, Ted Kennedy.

You know, in the McGovern household in Worcester, Massachusetts, the Kennedy name has always been magic. Our family admired and respected President Kennedy. We all supported him, were committed to Robert Kennedy and the causes that he stood for, and we always felt it a very special privilege to be represented in Massachusetts by Ted Kennedy. You know, all of us, especially the Massachusetts delegation, already miss Senator Kennedy. We miss his humor, we miss his friendship, his advice, his leadership.

I tell my colleagues from outside of Massachusetts that I'm proud to call myself a Ted Kennedy Democrat, and a Ted Kennedy Democrat is somebody who's a believer in dynamic and efficient, bold and effective government, somebody who believes it is important to stand up for human rights and for civil rights, and Senator Kennedy did so with incredible integrity and with incredible character.

You know, I believe as has been said here that he is the greatest legislator in the history of the United States Senate.

On health care, I mean every major piece of health care legislation that has been enacted into law has Ted Kennedy's fingerprints all over it. There are millions of children in America today who have health care because of Ted Kennedy.

And education: Every major education bill to expand educational opportunities for people of every background is a result of Ted Kennedy's leadership.

In the area of workers rights, a strong champion of organized labor, somebody who promoted and enacted major legislation that protected workers and workers rights.

In the area of civil rights, you're going to hear from our colleague from Georgia, JOHN LEWIS, a hero in the civil rights movement who will talk to you about the fact that Ted Kennedy was the leader in the area of civil rights in the United States Senate.

And on the Iraq War, I have a special admiration and respect for his courage, for the stand he took against that war, when it was not popular to do so, but

he took that stand because he believed it was the right thing to do. He thought that war should always be a last resort, not a first resort, and I think he was right on that war.

But to all of us in Massachusetts, he was our Senator who assembled the best staff you could possibly imagine. When somebody lost their Social Security check, they called Ted Kennedy in his office. When a veteran needed help, they called Ted Kennedy. When a local official needed funding for a local college or hospital or road project, they called Ted Kennedy's office. All phone calls were returned, whether it was from the Queen of England or Mrs. O'Leary who lived in a three-decker in Worcester.

But more than that, I appreciate very much his personal touch. I was grateful for that personal touch, you know, the notes and the calls. When somebody was sick in your family, you got a phone call. When you got a special recognition or if you won an election, you got a note. If something great happened to you, you know, he was the first to call.

When my son, Patrick, was born, the very first call we received was from Ted Kennedy, even before my mother and father called the hospital. The very first gift that we received was from Ted Kennedy, a blanket that had my son's name stitched into the blanket with the words, Love, Vicki and Ted. And the same thing happened when my daughter was born a couple of years later. Those are things that I will never forget and always treasure.

You know, when he died, I said that nobody can ever fill his shoes, but we must try to follow in his footsteps, and I really believe that.

You know, one of the things that Senator Kennedy said was that the great unfinished goal of his life was health care. He believed that everyone in this country deserves health care. He thought it was a national scandal that tens of millions of Americans are without health care. He believed that we could provide better health care to people, that we could put a greater emphasis on preventative care to prevent people from getting sick. He believed we could come up with a health care system that would control costs so that families and small businesses wouldn't go broke trying to provide health care for their families or for their workers.

And so while he is no longer with us, we need to continue his work. He was the conscience of our country, and I believe that we need to continue to be inspired by his example. We need to continue to stand up for what's right. We need to continue to fight for what's right.

And I will say as my colleagues have said, I feel it has been a special privilege and an honor for me to be part of this delegation that for so many years was led by Senator Kennedy, a great leader and a great friend. And the world is going to miss him. And I already do.

I thank my colleague for yielding to me.

Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts. And we thank the gentleman for his excellent comments.

Let me turn now and recognize the gentleman from Massachusetts, a good friend of the Senator's, JOHN OLVER.

Mr. OLVER. I thank the gentleman for yielding to me. I was still making changes in what I was intending to say, and usually I do that all the time.

I rise tonight to remember and honor the life and the life's work of a dear friend, Senator Ted Kennedy. There are few Americans alive today whose lives are not affected in some way by Senator Kennedy's vast body of legislative achievements. He's credited with hundreds of laws enacted over his 47-year Senate career, and many of those laws make up fundamental tenets of the social contract that is our modern society.

One of the best examples of Senator Kennedy's impact on society can be seen in his groundbreaking Americans with Disabilities Act, which opened the door to jobs, housing, transportation, communications, and a better life for millions of citizens. It also fundamentally changed the way people viewed others who live with disabilities.

Providing opportunity was a great theme of Senator Kennedy's work, as evidenced by his contributions to strengthening public education. Throughout his career, he fought for better teachers, better schools, more funding, and better methods to enhance learning for America's children.

For wage-earning Americans, Ted Kennedy will perhaps be best remembered for his refusal to accept minimum wage levels as they fell further and further behind in their purchasing power. When others balked or faltered on the issue, Senator Kennedy had a knack for pushing through a deal to get everything he could for workers as soon as it could be achieved.

On the international front, when the great debate over America's waging a preemptive war arose at the outset of this decade, Senator Kennedy used his stature and status as a national newsmaker to oppose the President and the Congress' transgressions, as he saw them, with the use of America's military power.

There are many other important accomplishments one could list, but the issue Senator Kennedy himself labeled as the cause of his life, health care, probably stands out as his greatest area of achievement.

Senator Kennedy extended COBRA coverage for workers in between jobs and eliminated preexisting condition restrictions for workers in group insurance plans. He fought for and won uncommon allies in his crusade to provide health coverage for all children, which he considered a moral obligation. He created the Family and Medical Leave Act and the Ryan White CARE Act for Americans living with HIV and AIDS.

□ 2015

Though his ultimate cause of universal health care was one he did not live to see enacted, we are where we are today because of Kennedy's lifelong commitment to that cause. In a sense, the effort is still his effort. The gains that Congress will eventually pass will also be a part of his legacy.

Back in my part of Massachusetts, Senator Kennedy was always a good friend to the First Congressional District. In recent years he championed the development of the University of Massachusetts' Pioneer Valley Life Sciences Institute and helped to support Holyoke Hospital, a critical health services provider in the Connecticut Valley. He was ever willing to exercise his seniority in the Senate when Massachusetts companies needed it, and when campaign season came around, no one could bring out and motivate as many workers as Senator Kennedy. His stump speeches in remote corners of Massachusetts, for State or local candidates, were always an oratorical treat for those lucky enough to hear them.

To me personally, Senator Kennedy was an inspiring and thoughtful friend. I could always count on an immediate and passionate response to whatever was on his mind and on my mind, and his attentive friendship came with a warm smile, a sense of humor and a caring heart. Senator Kennedy's breadth and depth of leadership was unmatched in the Congress. He was a tireless worker for his constituents and all humanity, and I am honored to have known him and served with him.

Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts. We thank the gentleman so much for his words. Next we recognize another great friend of the Senator, JOHN TIERNEY, from the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. TIERNEY. I thank the gentleman for recognizing me and want to acknowledge before we start, PATRICK, I know you're going to speak later, but I hope that this is somewhat fulfilling for you. It can never replace the loss of your dad, but hopefully it will at least let you know how much the people that served with him had the honor and pleasure of doing that, loved doing it and appreciated him every day. And my colleague, BILL DELAHUNT, was more than just the Congressman for the Senator, so I extend my sympathies to you as well; you were a friend, probably even closer than most of us were because you were there so often and spent so much time with him. And so I express those condolences to you. But it's a loss to all of us. The Dean of the delegation, ED MARKEY, of course, served many, many years with the Senator. I looked at a little factoid the other day that indicated that Senator Kennedy was born on the 200th anniversary of George Washington's birthday. I thought if that's accurate, and I assume that it is, how interesting it was, because nobody appreciated history more than Senator Kennedy and nobody appreciated his role in history more than that.

I can remember ED MARKEY at one point, at a function introducing Senator Kennedy as one of the best United States Senators, only to be corrected by the Senator saying, One of the best? The best. And while he was joking, I think he turned out to be absolutely right on that because he certainly has a record that you have heard from JOHN OLVER and others here that is just phenomenal. JIMMY MCGOVERN expressed it as well.

I won't start to enumerate all of the things that the Senator did. We'd be here for far too long. And I think, after hearing my colleagues, most people finally start to appreciate that wherever you were in life, you benefited from him; whether you were cleaning hotel rooms or doing some other job that was difficult like that, you benefited from the minimum wage, health care, education, all the things that we care about. And frankly, when we are all looking to try and have the honor of serving here, listening to people in our constituencies, they're talking about those things that matter to them, the bread and butter issues, whether or not they're going to have a job, whether or not it pays well, whether or not they're going to be able to keep their family healthy; whether or not they're going to be able to give their children opportunity. This great Senator epitomized all of that.

One thing that I don't think has been mentioned so far that I just want to hit on is the fact that the Senator used to tell a story about being lectured by his father when he turned 21 or so about the fact that he was going to be the recipient of some resources that other people didn't have the benefit of; he could choose to be idle and do nothing with his time, or he could choose to be of service to others and to mankind. We all know which route he took. But that remains an inspiring story to all people even to today.

And during the course of this summer when the President had his Service to America campaign going on, many of us had the opportunity to go and visit a lot of organizations that had volunteers in, and when you would remind them of that story and tell them about the Edward M. Kennedy Serve America Act that was signed into law earlier in the year by President Obama and now their role in stepping into his belief of service and doing something for their fellow citizens, doing something for America and no matter how small or large, no matter where it was, you could see the inspiration that they got from the Senator, from his life, from his acts, and from the fact that this law had passed because he motivated people to pass it and get it through. This will remain as one of his great legacies, the fact that he spent his life serving others, that he was selfless in that regard, and that while he was serious about the business that he did, he was also never taking himself too seriously, and always willing to make people feel comfortable and to

see the lighter side of things and to see the better part of humanity. In even people who were his political opponents, he saw a good part, and he was able to draw out of them a response that made them accept him and others and work on issues together.

I can remember being with the Senator when we would go out, particularly to senior citizen places where he just couldn't resist singing a song, particularly Irish song, couldn't resist getting out and dancing if there was a ballroom dance going on. And, of course, I guess I must take myself too seriously, or just know how bad a singer or bad a dancer I am. I was always looking for the door, and he would never let that happen. He'd be the first one to force you on the floor, make a fool of yourself, but have some fun and go on that. That's the humanity of the man; that he loved everybody, he loved having a good time with them, could get them to go along with him; and then when it was time to get serious, he could do that in a heartbeat. He could make the case. He had great oratorical skills that carried the day over and over again. And he truly is a giant. I know that the story of his life is just jumping off the shelves right now because people are starting to remember all that he did.

Sometimes in the hustle and bustle of political jargon, people making attacks and going back and forth, people forget that when you separate all that out, whether you are a conservative, or whether you are a liberal, whatever your political opinion, there are things in your life that you have that you're grateful for that are a result of the work of Senator Kennedy. I think that's the bottom line in all of this is that this Senator was a great Senator for America. He was a great friend to all of us. He was a great father and brother for people in Massachusetts. We sorely, sorely miss him. But none of us regret at all having had the opportunity to know him and to serve with him.

Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts. I thank the gentleman very much. And the gentleman is so right. I could call Senator Kennedy one of the greatest Senators in history, I could call him one of a small handful of the greatest Senators in history. But that would be inaccurate. That just wouldn't capture not only how history will record him, but how he wants to be recorded by history. And there will be an accurate reflection of that, I think, as people, as the gentleman pointed out, continue to focus upon his life.

Before I turn to the gentleman from South Boston, let me go back the gentleman from Quincy, Mr. DELAHUNT.

Mr. DELAHUNT. If the gentleman would yield for a moment before our friend, STEVE LYNCH, makes his remarks, this conversation, the colloquy between yourself and JOHN TIERNEY, reminds me of an anecdote. I wasn't present and maybe PATRICK could attest to its validity. But when Ted Ken-

edy was described as one of the two most significant United States Senators in that institution's history, the other being Webster, that his response was, Well, what did Webster do?

Mr. MARKEY. I thank the gentleman.

No place played a more important role in the history of Massachusetts Irish politics than South Boston, the home of the next friend of Senator Kennedy, STEVE LYNCH from South Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, Mr. MARKEY, the dean of the New England delegation, for reserving this time in order for us to pay a special tribute to our friend and colleague, Senator Ted Kennedy. If you have been watching tonight, you will notice that the Members with the most seniority have been given the privilege to speak first, which is the way it works down here. The longer you are here, the more you appreciate that. However, I am one of the more junior members of the delegation, and unlike some of the fellows that have been around here forever, like Mr. MARKEY and Mr. FRANK and Mr. DELAHUNT, I had a relatively short time, 8 years, to spend working with Ted Kennedy. And I cherish every one of those years. But in addition to working with Ted, as a colleague—and Ted could, he could get it done. He could get it done. And I was always amazed at that.

But I also had a different perspective of Ted Kennedy. I saw him in action before I came to this House. I grew up in the public housing projects in South Boston, the Old Colony housing projects. And I can tell you that whether you lived in the housing projects in Old Colony in Southie or Bromley-Heath or Mission Main or Franklin Field, if you grew up, if your family struggled to make ends meet in public housing, no one in public housing had a better champion, a more valiant and noble champion than Ted Kennedy. And that's really the first perspective that I had of Ted Kennedy as someone who was working for our benefit as a family growing up in public housing and in pretty tough circumstances. He was there for us.

I also had a perspective of working as an iron worker for 18 years, strapping on a pair of work boots, becoming a union president for the iron workers. I can say from that perspective as well, whether you were an iron worker, like I was, working in the building trades with a lot of my union brothers and sisters, or whether you worked on a factory floor, or maybe you were a nurse going out every day working double shifts and overtime, or you were a policeman or a fireman, no working person in this country had a more gallant champion to protect their rights and protect the conditions on the job than we had in Ted Kennedy. And the outpouring of love that we saw during the memorial service and the wake and the funeral and even during Ted's illness, it reflected that collective experience of

not only the people of Massachusetts but of New England and the United States. And it was something to see.

My mom raised us in public housing, and when the motorcade came along Carson Beach in the shadow of the housing project where we grew up, my mom insisted that I help her down there—she's not as young as she used to be, but I helped her down there and just to give respect to the Kennedy family and to Ted during that last journey, last part of his journey. There is a saying from the iron workers, especially in the steel mills, that the strongest steel comes through the hottest fire. And really, when you looked at Ted's life and saw what he accomplished and the challenges that he had; his brother, President of the United States, taken in violence; his brother, the Attorney General, candidate for the presidency, taken from us in the same way; the huge challenges to Ted. They were unthinkable, unimaginable, yet he worked through it, and not only did he overcome that, but he also reached out to other people and shared a strength that he gathered from those experiences.

I'll never forget—this is my only Ted Kennedy story that I'll relate tonight, but I was a freshman, actually, I was very early in my career as a State Representative, and we had six of our brave fire fighters killed in a terrible fire in Worcester, Massachusetts. We all went to the Worcester Centrum for that ceremony. The families were there and every seat was taken and every bit of space on the floor was taken. The place was filled to the rafters. And that's where I was sitting, far above the floor. But I'll remember Ted's remarks. Here are six families that just lost their loved ones. And Ted Kennedy, you know, you could have heard a pin drop in that Centrum that day.

□ 2030

He basically said to the family—I'll never forget his words. He said, From my own experience, I have found that every once in a while life breaks your heart. And even though there were thousands and thousands and thousands of people in that Centrum that day, in reality, it was just Ted and it was just those six families, and he was helping them through that. And that's a gift.

We all go to wakes and funerals and try to help families through tough times, but I never saw anybody carry it off with the grace and the profound empathy and love that Ted was able to accomplish.

I just want to say that I'm delighted that we had an opportunity tonight to say our thoughts and to share our concerns for Ted's family, PATRICK and the entire family. We know what they're going through.

I think the test of all of us who are born on this Earth, the true test of our time, however short it is on this Earth, is whether the work we do while we're on this Earth is going to live after us

and is it going to positively affect the people that we leave behind.

By any measure, by any test, Ted has passed that test with flying colors. He has left the power of his example for all of us to try to follow.

I want to thank you, the dean of our delegation, ED MARKEY, for the opportunity to share my thoughts. My prayers and the prayers of my family go out to the Kennedy family.

Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts. We thank the gentleman so much for his words.

In 1974, Paul Tsongas from Lowell was elected to the United States Congress. Today, these many, many years later, NIKI TSONGAS serves here in the Congress. So the Tsongas and the Kennedy story goes back many years.

I'd like to recognize the gentlelady from Lowell, NIKI TSONGAS.

Ms. TSONGAS. I'd like to thank the dean of our delegation for hosting this Special Order so we can remember our most remarkable Senator.

As I was thinking about how best to talk about him—and we've heard some wonderful remembrances this evening—I was looking back to the early sixties when I was, like so many of us, a student in high school, a beginning student in high school—I hate to give away our age—but the inspirational figures of the Kennedy family, in particular, President John F. Kennedy.

My husband, Paul, used to say that he was inspired by that Presidency to seek public office. But he had grown up in what he called a “disadvantaged household.” His parents were Republicans. And it was the Presidency of John Kennedy who inspired him and so many either to become a Democrat or to seek out public office, little knowing that some years later we would be serving with the man we remember tonight.

My first recollection, though, of Senator Kennedy is in 1974, when Paul was a candidate for the seat that I now hold. Senator Kennedy agreed to come to Lawrence, Massachusetts, to campaign for Paul, who was part of the great Watergate class in which there were many, many Democrats running across this country. Paul was running against an incumbent Republican.

Senator Kennedy came to Lawrence, Massachusetts, to St. Mary's Church. He was accompanied by Barbara Souliotis, who many, many years later still serves as his State director. At the time, I think she was an advance person, whom I remember her utter professionalism in keeping Ted on track.

We've heard tonight what a great speaker he was, how he could really connect with the crowd. And so he did that evening. While Ted was speaking, Paul looked at me like, “Now what on Earth do I do?” because he knew he could never compare with Ted Kennedy. And he didn't even try. But you could see then how fundamentally Ted connected with people, because they trusted him and they knew that he was working on their behalf.

I remember, again, Ted in 1978, when he supported Paul against an incumbent United States Senator, somebody who was his colleague, a Republican, as he did so often; kept his word, supported his colleagues, whether they were seeking the Presidency, as they in turn supported him.

Well, I haven't had the opportunity to serve, unfortunately, with Ted as long as others here. I do have a couple of remembrances from the past several years. One was when he did agree to come and campaign for me, again, in Haverhill and Lawrence, Massachusetts, the cities of the Fifth District of Massachusetts.

This time, though, he came with a van. He brought Sonny and Slash, the dogs. Barbara Souliotis, who was with him in 1974, was there at his side yet again, along with Vicki. We started out in Haverhill. We went to an old diner that was owned by a Greek American family. Barbara's mother brought pastries that she cooked. Ted sat there with a little demitasse of coffee, ate the pastries, and thoroughly enjoyed the morning.

Then we traveled on to a small school where we were going to read. It was an early reading program, a very, very good one; one that I think is a real model going forward. And Ted, this remarkable Senator who has met with every imaginable world leader, sat and sang Itsy Bitsy Spider to the 2-year-olds and 3-year-olds that were in the room with him. He had a remarkable ability to connect with all of humanity.

My last conversation with him was around a point of legislation that we both jointly sponsored to protect a farm called Barrett's Farm. We've learned to know what a lover of history he is. But I represent two parks: The Minute Man National Historical Park and the Lowell National Historical Park.

Barrett's Farm is a farm that played a very important role in the beginnings of the American Revolution. It was a farm that housed munitions that the Minutemen were going to use. And the British, learning of the new munitions, decided to march on Lexington and Concord, prompting Paul Revere's ride to warn that the British were coming.

The Minutemen got to Barrett's Farm, hid the munitions, so by the time the British arrived, the munitions were safely set aside where they could be used as we advanced our Revolutionary War effort, but the shot was heard round the world that changed the history of this country.

So we worked hard. My former Congressman, Marty Meehan, had initially filed the legislation. I followed up on that, working with Senator Kennedy. The bill finally was signed into law.

This April, I was sitting in my office and got a call. It was Senator Kennedy on the line, and I picked it up and he said, NIKI, isn't it grand? He could celebrate that small legislative act that protected such important history with

the same joy and commitment that he did the grandest of efforts.

Senator Kennedy's legislation has shaped American lives in ways we cannot even know. Every day our lives are different for all that he did. And we are so fortunate to have had his service, to have the great legacy of the Kennedy family, and to be serving today with Representative PATRICK KENNEDY, who continues that legacy as well.

We will miss him. We will miss him forever. But we will always remember him in the large acts and small kindnesses of his life.

Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts. We thank the gentle lady so much for those words.

Now we turn to—and a number of Members have alluded to him—the great civil rights leader who knew the Kennedys in the sixties and now serves here in the House of Representatives, Congressman JOHN LEWIS from the State of Georgia.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague ED MARKEY and members of the Massachusetts delegation for holding this Special Order in honor of Senator Kennedy. I rise today just to say thanks to Senator Kennedy and to the Kennedy family.

During the sixties, I had an opportunity to meet President Kennedy, in June of 1963, when I was only 23 years old, and then to see him at the end of the March on Washington when he invited us back down to the White House. I got to know Robert Kennedy, the Attorney General, meeting with him in his office and campaigning with him in Indiana, Oregon, and California.

I have known Senator Ted Kennedy for a long time. He was a very special man, a very special friend. I remember long before I came to Washington as a Member of Congress on an occasion we needed him to speak at a fundraiser for nonpartisan voter registration efforts in the South. He answered our call without hesitation. He spent time among us, honoring not just men and women of means, but everyday people and their little children.

Senator Kennedy, this extraordinary man, was an elegant man who walked with kings, but never lost the common touch. As a colleague, he was generous and committed. He was our leader, our champion, our shepherd. He took up the causes of those who were weak and tried to make them strong. He stood tall and spoke with passion for all of those who have been left out and left behind; the people who had no voice in America.

Ted Kennedy never lost hope. He demanded justice for people of color when it came to civil rights and voting rights, and he also took a stand for seniors and for those with a different sexual orientation and for the disabled.

Senator Kennedy was a man who lived his faith and tried to act on it every single day by doing good to help the least among us. At some of the most tragic and difficult moments in

this Nation's history, Senator Kennedy had the capacity, had the ability to gather his strength and lead us toward a more hopeful future.

As a Nation and as a people, he encouraged us to build upon the inspirational leadership of his two brothers and use it to leave a legacy of social transformation that has left its mark on history.

I would say tonight, Mr. Speaker, and to members of the Massachusetts delegation and to PATRICK and to other members of the Kennedy family, Senator Kennedy was so thoughtful and so considerate. He was one of the most sharing, caring, giving human beings that I have ever met.

During July 2006, when the Senate was about to reauthorize the Voting Rights Act, he invited me over to the other side of the Capitol to be his guest on the Senate floor. When the last vote had been tallied, he gave me a copy of the tally sheet. Then he suggested that we walk out into an adjoining room, and he showed me the desk where President Lyndon Johnson had signed the original act on August 6, 1965.

He had a photographer to take a picture of the two of us standing near that desk. A few days later, I received the most beautiful copy of that picture with an inscription from Senator Kennedy. It is hanging on the wall in my home in Atlanta. I will always cherish it as long as I live.

I remember in 1977, Senator Kennedy came to Atlanta and we hosted a little reception for him at my home. He met a few of our friends: my wife, Lillian, and our son, John Miles. He spent so much time playing and talking with my young son, who was not quite a year old.

Senator Kennedy had a heart full of grace and a soul generated by love that never forgot the spark of divinity that runs through us all, no matter whether you were his closest friend or his fiercest adversary.

A brilliant light has gone out that uplifted not just America, but the entire world community. During his life, Senator Kennedy touched so many of us with his brilliant light. He touched more than Members of Congress, but also ordinary people. He touched our President and the leaders of tomorrow.

The spark of light that he gave to each one of us still burns brightly, and it is our duty, our obligation to continue his legacy and pass that light on to unborn generations.

Senator Kennedy will be deeply missed but not forgotten, and his legacy will live on in all of us. He was a wonderful friend. He was a wonderful friend, a wonderful colleague. He was like a brother.

□ 2045

Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts. We thank the gentleman so much for his great words. For me, I had the honor of serving for 33 years out of the 47 that Ted Kennedy served in Congress, here as his colleague. It was my great

honor. For each of us, there are too many stories to retell.

But for me, it all begins with Ted Kennedy running for the Senate; and from that moment on, whenever he spoke about the war in Vietnam or health care or energy or injustice to any person, no matter where they are in the world, I listened. And not only did I listen, but tens of millions of other people listened as well because he took us on a journey, a journey to issues and people that we did not know of but he wanted us to know about and to respond to.

That was really his greatness, that when he spoke, he was true north. He was someone who you knew that he was speaking from his heart and speaking for issues that really only he had the capacity to draw the attention to, and he used his power to do so. He used the special gift that he had been given to accomplish those goals.

I remember at the Democratic Convention in 1980, Senator Kennedy had asked me and Henry Royce over here, who was chairman of the Banking Committee, to introduce his energy bill which would be the counter to the incumbent President's energy bill. It called for solar and wind and conservation and higher fuel economy standards and a different direction for our country. Although his candidacy failed and energy was the big issue at that time, I got a call to come up to his room right after he gave that great "The dream shall never die" speech. He was up in his room with his family—PATRICK was there and others.

In that room, there was not a defeated man. There was someone who had been a great victor. There was someone who had brought all of these issues to the American people. In 1983, as Ronald Reagan had pulled out of all arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union—the first time in a generation—he called me, and he said, EDDY, you know what I would like to do, I would like to work with you on a nuclear freeze resolution to end all production of new nuclear weapons in the world. And he said, You know what would be a good idea, why don't we have it at American University, where my brother gave his speech to end all atmospheric nuclear testing?

Then one month later, there was an attention brought to this issue that changed that whole issue, and 3 months later, 1 million people were in Central Park calling for an end to the nuclear arms race. On every single issue he talked about in his entire life, it changed the whole dynamic of that issue because Ted Kennedy stood up and spoke to it. He inspired me; and he inspired, I think, millions of people across the planet to change the course of their lives.

So it has been a great honor for me and for all of the rest of our delegation to be able to work with him. It is an especially great honor to have as our concluding speaker this evening, his son. His son, who is our colleague here

in the House of Representatives, who in and of himself is a great United States Congressman and who continues the Kennedy tradition of fighting for those causes that other people do not want to fight for and to bring the attention to those who are most in need of help in our country and in our world.

It is my great honor to recognize the great Congressman from the State of Rhode Island, PATRICK KENNEDY.

Mr. KENNEDY. I want to thank my good friend and colleague ED MARKEY for organizing this Special Order and all of my colleagues for the wonderful tribute that they've given my dad tonight. I will just say that he loved people in public life because they were willing to go out and face the elements and weather the scorn of public opinion in order to stand up for what they believed in. That's why he really admired political figures, and especially in a time where political figures aren't very revered. They're pretty much down at the bottom of the public opinion polls in terms of most professions.

But he knew what a difference it meant to have people of good faith and conviction be involved in the political process because he knew what a difference it made in terms of getting good policy done for the American people. He knew how easy it would be for most people to sit back and make criticisms from the sidelines, but it took a really special person to put themselves out and really sacrifice a big part of their lives because it takes enormous sacrifice of their private lives to be in the public life, especially today.

So he always really got so much energy out of the people that he served with. They were the ones that sustained him so much because he felt like he was part of a team effort. There is nothing that he loved more than being part of a team, whether it was playing sports or whether it was just being part of a family team, being part of a family. That was his politics. His politics was simple. It was being part of a group and making sure that nobody in the group was left behind. I think it's a great kind of a spirit that he brought to his politics. It was a family spirit that I saw over and over again in every issue that he faced. He wanted to treat everybody else the way he expected to be treated if he were a member of a family, and I was included.

He was brought up to believe that everybody had dignity and everybody had a place. You know, when I was growing up in my family, we all had a place. A lot has been said about his belief in everybody having an opportunity in society. Well, in an anecdotal way, I can tell you, in my life, he always made sure that I had an opportunity to participate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MINNICK). The time of the gentleman has expired.

REMEMBERING SENATOR KENNEDY

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

Mr. DELAHUNT. I yield the time to my friend and colleague.

Mr. KENNEDY. Thank you. I just will conclude now because I know my friends and colleagues have their time to speak.

I would like to say to each and every one of the folks who spoke tonight, thank you for being here tonight to pay tribute to my father. To the folks on both sides of the aisle that have been so generous to me, it's a great thing, being part of this House, to have colleagues treat you as one of their own, as a part of a collegial family of sorts, in a professional way but also in a personal way.

The thing he loved so much about serving over in the Senate was the great friendships he developed there. I can tell you, having been through what I have been through in the last couple of weeks, I can appreciate personally what a difference it's made to have the friends that I've had in this Chamber be so supportive of me through this time. I want to thank all of my colleagues for their outpouring of support and affection from both sides of the aisle. It is in times like these where you really get to appreciate the fact that you work in a place where everybody appreciates and respects one another.

I think that is the thing my father would want most for our country right now, for people from very divergent points of view to respect one another and respect this country, which was founded on an appreciation for difference of opinion. The reason why he had worked so well across the aisle on so many occasions on important issues was because he understood that this country can't move forward unless people work together in good faith.

I think the thing that he found most distressing at any point in American history was when the country would stray from its foundation of believing that we could resolve our difficult problems through dialogue, because I think he knew personally, better than any other person in American history, what happens when people don't resolve their problems peacefully and, instead, resort to violence. I think that my dad is one of those people who believed in the democratic process. And at the end of the day, people saw what a difference his work made in their lives because of the work that he did within the democratic process, to make our country a better place for everybody to live in.

Even though he was from a different station in life from many people that he worked to help, he didn't look at it from the point of view of socioeconomic background. He looked at it from the point of view that we're all human beings, that we all have a spark

of divinity in us, and we all ought to treat each other with the same respect that we would want to be treated with ourselves. The golden rule, so to speak.

That's why it didn't matter what the issue was. He believed in fairness for everybody because he would want his family to be treated the same way he would want every other family to be treated. But there for the grace of God, he was lucky enough to come from a family that didn't have to worry about paying for health care, education, housing or a pension to retire. He just knew that if he had come from a different family, he would hope that he wouldn't have to worry about the basic necessities of life that too many Americans have to worry about.

And I respect that about him because through the power of example he showed me that you could be a person of conscience and really try to work to make the lives of those who didn't have it as well off as you better through the work that you did in public life. Through that, I think he showed himself as a patriot in more than one way. He not only wore the uniform of this country in the Army, but he wore the uniform in the sense that he fought in the Senate to advance the lives of people in this country through the policy work that he did as a United States Senator.

So, again, let me thank all my colleagues for their great tributes. I look forward to paying him the biggest tribute that we could pay, and that is to make sure that the promise of health care for all is a promise that we ultimately achieve in this session.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Thank you for sharing that with us, PATRICK. Thank you for your service, and know that we love you.

Speaking of reaching across the aisle, I'm going to expose him as someone who had great love and affection for Ted Kennedy, your dad, and a wonderful guy for whom Senator Kennedy had the highest respect, even though they agreed on very little. That's the senior Republican on the House Judiciary Committee, LAMAR SMITH.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. I thank my friend from Massachusetts, Congressman DELAHUNT, for yielding. I also want to thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for their forbearance tonight in not strictly enforcing the time limits.

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

REMEMBERING SENATOR KENNEDY

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

Mr. SMITH of Texas. This gives me a second opportunity to thank my colleagues for their forbearance tonight.

Senator Kennedy was a friend, as are members of his family, including his son PATRICK who is here tonight. It was

a privilege to have known him in lots of different ways. In my being a conservative Republican from Texas, and the Senator being a liberal Democrat from Massachusetts, many people wonder about this friendship. And therein lie many stories, but let me tell a couple tonight.

The first one goes back to when I was a fairly junior Member of Congress. I don't remember what the meeting was about, but there was a meeting in the Capitol in a small room. I was late getting to the meeting, and apparently so was Senator Kennedy. When I walked in, there were no remaining seats around the table, but there were a couple of seats over by a window. In fact, there was only one seat empty, and it was next to Senator Kennedy who at that point I had not met. I felt like I had nowhere else to go, so I sat by Senator Kennedy.

After we had been there about a half hour and were bored by the discussion that was going on at the table, we started talking. I mentioned to Senator Kennedy that, in fact, my grandmother had been from Boston, that I had enjoyed that part of the country many times on vacations, and we discovered that we had a mutual interest in sailing, although I have not gotten to do nearly as much of it as he has.

□ 2100

In any case, we spent the next hour just having a wonderful, friendly discussion. And that was the beginning of this friendship that I have referred to.

Not long after that, I was at another meeting. Actually this was a conference meeting in the Capitol, where there were four or five Members of the House and four or five members of the Senate in attendance trying to work out the differences on a particular piece of legislation. What so happened at that particular meeting, I was at the table and so was Senator Kennedy. In fact, he was directly across the table from me. And we had had a relatively mild discussion of the issues at hand, and it was time for Senator Kennedy to speak.

He stood up at the table, proceeded to lay into us Republicans as if we knew nothing about the issues at hand, made a very persuasive argument on his own behalf and on behalf of the issues that he cared about. The voice was so loud that, quite frankly, the walls of this small room were rattling. All the staff who were seated around the room were shaking. And I was wondering what I had gotten myself into. And here was the Senator with whom I had struck a friendship, and he was practically accusing all of us of not knowing what we were talking about on this particular legislation.

Well, the Senator talked for 5 or 10 minutes, completely dominated the room, and there really wasn't much else to say, or at least no one felt like saying anything in response to the Senator. Well, when he sat down, he picked up a piece of paper in front of

them, grabbed a pencil, which I was absolutely sure he was going to break in half. But instead of breaking the pencil in half, he scribbled a note on this piece of paper. And everybody in the room is watching him. And he throws the piece of paper across the table to me. And I'm thinking, what is going on?

So I pick up the piece of paper. This must have been around July of that particular summer. I look at the piece of paper, and Senator Kennedy has written on the piece of paper, "LAMAR, what are you doing for vacation this summer?"

You had to sort of be there to appreciate what had gone on in the previous 10 minutes and the friendship that this particular note to me showed.

I very quickly folded the note up and put it in my pocket so no one else would see it. And, of course, everybody in the entire room was now wondering what was it that Senator Kennedy had written to the Republican across the table, SMITH from Texas.

I never have revealed that note until right now. But that does show not only friendship, but both stories and many others that I could tell I think reveal a larger point. And that is the public is probably not nearly as aware as they might be of the genuine friendships that occur in Congress between individuals who might not agree on many of the political issues but who can agree to be friends and appreciate each other's company.

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

Mr. SMITH of Texas. May I ask unanimous consent for 1 more minute?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, does not permit the extension of a Special Order speech by unanimous consent.

REMEMBERING SENATOR KENNEDY

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

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

In this case, the idea that individuals can be friends from different sides of the aisle, and even if they disagree on some things political, it occurs more often than a lot of people might expect. In fact, that's probably one of the unwritten stories of Congress. And I'm glad it exists.

Certainly on the surface there is an extreme partisanship. Sometimes that is regrettable. But underneath the surface, there are friendships that can occur, for which I think both sides and both friends can be grateful, and I am certainly in that category.

Mr. MARKEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Texas. I will be happy to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MARKEY. I thank the gentleman for his great words. And we thank all

of the other Members for their participation in this Special Order.

The RECORD is going to remain open so any Member that wishes to make a comment about our great Senator Ted Kennedy may do so.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Senator Edward M. Kennedy—a mentor, a friend and the greatest Senator our country has ever known.

While it is still difficult to imagine these hallowed halls without Teddy, today we honor the man who was an inspiration to all of us who have answered the call to public service. And while one hour is not nearly enough to pay tribute to the life and legacy of Sen. Kennedy, today we pause to celebrate the life of this extraordinary man.

Never afraid to 'sail against the wind' in the name of justice, equality and opportunity, Teddy was a treasured friend, a tireless advocate for the people of Massachusetts and a legislator without peer. Throughout his distinguished career, he helped bring health care to millions of children, enabled many young people to afford a college education and ensured that so many of our citizens could realize the American dream.

I am honored to serve with his son PATRICK and to know his other children Teddy Jr. and Kara, his beloved wife Vicki and all the members of the Kennedy family. And there is no doubt that his trusted friend and former staffer, PAUL KIRK, will serve with distinction in his interim appointment.

Teddy was 'an idealist without illusions,' as his brother, the late President John F. Kennedy used to say. He came to the Senate to get things done. He was unafraid to reach across the aisle to make a deal and he counted some of his staunchest ideological foes among his closest friends. But he never compromised his core beliefs in justice, equality and access to the American dream.

From his first speech on the Senate floor in support of the Civil Rights Act until his valiant final fight for health care reform, when Ted Kennedy spoke, you knew you were hearing the "true compass" of a committed, principled progressive.

He transcended petty politics to become "the lion of the Senate," a legislator like no other. Teddy's was an unmatched legislative career, which included 47 years in office, more than 2,500 bills authored and scores of laws bearing his name.

On issues of war and peace there was no better moral compass than Teddy. He picked up the banner of nuclear arms control from his fallen brother John and fought tirelessly to reduce the threat of nuclear weapons and make the world a safer place. Beginning in the 1980s, Teddy worked closely with me to highlight the dangers of a nuclear arms race between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, and the need to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

In 1982, when I introduced the first nuclear freeze resolution in Congress to stop the buildup of nuclear weapons, no one thought we could do it. But it was Teddy who led the fight for a freeze in the Senate, paving the way for a dramatic showdown with President Reagan that made it necessary for the Reagan Administration to embrace nuclear arms control—a course it initially had rejected.

Our country is a better place because of Ted Kennedy. For the worker who struggled to

make ends meet in a minimum wage job, Ted Kennedy was there. For the new mother caring for a newborn, Ted Kennedy was there. For a family in need of health care for a sick child, Ted Kennedy was there. For a planet in peril due to the threat of nuclear war, Teddy was there.

And now we must be there for the causes that Senator Kennedy championed throughout his long and distinguished career.

In his final days, Senator Kennedy wrote a letter to President Obama, reminding us all of just what is at stake in the health care debate. "What we face is above all a moral issue," he wrote. "At stake are not just the details of policy, but fundamental principles of social justice and the character of our society."

And there is no one who better understood those principles than Teddy.

At the Democratic Convention in 1980, when it was clear that Teddy's inspired campaign for the nomination had come to an end, he was still fighting for the issues he cared about.

Just hours after he delivered his famous speech declaring that the "dream shall never die" I went up to see him in his hotel room headquarters. And what struck me that night and stays with me to this day, was that instead of being heartbroken after coming up short in his quest for the presidency, there was no defeat in that hotel room. Instead, Teddy was triumphant. Despite the difficult day, he was still in high spirits.

Although he was a great Senator before that day, it was on that night, that he truly began his transformation into the "Lion of the Senate," the master legislator fighting for the issues that mattered most: health care, civil rights, education, human rights and others. That night, like so many other nights in his long career, he was able to transcend misfortune and shape something bigger. To commit to a cause larger than himself.

Above all, I will remember Ted Kennedy for his sense of hope. In rough seas and in calm, he always believed our better days were just ahead. In his final fight, the dignity and grace he showed was an inspiration to us all.

And throughout a long life of tragedy and triumph he never faltered in his belief in this country and its highest ideals. From landmark legislation like The Americans with Disabilities Act that touched the lives of millions, to simple gestures like reading to schoolchildren at a school near the capitol, Teddy believed in the American dream and helped so many to realize it.

And although the mighty Lion has passed on, Teddy's roar in defense of the disadvantaged and vulnerable will echo eternally in the halls and history of America, inspiring future generations to service, self-sacrifice and a commitment to our country's highest ideals.

And as we pause to remember this great man, the task now is to follow Teddy's immortal words and ensure that the causes which he championed shall endure, that his hopes will live on and his dreams of a better future for everyone shall never die.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and remember the outstanding life and legislative achievements of U.S. Senator Edward M. Kennedy.

I was first elected to the House of Representatives in 1976 and although that is over 33 years ago, Ted Kennedy had already been serving in the U.S. Senate for over a decade.

The achievement of being the third longest serving Senator in our history is an accomplishment in its own right, but Senator Kennedy affected public policy in such a substantial and enduring way that the length of his time in office is really only one achievement in his remarkable journey.

Senator Kennedy boldly championed landmark legislation to improve the lives of all Americans. He fought fiercely for the poor and the disadvantaged. His legislative achievements include being a major player in a wide range of issues; from addressing funding for cancer research, health insurance reform, benefits for the mentally disabled, discrimination against disabilities, and the Children's Health Insurance program to Civil Rights, and education reform. Kennedy always considered healthcare the pinnacle issue of his legislative career, and it was a great achievement for him to see comprehensive healthcare reform moving further along in legislative process than it ever has before, five of the six committees handling the healthcare bill had passed them out of committee at the time of his passing.

One of his most recent achievements was the signing into law of The Edward M. Kennedy Serve America Act of 2009. This landmark legislation tripled volunteer opportunities across the country and created a new service corps for education, health care, energy, and veterans.

Although Kennedy was diagnosed last year with a malignant brain tumor, he continued to play a major role in the healthcare debate, and up until his final days he was truly the "Lion of the Senate" serving fiercely and passionately on behalf of so many Americans both in Massachusetts and around the country. August 25, 2009 was surely a sad day for all of us—but although Kennedy's life was filled with tragedy, his life was also filled with triumph. His victories in life far surpass most men and women's and his story is one of humanity and progress.

Senator Kennedy was a great statesman and a true leader, who cared deeply about America's future and I am honored to have served in the United States Congress with him. I extend my deepest sympathy and heartfelt condolences to Senator Kennedy's wife and family, and hope they take comfort in knowing that his legend and legacy carries on in the hearts and memories of a grateful nation.

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a man who dedicated his life to the people of Massachusetts. The passing of Senator Ted Kennedy has left our Commonwealth without its principal champion, and while we grieve, we take solace in remembering the magnitude of his many accomplishments during almost 47 years in the United States Senate.

I am proud to have served with Senator Kennedy as a Member of the Massachusetts Delegation and humbled when I recognize what we have lost. His work impressed me before I was elected to Congress, but it was in this context that I came to know Senator Kennedy personally and witness his insight and intelligence and his formidable skills as a legislator. His ability to recognize an important and often daunting goal, and then effect legislation to achieve that end, was unparalleled. The testimonies we have heard from friends and colleagues in recent weeks bear witness to that.

Ted Kennedy's approach to government had been instilled in him from an early age—that we must, no matter our position in life, strive to help those in need and speak up for those whose voices cannot be heard. It is a lesson both he and his brothers took to heart and to which they gave their lives in service. Senator Kennedy knew the people of Massachusetts needed his help, but his compassion did not stop there. He often championed national causes and shepherded major legislation with broad impact across the country: ensuring civil rights, expanding children's health insurance, establishing the Americans with Disabilities Act, strengthening education and service programs, and finally the effort he called "the cause of my life"—reform of our health care system.

Senator Kennedy soared to great heights in the Senate. He achieved immense influence among his colleagues, both Republican and Democrat, while never compromising his progressive values or quenching his fighting spirit. The personal touch he lent to relationships with colleagues and constituents told of his deep connection to the work he was doing and his dedication to being the most effective Senator that chamber has ever seen.

I can say I am a better person for having known Ted Kennedy. I am saddened by his loss not only for myself and for the people of Massachusetts, but for the citizens of a grateful nation. Indeed, the world mourns the loss of his passion for justice and peace. We must all strive to honor his legacy and continue fighting for the causes he defended with such vigor.

Let it be forgotten or overlooked, Ted Kennedy was also a father and husband. I offer my deepest condolences to Vicki, Kara, Ted Jr., Caroline, Curran, and of course my colleague PATRICK. I thank each of you for allowing us to share this great man with you. He is, and will always be, greatly missed.

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, with the passing of Senator Edward M. Kennedy last month, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts lost its greatest champion, and the United States of America lost one of its strongest voices for fairness, equality and justice. Personally, I lost a treasured friend. From civil rights to health care, from voting rights to Head Start, Ted Kennedy played a significant role in the passage of some of the most important legislation in our lifetime. I have often said his record in the United States Senate is unrivaled. And I believe history will remember him as the most effective individual to ever serve in that institution.

The Ted Kennedy his friends and colleagues knew was a kind, considerate, generous, funny, thoughtful and hard working person whose presence lit up the room. His personality and charisma were contagious. He loved his family and spoke about them with great pride. During good times and bad, he was always there with a phone call or a note. When it came to western and central Massachusetts, he always offered to help. He was a master of detail. His ability to work across the aisle was legendary. At the end of the day, Ted Kennedy made a difference in the lives of countless individuals.

For the past year he faced one of the most difficult challenges of his life. But he did so with characteristic dignity and grace. Whether it was sailing on Cape Cod in his beloved Mya, or throwing out the first pitch at Fenway

Park, he taught us how to live life while facing adversity. And in the process he became an inspiration for us all.

I became interested in public service during John F. Kennedy's historic campaign for president nearly 50 years ago. Since then, I have been an outspoken and loyal supporter of the Kennedy family. It has been the honor of a lifetime to call Ted Kennedy my friend. His extraordinary life and legacy will never be forgotten. As we pay tribute to him tonight, my thoughts are with Vicki, Kara, Edward Jr, PATRICK, Curran, Caroline and the rest of the Kennedy family. He will never be forgotten.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, what a remarkable life Edward M. Kennedy lived. When I first met Senator Kennedy in 1963, I mistakenly believed he was in office because of his family connections. As I watched and interacted with him over the subsequent decades of his great legislative career—matched by few if any—he demonstrated a strong work ethic. No one worked harder. He had a deep commitment to freedom, fairness, and justice, and his persistent defense of the 'little guy' was absolutely genuine. The result is a body of legislation that has brought equality, justice, and opportunity to millions. This towering figure was an inspiration to so many of his colleagues, and he showed each of us—from the most senior to the most junior—the highest level of consideration.

My thoughts go out to his family, including his wife Vicki and his son PATRICK, who is a close friend of mine. Edward M. Kennedy will live on in the accomplishments he leaves. May all of those close to him know we are grateful for his service to the nation.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, today we gather to recognize the legacy of a man who will surely be remembered among the great legislators in our nation's history—"the Lion of the Senate"—Senator Ted Kennedy.

Senator Kennedy was a champion for peace and justice throughout his entire career, and our nation is undoubtedly a better place thanks to his leadership over the years—in particular on the issues of education, health care, and civil rights.

I vividly remember the first time I met Ted Kennedy.

I was interning in Washington, DC in the summer of 1974, at a time when there were very few African American interns on Capitol Hill. My friend, the late Ron Brown, was working for Senator Kennedy at that time, so I called him and requested a meeting with my fellow African American interns.

Senator Kennedy immediately granted our request—we met with him a few hours later and knew immediately that we were truly in the presence of greatness.

More recently, I attended several election events with Senator Kennedy during the primary election.

I had the pleasure of attending the American University rally for Senator Obama where Senator Kennedy first announced his support and delivered one of the best speeches of the entire campaign.

A few weeks later, I attended an amazing rally at the Beebe Memorial Cathedral in Oakland where I was honored to introduce Senator Kennedy before he delivered another amazing speech.

The line to get in the door seemed to stretch for miles as supporters waited with anticipation to see this great statesman and warrior for peace and justice.

Over the course of his career in public office, Senator Kennedy underscored the meaning of the phrase "to whom much is given much is required."

His legislative legacy is unrivaled, and affects the lives of tens of millions of Americans every single day—especially the less fortunate among us.

But despite his countless achievements, there is one unfinished piece of business that was dear to his heart that we must continue to fight for: achieving universal health care in America, and doing so in a way that truly reforms our broken health care system.

In a letter written to President Obama shortly after learning of the terminal nature of his illness, Senator Kennedy described our nation's current health care crisis as a "moral issue"—which concerns "not just the details of policy, but the fundamental principles of social justice and the character of our country."

Senator Kennedy knew, as we know, that healthcare is a fundamental human right.

Let us work to pass real health care reform, not just in remembrance of the cause that was this great man's life work, but because we see this issue as he saw it—as a test of our society's integrity.

Last week I had the honor, alongside my colleague, the Honorable KENDRICK MEEK, of presenting the late Senator Kennedy with the Mickey Leland Award at the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation's Annual Legislative Conference Awards Dinner.

The award, received by his son, the Honorable PATRICK KENNEDY, was bestowed upon him in recognition of his lifetime's work in providing opportunities for society's less fortunate.

From civil rights, to education, and finally to health care, the late Senator Kennedy is destined to be remembered as a true champion of equality and opportunity.

Our charge now is to keep this noble legacy alive by renewing our efforts to ensure that health care reform—his great, unfinished cause—provides each and every American with the universal and affordable coverage that was his vision.

I look forward to working with you in the weeks to come to do everything we can to make sure that happens.

THE RULE OF LAW

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CARTER) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, to my hall mate, Mr. KENNEDY, that was a moving tribute and well deserved. I am glad we could yield the time.

The subject of this hour that we have been talking about now for, I believe, about 14 or 15 weeks is we are talking about the rule of law and how the rule of law must prevail. It is the glue that holds our society together. And when we start to ignore rules or ignore others' laws, then we are ignoring what our Founding Fathers intended to rule us.

When we established this Nation, the people who established it came from a monarchy. Yet they felt that a much greater society would be a society

which would pledge itself to the rules, not to the authority. So they didn't want a king. They didn't want some powerful dictator. They wanted the rules to prevail in the Nation. And that's one of the secret parts of the society that was created that nobody can see, that over time has developed the most important and most powerful Nation on the face of the Earth that has ever existed.

We cannot ignore that rule of law today. We cannot let personalities or concepts or attitudes change the fact that there are rules that you follow, and you must follow those rules. And there are laws, both civil and criminal laws, that have to be upheld. We as a society have created those laws. They have governed us in some instances since the beginning of the Republic. And to waive or to ignore those laws, we do it at our peril.

So tonight we're going to talk about some legislation that addresses the issue of ignoring or not following certain laws or bending laws.

We are going to start off with my good friend ROSCOE BARTLETT. I'm going to yield to him, and he's going to talk to us about a bill that he has, H.R. 2743, the Car Dealer Equity Act, in which he talks about the fact that he feels some laws, some contract laws, were either bent or ignored.

I yield to my colleague.

Mr. BARTLETT. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Before talking about this very interesting subject, I would like to spend just a few moments talking about why I think the rule of law is so important.

We are one person out of 22 in the world, and we have a fourth of all of the good things in the world. And I ask myself how come we are so darned fortunate that this one person out of 22 has a fourth of all the good things in the world?

I look around for people who are working, bending their back, and sweating. And I will tell you I don't see very many white faces, and I don't see an awful lot of black faces. I see Hispanics. So it's not hard work that's accountable for the fact that we're so lucky.

And then I look at education and technical education. We live in a technical world today. But most of our bright young people are going into careers of political science and law. This year the Chinese will graduate seven times as many engineers as we graduate, and about half of our engineers are Chinese and Indian students. So it's not our commitment to technical areas that makes us so fortunate.

Just what is it that is so different about this country that we are so fortunate, this one person in 22 that has a fourth of all the good things in the world?

Mr. Speaker, I think that it's our commitment to the rule of law and particularly our commitment to those laws that protect our civil liberties.

You see, there is no Constitution in the world, there is no bill of rights in

the world that comes even close to ours in having so many civil liberties that are so protected. And I think this established an environment, a milieu in which creativity and entrepreneurship could flourish. And I think we put at risk who we are, and I think we put at risk this enormous privilege that we have, this one person out of 22 who has a fourth of all the good things in the world, if we in any way violate these very sacred rights which are given to us by God, which our Constitution, our government, is supposed to protect.

So I am very concerned about the rule of law because I will tell you if in one place you can rationalize that it's okay to violate the Constitution, what next? I think that our civil liberties could come tumbling down and I think with them our privileged status in the world today.

Now, the thing you asked me to talk about, and that is this bill, H.R. 2743.

Several months ago I was mystified by something that was happening in our country. We were shutting down auto dealerships. I thought at first, well, these are owned by the auto manufacturers and they're reducing their overhead, so this will benefit them. But then I learned not a single auto dealership in this country is owned by the manufacturers. Every auto dealership is an independent dealership hiring people, paying taxes, selling cars. And I looked at what they were doing. You know, in almost everything we do in life there are winners and losers, positives and negatives. And in this case I could see only losers. And I thought I must be missing something.

So we held a press conference out in Frederick, I think one of the first ones in the country. We had some of our biggest dealers there. Dar Cars was there, and Tammy Darvis is up in the gallery, and I want to thank her for coming. Jack Fitzgerald was there, one of the biggest auto dealers in the area. And I asked them the question, What am I missing? I seem to see that everybody in this is a loser. Why in the heck would we do something where everybody loses?

Clearly, the dealers that were put out of business lost, and clearly all the people that worked for them lost, and clearly all those secondary jobs that were created by those people were lost. And I couldn't understand how the auto dealers could benefit when there were fewer people selling their cars. It just made sense to me that the more people who are out there competing to sell your cars, the more cars you're going to sell and the better off you are.

And I asked these dealers, What am I missing? I've got to be missing something because Americans don't do really stupid things. And this appeared to me to be a really stupid thing where everybody lost. I couldn't see anybody who was winning in this.

So I came back to the Congress and I asked my colleagues, Who is the winner here? And from both sides of the aisle, and now this bill I think has 275

cosponsors, but from both sides of the aisle they said, We don't see any winners either. We really need to do something about this. We think that some fundamental laws were violated in this.

□ 2115

We think that this needs to be fixed. There is a Web site you can go to. It is YouTube, www.YouTube.com/rejecteddealers. And you're going to find more than 11,000 dealers that have logged on to that to tell you their story. Some very, very sad stories are told by these dealers. Enormous losses.

So I am very privileged to come here this evening to talk about this because I think that in the violation of some of these very simple, obvious, common-sense laws, that a great many people in our country have been hurt.

And I want to thank you for committing this hour to talk about the rule of law, because I think the rule of law is so important. And I hope that Americans will collectively call their Representatives, "I know you probably signed on to that bill, but now make it happen. Bring it to the floor. Vote on it." You know, petition the Senate so they vote on it.

So let's get this fixed. It's really bad. It's really wrong.

Thank you for letting me have a few moments to talk about it.

Mr. CARTER. Reclaiming my time, I thank you, ROSCOE. You have hit on something that when that all happened to me, I just wondered what happened to the law of contract. Where did it go? When did our executive branch think it had the authority to just negate contracts in order for people to, through some threats that were made to settle a bankruptcy, to lose dealerships that—I talked to people in my district. It was not only did you lose your dealership, but your work product got handed to the people you'd been competing with. Just kind of free gratis. You get the win, and I get nothing. And of course, hopefully this will be resolved in the courts or something. I don't know what's going to happen.

But ROSCOE is on the right road. We can do something about it here because if you can't contract, you don't have freedom, and especially freedom of commerce. If you can't make an honest contract with somebody and depend upon that and have it be enforceable in the courts of our country—because the rule of contract is sacred. If you don't have that, which we'd had for the history of our Nation, then the rules of commerce come tumbling down.

And we keep hearing people say, Do we want to be a Banana Republic? And nothing against our poor Banana Republic neighbors, but that's what happens when you don't have the rule of law. You can't make a deal that can be enforced and people become—go more and more to the dark side in their trading habits. And this is one of the issues that when we've got the world economy we've got to deal with.

We've got multiple subject matters, and we are going to start with one

that's all over the front page. ROSCOE is going to fix the auto dealers, and I am on that bill and proud to be there.

We've got a bill by Leader BOEHNER and DARRELL ISSA, Defunding ACORN Act, and my friend, LYNN WESTMORELAND from Georgia, is here to join me, and my friend Mr. KING from Iowa is here to join me. And we've got a bunch of things to talk about here today.

Let's talk about ACORN.

I think those videos that the American public have now seen were a shocking wake-up when they had already heard about all of the ACORN violations. We'd already heard about this, and it didn't seem to be bothering anybody that there were all kinds of election law frauds, convictions, and so forth across the country. But then we saw advice being given to two people pretending to be into criminal activity, and you saw people that seemed to be encouraging child prostitution calling it a business, how to do your taxes, just like they weren't talking about criminal activity. And I think that shocked America into realizing that all of this was real, and that cheating on elections and cheating on voter registration and so forth was just as criminal and just led to further, more criminal activities. And now, all of a sudden, the folks at ACORN are all over the front page.

So I will yield to my friend, Mr. WESTMORELAND from Georgia, to let him make a few comments on this. And you've got a sign there. What have you got, LYNN?

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Thank you for yielding.

I did want to bring the substance. We were talking about the rule of law.

Speaker PELOSI, after the 2006 election, made a comment. She said, This leadership team will create the most honest, most open, and most ethical Congress in history.

To my friend from Texas, we know we've been here many times talking about the Rangel rule where Chairman RANGEL was found to not have paid his taxes and then had his accountant figure out what he felt like he did owe and sent it in without penalties and interest and other things.

Then we had Secretary Geithner who did not pay his self-employment taxes and some other taxes on more than one occasion. And this is something that the American people are wanting to know where this most honest, most ethical Congress, most open Congress is at.

I just wanted to kind of bring that up to remind the people that we are not special in this body right here. We need to be operating under the rule of law and be under the same consequences that every American is under.

Let's talk about ACORN and what the bill is that Leader BOEHNER and Ranking Member ISSA have introduced.

We might want to remember that last week the House voted about 345-79 for an amendment to bar the Federal funding of ACORN, but we need to go

further than that. We need to pass a stand-alone bill. And that's what this H.R. 3571 does, the Defund ACORN Act.

No Federal contract, grant, cooperative, or agreement or any other form of agreement may be awarded to or entered into with ACORN. No Federal funds may be given to ACORN. No Federal employee may promote ACORN, including some ACORN State chapters, organizations with financial stakes in ACORN, and organizations that shared directors or employees with ACORN.

And Judge, my friend from Texas, I am glad to announce the great Governor of the great State of Georgia has canceled the contract that the State had with ACORN.

So people are starting to understand that when you have an organization that not only these videos exposed, but even the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform found ACORN had committed a list of offenses: voter fraud, tax evasion, obstruction of justice, aiding and abetting embezzlement, investment fraud, use of taxpayer funding for partisan political activity, Department of Labor violations.

You know, ACORN should not be allowed to get off with just an internal audit. They need to be looked at much deeper than that. An internal audit for ACORN is the same as asking Secretary Geithner to investigate Chairman RANGEL. So we need to go further with that.

ACORN has received hundreds of millions of dollars. We should be more responsible to the people of this country, the hardworking people of this country that pay their taxes that we would want to give it away to organizations such as this.

Right now, I'll be glad to yield to our friend from—I'll yield back the time to you, Judge, and then you can yield. But thank you for giving me this time.

Mr. CARTER. I'll yield time to my friend from Iowa (Mr. KING). And I guess we'll talk about ACORN and then we'll shift gears to something else.

Mr. KING of Iowa. I thank the gentleman from Texas and the general from Georgia for their leadership on these issues. And once a week, at least, we see the judge from Texas down here laying out the conscience of the Congress. And this ACORN issue is something that has burned within me for several years.

I looked back through some of the RECORDS, and I introduced an amendment to unfund ACORN in 2007. Back then, we couldn't get any traction. And as much as has been filled out on the case of ACORN, as much as we learned about ACORN during the last Presidential election—and I think it was very useful because that was a time that America started to pay attention, Mr. Speaker. And we remember that ACORN announced that they had filed 1.3 million new voter registrations during the Presidential election cycle in 2008. And now they're advertising that people should send them a check and help fund their operation to go down

there and demonstrate against Sheriff Judge Arpaio, the tent city, pink underwear Sheriff Arpaio. I think that that is a persecution that's going on. But they're trying to raise money to do that.

And the mailing that they have—and it's an Internet document. They still claim that they registered 1.3 million new voters. Well, the numbers are closer to 450,000 legitimate voter registrations. And ACORN has admitted to over 400,000 false or fraudulent voter registrations. Now, one is too many for me. And we've seen the hue and cry of somebody who was in 2000 driving to vote in Florida, and perhaps they were going to vote for Al Gore, and a mile and a half away they went through a checkpoint to see if they were sober and had a driver's license, and they claimed that to be voter intimidation.

If one person lost their nerve and didn't want to go through the police checkpoint because they were drunk or didn't have a license, that was a voter intimidation on the part of the folks that were on Al Gore's side back in the year 2000.

ACORN can produce over 400,000 false or fraudulent voter registrations, and America can't get up in arms until we see child prostitution promoted in five ACORN offices across this city, in Baltimore, Washington, D.C., in Brooklyn, in San Bernardino, and in San Diego, California, and more to come.

And now they're under a lawsuit. ACORN decides they're going to go out and punish people that have brought out the truth if they can and use the court to intimidate.

Now, when ACORN makes a statement that, well, we only produced over 400,000 false or fraudulent voter registration forms, never fear, it was all in the exercise of trying to get somebody's good vote in there, but no bad votes came out of that, no fraud came from that. Oh, really.

They're being investigated. You say 12 States, then 14 States. Today it came out 20 States.

Today the trial of ACORN started in the State of Nevada. ACORN, as an entity, has been indicted by the prosecution in Nevada, and they have their chief organizer in Nevada is testifying against ACORN saying, Here's our pamphlet, our policy. We were paying commissions and paying a bounty for voter registrations. And, additionally, it came out in the news that in Troy, New York, they have dozens of fraudulent votes that were cast on absentee ballot that were promoted by ACORN.

Now, if there's anything that chisels away and cuts off the underpinnings of our Constitution it is fraudulent election process. And when the American people lose their faith that we have a legitimate process, the result of that will be, then, nothing holds together. You can't expect the President, the United States Senate, the United States House, or any system of government to be consented to by the people if the people don't believe they've con-

sent in a national, legitimate ballot. That is the Banana Republic measure. And there is no entity in America that has been more active or aggressive in the history of this country and undermining the underpinnings of our Constitution than ACORN, a criminal enterprise and an entity in and of itself in many other enterprises than the fraudulent votes.

But I think at that component of this, I would yield back to the gentleman from Texas. I have a little bit more to say about ACORN hopefully a little bit later.

Mr. CARTER. We've got a lot of things to talk about, but ACORN is now all over the front page. The trial started in Nevada, and quite frankly, I see a very aggressive prosecutor that was talking on television today, and it's going to be an interesting case. We should all watch it very closely because wrongdoing is being put before the American public, and it's going to be interesting to see how that comes out.

I want to shift gears now because our friend Dr. RON PAUL has introduced a bill which has been talked about now for years, and I think now the American public is starting to say we'd kind of like to know something about this.

We have had, as we talked about before, more money spent since last summer supposedly saving the economy than just about has been spent in the history of the Republic, certainly before 1930. It clearly surpasses what we spent then. It is in the trillions of dollars now.

The Federal Reserve, this mysterious thing that I would bet there is not one American in a hundred who can tell you even close to what the Federal Reserve system even does, where they come from, who sets them up. There is just very limited knowledge. Unless you get to graduate school, you don't even get taught it in universities as to what the Federal Reserve does. And yet the Federal Reserve, as Congressman PAUL points out, is in charge of administering and keeping track of these billions and now trillions of dollars of money that we are going to have to pay back and our children, our grandchildren have to pay back.

□ 2130

What Congressman PAUL, RON PAUL, wants basically is that he would like to see an audit of the Federal Reserve so that we can know just what these guys do. And so I want to throw that out for discussion here, and I recognize my friend from Georgia.

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Well, thank you for yielding the time, and I don't know if we're going to get back to ACORN.

Mr. CARTER. We will.

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Then I will save this for later. Let me just say that the Federal Reserve, think about this for a minute. Under the TARP program, the Federal Reserve got \$700 billion. We gave them \$787 billion in the

Obama stimulus package. As you mentioned, that's over \$1 trillion. Judge, a lot of people don't realize how much \$1 trillion is. If you took \$1 trillion and converted it into seconds, 1 million seconds is 11 days, 1 billion seconds is 32 years, 1 trillion seconds is 32,000 years, 32,000 years is 1 trillion seconds. And so we've given them over \$1 trillion, and they don't want to be audited. I think that this is something that I hope that Chairman FRANK, I'm assuming this is going through Financial Services on a hearing that they're going to have Friday, 290 cosponsors, that is enough to pass a piece of legislation here under suspension.

So I certainly hope that the Speaker and the Democratic leadership will once again kind of honor her statement here: "We will create the most honest, most open and most ethical Congress in history" by letting us have a vote on auditing the Federal Reserve.

The American public deserves the same independent audit accountability from the Fed that they expect from their local bank. The Feds are going out and auditing our local banks every day, Judge, putting a lot of them out of business, putting them on notice that they need to change the way that they're doing business. If they're going to go out and audit our local banks, we certainly need to audit them to make sure that they're doing things by the rule of law and in a commonsense way and in the way that the American people expect them to do with their hard-earned taxpayer dollars.

With that, I yield back to the gentleman.

Mr. CARTER. I will yield now to my friend from Iowa (Mr. KING.)

Mr. KING of Iowa. I thank the gentleman from Texas.

I was thinking about the description of what is big money and what is \$1 trillion and how do you put that into a concept now. Some of us from the part of the country I come from, we think in terms of corn. So to put that into perspective, the State of Iowa, the lead State in corn production, is going to have a good crop this year. It's going to have the best average yields that we have ever had, probably a few less bushels than we have produced though in the past, and we are going to raise about \$10 billion worth of corn, maybe a little less than that, but about \$10 billion.

Now all the corn that Iowa raises, just the value of that \$10 billion, if we do that for 10 years, that's \$100 billion. We do that for an entire century, that's \$1,000 billion, \$1 trillion. So 100 years of all the corn we can raise in Iowa is \$1 trillion. A full century of all the corn that we can raise in what it's worth today, or what it was worth when I figured this, the markets have gone down a little bit, that is \$1 trillion.

Now to take care of Obama's deficit created by his budget this year, that is \$9.7 trillion. You can just think, 970 years of all the corn that Iowa could raise committed just to taking care of

the deficit created by his budget would be just about right. And if you want to look at the deficit that exists today, and you add that to Obama's budget, that's over \$20 trillion between the existing national debt and the debt created by President Obama's budget. So that would be all the corn that Iowa could raise at today's production in market values from the birth of Christ until today, and you would fall a little bit short. That's how much money the United States Government owes as a result of this profligate spending that is going on.

And the Federal Reserve component of this, I am very happy to see there are 290 cosponsors of RON PAUL's bill, H.R. 1207. I am among them, and I'm confident that my colleagues on the floor are as well. There is a hearing coming up on Friday to dig into this. That is a step along the way. From my standpoint, I would be very happy to sign a discharge petition. I don't think that things move very quickly through this Congress. When you have the most ethical Congress in history, I don't know how that could be defined that way, but there's a lot that doesn't happen around here. There's a lot of deliberation that doesn't take place around here, a lot of debate that doesn't take place.

The rules are written in the Rules Committee up there in that tiny little old room that doesn't leave room even for our staff to come in. We have to go up there and genuflect before the Chair of the Rules Committee and ask if we can bring an amendment down here to debate it on the floor of the House. They will say "yes" if they think it embarrasses Republicans. That's the only way they will say "yes."

The deliberate destruction of the greatest debating body in the history of the world here in the United States Congress has taken place because of the rules that have been ripped asunder by the Speaker of the House after 221 years. And the gentleman from Georgia has a sign: "This leadership team will create the most honest, most open and most ethical Congress in history, NANCY PELOSI, November 16, 2006." I don't know how you say that in Georgia, say what? This is the least deliberative body it has ever been.

An open rules process that we had for 221 years that allowed every Members of Congress to force a debate and a vote on a subject matter of their choice within the appropriations process has been utterly suspended since 2007.

The American people deserve better. We deserve, yes, a hearing on H.R. 1207, on the Federal Reserve. But we deserve also to have open debate and force votes so Members have to go on record, because the wisdom of America is processed through 435 congressional districts. And we all have our networks out there. If that debate is stifled here, if amendments are shut off by order of the Speaker, then the wisdom of America is shut off by order of the Speaker.

This country cannot reach the next level of its destiny if it denies the wis-

dom of its people, and that is the wisdom of its people as processed through this Congress is how it was envisioned by the Founding Fathers. I yield back to gentleman from Texas.

Mr. CARTER. To finish up this particular subject, let me just point out that I think most people know that the Fed has, as one of its things it does, it uses interest rates to micromanage our economy. It prints money. And the more money that it puts out there, the less value our dollar has. It has an affect on every part of our lives.

Now if you have never contracted with the Federal Government, back in the 1970s, I did a lot of work for people who built section 8 housing projects. And let me tell you, because you're dealing with large numbers, this is what you would hear, you had to be looked at and relooked at and relooked at, which is the right thing, to make sure nobody is doing something wrong. When you're dealing with \$8 million or \$10 million, the government wants to look closely at how that money is being spent, are the subcontractors being paid, and so forth. Now, why do they do that? Because they know the nature of certain people is such that there can be wrongdoing.

We are talking about trillions of dollars. And we ought to at least know a little bit that an audit would tell us about what's going on at the Fed. So that's RON PAUL's bill.

I'm going to go to another bill. It's not really a bill, but just a comment. We've been talking about the Rangel rule. I've got a new one today. We are going to talk about Mr. Geithner again because he is back in the news because he says he has got this bank, UBS, over in Switzerland, to open their secret vaults and let him know what's over there. And he is being very magnanimous to the people he thinks have been hiding funds overseas. He is telling them that, I know you. I've made a successful raid. I know who you are. Now if you step up and pay your taxes, we're only going to give a maximum of a 20 percent penalty for your failing to pay taxes.

Wait a minute. What about the Geithner gesture here? When he talks to these people, he owed \$17,230, no penalty. He owed another \$25,960, no penalty. He used bad child credits. He filed additional taxes with interested infrastructure, he had a faulty retirement plan, an improper small business deduction, and he was expensing utility costs that went for personal use. All these things he was doing to no penalty. We call this the fox watching the hen house; he says they've cheated the government. And maybe they have.

Where I come from, if they cheated the government and there's penalties to be assessed, fine. Everybody ought to get the penalty. When I've been late on paying my taxes, and I have, I filed not on April 15 before, I filed on August 15 before, I filed on October 15 before. I paid my penalties, and I paid my interest because that's what you're supposed to do. I think it is curious that

this is the subject of Mr. Geithner's conversation when he has not. He, the boss of the IRS, has not been assessed any penalties.

So I throw that out for quick discussion. I think it's interesting. The Geithner rule ought to be zero penalties on taxes paid back on unreported income until Mr. Geithner pays his.

Mr. WESTMORELAND. So if the gentleman would yield for just a second.

Mr. CARTER. I do.

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Are we going to introduce a new legislation called the Geithner rule?

Mr. CARTER. We're working on it.

Mr. WESTMORELAND. We've got the Rangel rule, and I wonder how many people have, when they returned their money to the IRS and said, I'm claiming the Rangel rule, the Geithner rule is one that definitely people should be concerned about.

Today in my office I had two of my dear friends, I had Coach Mike Pickett who came in and coached me in high school and another guy that I went to school with, Mike Sorrow that Coach Pickett coached, and they came in to talk to me just about some of the issues that we were facing up here.

One of the things that Coach Pickett said was he said, I'm mad as heck. He said, they're cutting my Social Security, and they've got a plan to cut \$500 billion out of the Medicare, he said, and we've got people in Congress that is not even paying their taxes. And of course he was talking about Chairman RANGEL. We didn't bring up Secretary Geithner, but I'm sure that would have made him double mad. That would have made his blood pressure even worse to think that the Secretary of the Treasury has got this kind of tax concerns.

I go back to this, what Speaker PELOSI said, you got to remember that the U.S. Senate approved this gentleman, confirmed him to be a member of the Cabinet.

This is the thing, Judge, that the American people are tired of. And I had one lady tell me the other day at a town hall meeting, she said, I'm sick and tired of being sick and tired. And I think the American people as a whole are sick and tired of being sick and tired of seeing how people in politics, in elected office feel that they're better than the average hardworking American person out there that is paying his taxes.

Now, I've had penalties assessed on me before. I think that probably most Americans have had penalties and interest assessed to them for some reason or another. This is unbelievable. In fact, we should be above even the least bit of doubt of what we're doing. He should have paid the penalties anyway. If he had been late, he should have paid the penalties and the interest.

Many people may not know this, that when they hear this name on TV, they don't understand that he is the Secretary of the Treasury. He is somebody that is over IRS. And with these find-

ings and the fact that he has not been able to have to pay some of the penalties and the interests that most Americans would have to pay if they were delinquent on their taxes, and especially using your child's time at an overnight camp in three different years, surely he was made aware of that in 2001, but he did it again in 2004 and again in 2005. Surely somebody from the IRS must have told him in that 4-year period that that was not a legal deduction or either he didn't file his taxes.

□ 2145

So, Judge, I appreciate you bringing this back up, and I look forward to being a cosponsor, as I was with the Rangel rule, on the Geithner rule.

Mr. CARTER. Do you wish to be heard on this, Mr. KING?

Mr. KING of Iowa. I thank the gentleman from Texas.

I would submit this idea, I would rather call it the Geithner corollary than the Rangel rule because it gets deeper, and when you think about how much deeper it gets, it doesn't quite show on this poster. And I'm reaching back and dusting off my memory

But it strikes me that the employment that Tim Geithner was involved in reimbursed him for the taxes that he was going to have to pay from income tax liability, for the payroll tax, the Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid taxes, for the several years that are listed there. The reports that I have read—I believe it will also include The Wall Street Journal report—that Tim Geithner was written a check by his employer to be reimbursed in advance for the tax liability he would incur and signed an agreement multiple years in a row that he understood that he had this tax liability.

So not only did he not pay the taxes until the pressure was on—and they waived the penalty which, apparently, they pre-applied the Rangel rule with Tim Geithner, but he had actually profited by not paying his taxes because he had been reimbursed by his employer in advance for the liabilities that you see on the poster that Judge CARTER has put up.

So this is a bridge too far from my standpoint. If you have a tax liability and your employer's writing you a check to pay those taxes, you cash the check, put it in your kids' retirement fund—I'm going to presume that's what happened. That's any equity that we don't spend when we die goes into our kids' retirement fund. And so you profit from this and avoid the taxes; that's a double operation there.

So I will label that Geithner corollary to the Rangel rule, and that would be if you're nominated for a high position of, let me say, confirmation position before the United States Senate, and you find yourself, you have a tax problem, if you are able to settle this issue out of court and do so without interest or penalty—he owed \$17,230 in taxes but they waived the penalty,

so apparently he paid the interest, not the penalty, from that language. I want to make sure that is clear.

If you get that all done, and if America's patience and appetite will believe the idea that Tim Geithner is so smart that we can't get along without him regardless of whether he could remember to pay his taxes and regardless of whether it was an ethical decision or not, if we remember America's appetite for that was completely satiated by the time Tom Daschle was appointed and his tax problem emerged, then America said, Enough, I can't tolerate anymore of these appointments by the President that will be confirmed by the Senate that have people that have been avoiding taxes.

So now we have the lead tax writer in the United States Congress, Chairman RANGEL, that has stimulated a bill that's been introduced by Congressman CARTER, the Rangel rule, precedent that if any taxpayer admits their mistake and pays their back taxes, no penalty or interest should be assessed, especially if you're up for an appointed position to be confirmed by the United States Senate, especially if America can be convinced that your skills are so valuable that out of 306 million people there isn't a single soul that can match up to the job that you might do, regardless of the problem you might have of being paid in advance to pay your taxes, cashing the check, putting into the equity account for your kids' inheritance, and then along comes the old "uh-oh" from Georgia, that is, the "I guess I better pay my taxes" Geithner corollary.

Mr. CARTER. Reclaiming my time, it's kind of interesting that, back to our other subject, talking about holding the Federal Reserve accountable, one of the suggestions was that the Secretary of Treasury Tim Geithner be able to review the books of the Fed. Probably the smartest thing the Fed said was, No, I don't think that's a good idea, and maybe there's something to that. That may be the smartest thing the Fed has done in a long time.

We have got another issue that's been an issue for many of us, and GREG WALDEN and JOHN CULBERSON and BRIAN BAIRD have introduced a bill, House Res. 554, and they're asking that each bill have 72 hours before you take action. And this is not hard for us. We know what they're talking about because we have seen in this Congress bill after bill after bill spending billions and billions and billions of dollars that we get in the middle of the night to vote on the next day. And all they're saying is, let's do what, when Thomas Jefferson wrote the rules of this body, still follows. He said they need 3 days before voting. That's in Thomas Jefferson's rules, which he wrote for this House, and they're basically the same rules we follow now, with some changes that have been made.

All they're asking to do is let's do what Jefferson said we ought to do in

this House, and what they did in this House for a century, well, let's do it.

I yield to Mr. WESTMORELAND.

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Well, I thank you and my congratulations go to Mr. BAIRD and to the Chair, Mr. MINNICK, for pushing this, along with GREG WALDEN, the gentleman from Oregon, and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CULBERSON).

In full disclosure, my friend from Texas and Iowa, in full disclosure, when the Republicans were in charge, we did the same thing. We rushed things through, and Mr. BAIRD, the gentleman from Washington, I think has had this 72-hour resolution in before when we were in charge, and so my hat's off to him for continuing to do this. I think he now has about 178 signatures. Mr. WALDEN who has a discharge petition has got signatures. We need 218.

So if anyone were watching this, if anyone were watching this and if we could speak to them from this floor, I would say make sure your Congressperson has signed this, because I think this is very important that not only the people voting on this have 72 hours to look at it but the people that it's going to affect.

I think sometimes we lose sight in this body that when we pass a law, it doesn't just affect the Members in this Chamber. It affects all 300 million people in this country, and so we need to make sure that the people that are going to be affected by the legislation that we're passing has an opportunity to read it.

Is everybody going to read it? I doubt it very seriously. Are all the Members of this body going to read it? I doubt it very seriously, but at least they can be held accountable and we can be held accountable for our votes, and people saying, Well, you had 3 days to read it, don't tell me it was something you would rush through. They've got 3 days to read it, and so I commend the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CULBERSON).

I commend Mr. WALDEN for trying to do the discharge petition, and I think we have about five people from the minority party that has signed that discharge petition, and I want to commend them because that's a courageous act on their part because, as we know from being in the majority at one time, leadership does not like you signing those discharge petitions.

But this is something that needs to be brought to the floor. This is something that I think the American people are entitled to have some accountability for from their Members of Congress, and so this goes back to that I'm sick and tired of being sick and tired.

And so we need to do this, and again, I hope that this is something that we can get the discharge petition through or, if not, that Speaker PELOSI would just bring this bill to the floor and let us vote on it.

Mr. CARTER. I yield to my friend from Iowa.

Mr. KING of Iowa. I thank the gentleman from Texas.

If this is going to be the most open and ethical Congress in history, this Congress has got to have an opportunity to read the bills. This leadership team will create the most honest, most open and most ethical Congress in history: NANCY PELOSI, November 16, 2006.

I will say this: Yes, there were bills that were hustled through this Chamber when Republicans were in the majority, but I have never seen anything quite as egregious as the cap-and-trade bill that came through this House of Representatives. That bill was presented to the floor of the House, scheduled for debate the following day, and at 3:09 a.m., a 316-page amendment—

Mr. WESTMORELAND. A.m., a.m.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Did I say a.m.?

Mr. WESTMORELAND. No, you said p.m.

Mr. KING of Iowa. I'm sorry, I meant to say 3:09 a.m. I appreciate that correction. I must have had some kind of chronological dyslexia in order to come up with such a thing.

However, 3:09 a.m., 316-page amendment, and I can say with great confidence that no one read the bill. I don't have to ask anybody in this Chamber if they read the bill. I know no one read the bill. I was here on the floor engaging in the debate when Congressman GOHMERT from Texas asked a parliamentary inquiry and he said, Madam Speaker, is there a copy of the enrolled bill in the Well? The answer was kind of, maybe, sort of. And we looked at the kind of, maybe, sort of stack of paper that was there, and there was a basic bill of around 1,100 pages, but the kind of, maybe, sort of didn't include the 316-page amendment.

And so after a few more inquiries, they pointed to another stack of paperwork, and Congressman GOHMERT went down to look at that paperwork, and he came back and said, Madam Speaker, parliamentary inquiry, that is not even the amendment. It was a different stack of paper.

And so after 35 minutes of turning this thing around, the most significant question was again asked by LOUIE GOHMERT of Texas, and there was a lot of dialogue going on. JOE BARTON of Texas was engaged in this thing; I give him that. And anyway LOUIE GOHMERT asked the question, after about 35 minutes of suspension of the debate on the cap-and-trade bill, he said, Madam Speaker, parliamentary inquiry: If the House of Representatives passes a bill that doesn't exist, is it possible to message a bill that doesn't exist to the United States Senate?

Well, today we know it must be possible because we passed cap-and-trade, a bill that didn't exist, and it got messaged to the Senate, and I think it probably began to exist sometime after it was messaged to the Senate. It was an appalling thing that the American people would have to watch, and Thomas Jefferson has to be rolling over two or three times. He spoke about a lot of things, 72 hours, 3 days to read the bill.

I also put out a great big pat on the back for Congressman BRIAN BAIRD for

leading on this, as well as GREG WALDEN and JOHN CULBERSON, and I have signed the discharge petition and the bill, and I'm looking for the rest of the signatures on the discharge petition so it can come to this floor. That is a piece of bipartisanship that this Congress can pass that will leave a legacy for a long time to come.

And if we're so afraid of the legislation that might get passed that we can't give anybody an opportunity to read it and we wonder why people go to TEA parties in America, that's why. They're really uneasy about what they've seen: \$700 billion in TARP; eight large private-sector corporations nationalized; along with then a \$787 billion stimulus package rushed through Congress—it had to happen right now—and sat on the President's desk for 5 days before he signed it, and still most of it is not spent.

And with that, they watched cap-and-trade move through here in a hurry-up, rush job, when not one soul in this Congress or across this country read the bill before it passed. And then they see a hurry-up rush for a national health care act that takes away our freedom.

No wonder we have TEA parties. No wonder the American people come out. It's just a wonder that they could be so peaceful, and we've ended up with almost no, let me say, almost no violence of any kind in all the TEA parties that we had. Respectful people that exercised their right to freedom of speech and assembly and a right for redress of their grievances, and they did so in the traditional fashion envisioned by Thomas Jefferson himself.

So many generations have taken place since Thomas Jefferson, but his wisdom remains, and I certainly support H. Res. 554. Encourage everyone, including the Speaker, to sign that discharge petition. Let's get that thing out here on the floor, do the right thing for Democrats and Republicans.

Mr. CARTER. Reclaiming my time, the previous discussion that took a little over an hour before we came to the floor commending Senator Kennedy and his legacy, it seems to me that when we're talking about civility, which is one of the things they talk about, if we can get back to civility, I think the 72-hour rule would have something to do with that.

Very quickly, I want to go to one more thing and then I want to come back and talk about ACORN.

We're the czar champions of the world. We have got more czars than the Romanovs had in the entire history of their dynasty, and our friend STEVE SCALISE, who was going to be here tonight but he got tied up and couldn't come, he's got a bill to sunset these czars.

□ 2200

A czar is someone who heads a task force, a council, is appointed by the President without the consent of the Senate, is excepted from the competitive service and does not have an existing removal date. Appropriated funds

can't be used to pay for salaries and expenses of task forces or councils established by the President and headed by a czar.

This is what he's trying to do. He's trying to put a sunset on the czar policy, because it seems to an awful lot of people in this country, the term "czar" means absolute power, and they've created these positions of absolute power without any oversight.

I will start with my friend from Georgia.

Mr. WESTMORELAND. I thank my friend from Texas for yielding.

A czar is something that I've been getting a lot of questions about lately. Everywhere I've been in Georgia's Third Congressional District, I'm starting to get questions about the czars. People are wondering who these 34 or 35 czars are. We have already had one exposed to the extent that he eventually resigned.

People are starting to understand more and more that these czars are being appointed by the President with no confirmation by the Senate. And they're beginning to say, hey, how is this happening? What's going on here? How long are they going to serve? Do they work directly for the President? Who are they accountable to? What if they have some type of job that's under Mrs. NAPOLITANO or under Geithner, or whatever? Who do they report to? What's the deal? They would report directly to the President.

And so we need, really, sunshine on all the appointments, but especially, as the gentleman from Louisiana, H.R. 3569, at least a sunset on all these czars. This is something that the American people are very inquisitive about.

I think that because of the number of these czars and because of some of the really Communist views and really ultra left-wing views that some of these czars have that are being exposed is just bringing more and more attention to it. And I think the American people want some accountability. I'll go back to the statement, they're sick and tired of being sick and tired of more government being stacked on.

We've got 10 percent unemployment nationwide. We've got some areas with 15, 16, 17, 20 percent unemployment. The only jobs that are growing right now are in the Federal Government. That's the only thing that's growing.

With that, Judge, I hope that anybody who could be watching might encourage their Representative to look at H.R. 3569.

Mr. CARTER. We're just about to run out of time. We had a surprise guest come from the back of the room. Would you like to tell us about the czars? Did we stimulate you?

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. You sure did, Judge. I want to thank you for bringing this up. It's just not who these folks are that we don't know; it's what they step on. I look at this as sort of the fourth or the stealth branch of government.

I came here, I know all my colleagues here, certainly the freshmen, we came knowing that we have a serious responsibility to fulfill on the different committees of jurisdiction that we're appointed to. I bring up just one example, the car czar, and what has happened to the auto industry in this country.

As I could tell, I expected when we had these issues, that we have a committee, I believe it's called Energy and Commerce, that would have dealt with the issues surrounding that industry. And yet everything that has happened in the car industry, of firing an executive from a private organization, to taking over ownership of General Motors, to dictating winners and losers in terms of the auto dealerships, all directed under the leadership of a czar.

Frankly, I know that that's the responsibility of Congress. We have a responsibility to approach that carefully and judiciously and make those types of decisions. The Constitution provided us that authority and that responsibility, and the czars are just stepping all over the Constitution.

Mr. CARTER. Reclaiming my time, thank you. We feel real good when we can call a colleague out of the dark. We're glad you're here. We are just about to wrap up our time.

Before we stop, I'm doing something different today. We've been talking about an awful lot. This is probably the most we've talked about in a single hour. As soon as this is over with, as soon as I walk across the street to my office, if you go to www.house.gov/carter, we're going to have a live Webcast for the next hour-and-a-half where you can ask questions and make comments about what we've talked about here, or anything else that's bothering you or that you're concerned about, I want to have it, so that you can tell Congress what you think. I've already started doing this. I enjoy it. I've already got 300 questions waiting right now. I'm going to advertise a little bit and welcome people to come to this Webcast.

Mr. Speaker, how much time have I got left?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. One minute.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, everybody, for participating. It's most important you remember the subject of this conversation, and that is the rule of law that holds this society together. Never forget. We're all talking about rules and laws and how they seem to be stretched and violated. We've got to get back to the rule of law governing this Nation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

ISRAEL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SHOCK) is recognized for half the remaining time until midnight.

Mr. SCHOCK. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

We come together tonight to talk about a very important issue and a very important relationship that we enjoy with our only true democratic ally in the Middle East, the State of Israel.

We've seen in the last week this issue come to light with the instability in that region, with the new facility that was just discovered and made public on Friday by the United States, Great Britain and her allies. This just reinforces in the minds of many of us in Congress the importance of us remaining steadfast in making sure that the State of Iran, that country, does not receive a nuclear weapon and that we do all that we can to support our ally, the State of Israel, and peace in that region.

I was fortunate to be a part of a delegation that traveled to Israel. In fact, there were 25 Members who traveled the first week of August to Israel on a fact-finding trip; 25 Republicans, which was the largest delegation of Republicans ever to visit the State of Israel at once. The Republican delegation was led by our whip, ERIC CANTOR. The following week the Democrats were led by Majority Leader STENY HOYER, and my understanding was there were over 30 Democrat Members who went on that trip, which is the largest number of Democratic Members to travel to Israel all at one time.

If you do the math, that's over 50 Members, which is well over 10 percent of the Congress traveling to that region within a 2-week period and I think underscores the importance that this Congress believes that relationship is and the need for us to press for peace and the need for us to support our allies.

I want to take some time to reflect on my views of what I learned on that trip and some reflections of what I learned on that trip. Also here tonight, I have one of my good friends and allies who has joined me to share his experiences as well.

I would like to take this time to yield to my good friend, Mr. THOMPSON.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. I thank my good friend from Illinois for yielding and thank him for coordinating this time tonight when we truly do talk about our most important ally, a friend that we have and a good democratic friend in a very dangerous part of the world in the Jewish State of Israel.

It was a privilege to be able to visit the country of Israel and to go with other colleagues, to go there with an open mind and to be able to sit down and to visit and talk face to face with the President of Israel, with the Prime Minister of Israel, to meet with the military, to go into the West Bank and sit down with the Prime Minister of the Palestinian Authority and to look at the defense issues that Israel lives with each day and has since the beginning of that democratic nation; to visit all the borders on all sides of Israel and to look out into, whether it was Jordan

or Syria or Lebanon, places where, at one time or different times during their short history where missiles rained from and mortars came down on men, women and children in that State of Israel. It's a country that is very familiar and lives every day where defense is on their mind, and a strong defense.

□ 2210

In particular, it was striking to me when we were in the southern part of Israel, and we were overlooking the Gaza Strip. All the borders are being relatively peaceful right now, but at the Gaza Strip and just outside of this small farming community of Sderot where we looked and the leaders of Israel chose, in a goodwill, good-faith offer of peace, gave up what I thought looked like a pretty good piece of real estate that sat along the Mediterranean Sea, and that was the Gaza Strip.

They moved the citizens of Israel out of there, and relocated them into other parts of Israel in the hopes of obtaining a lasting peace and long peace with the Palestinians; and in exchange, what they received is about 3,000 missiles and mortars that came raining down on them.

I think the most striking conversation I had—and I know my good friend was there—was with a young mom of a 9-year-old, and she had grown up in that farming community. Her grandparents lived there. Her parents lived there. She lived her entire life there, and she lived through that time when those missiles rained. She talked about how—and we saw as we were driving in to Sderot bus stations that looked a little unusual but that was because they were designed also as bomb shelters. We saw the playground, which had a great piece of equipment sitting in it. My kids are grown now, but my boys would have loved it. It looked like a giant caterpillar and kind of weaved around. But to look closer, it actually was a bomb shelter for children that they would run to whenever a missile was launched and would soon be landing.

Now from the time the siren sounds in Israel, they have about 20 seconds until that missile lands and explodes. That young mom I think put it so striking for me. Her words I hear over and over again in my mind, imagine yourself, you are a parent, and you are driving down the road. That siren sounds, and you've got 20 seconds to get to safety. You've got two children. They're both strapped in car seats in the back seat. Which one do you pick?

I think we take for granted our safety and security in this country. We certainly have had our attacks here. We've been relatively safe since 2001 because of the measures that were taken by President Bush and by the Congress at that point, and we have not experienced another attack on our soil in those 8 years. But we certainly have issues that I look forward to talking about further tonight in terms of

future threats to not just our country but to the country of Israel. And I thank my good friend for yielding.

Mr. SCHOCK. Well, thank you for your insights, and obviously I share those observations and would like to take the opportunity to share some of my own. First, let me say that I thought the trip to Israel reinforced what I had already known and that was that the Israeli citizens want peace. I saw this message on the faces of young soldiers. I've heard a passionate thoughtful cry for peace in Prime Minister Netanyahu's words, and I even prayed for peace with Israelis as they ended their prayers on Shabbat.

Furthermore, I found that like every nation in this world, Israel is a nation of contrasts. Specifically, it is a land hemmed by unambiguous borders, yet filled with lines that have been blurred beyond recognition. New and old, the archeological and the militarily strategic, the political and the religious were all indistinguishably bundled together until each lost its own identity and had become part of the same interwoven fabric.

Each day's itinerary was packed with life-changing events; the oppressive heat that hit me every time I stepped off the bus also seemed to also challenge all of my preconceived ideas about Israel. And while I found our agenda to be filled with the study of distorted lines, there were always those stark borders which clearly separated Israel from her neighbors and delineated fact from fiction.

I found this truth as we toured the Western Wall. As I watched old rabbis press their heads against the blocks of Herod's Temple, I found no ambiguous lines. I was clearly standing at the foundation of modern Israel. Conversely, I did not hear Israel's genesis in the echo of my footsteps through the solemn corridors of Yad Vashem. True, I heard an irrefutable argument against the unforgettable atrocities that happened when the world's Jewry does not have a land to call its own. While important, Yad Vashem's lesson does not speak to Israel's birthright. Plainly, Israel does not exist because of the Holocaust.

Unfortunately, I believe President Obama crossed this unmistakable border in his Cairo speech, linking the history of Israel not to the Western Wall or Masada but to the actions of a mad man. President Obama implied that Israel was thrown together to ease the guilt of a post-World War II Europe. I find this absurd. One can easily trace the tenacity of Masada straight through 2,000 years of history to the weary resolution on the faces of David Rubinger's famous photo "Paratroopers at the Western Wall."

Israel does not date to the instability caused by Adolf Hitler, but to the stability engendered by Abraham. Additionally, the President spoke of mutual respect but failed to show the Israelis the same respect he displayed to Palestinians. He spoke of the daily humil-

iations endured by Palestinians, but did not mention the daily fears endured by the residents of Sderot as they go about their lives tethered to bomb shelters.

The President also crossed the border between fact and fiction when he put settlement construction on a pedestal as the principal bargaining chip for peace, thereby providing cover for Palestinian leaders to harden their opposition to all construction in the settlements. This misstep was completely unnecessary. It is well known that Israel has no intention of building new settlements. However, the nation also has no intention of stopping normal life in the settlements; and, unfortunately, the President inadvertently called for the latter.

Admittedly, this is a difficult topic for us to understand, and it was only on my trip that I realized the line between Israeli parents and grown children is much more blurred than it is here in the United States. I love my mother dearly, yet I do not wish to have her live right next door to me. However, many Israelis want exactly that. They want to walk to their father's house for Shabbat and employ their mother as a readily available and reliable baby sitter.

Settlements need what is referred to as natural growth, but this term is a misnomer. The settlements have no intention of growing the geographic size of their settlements. Instead, they want a natural filling in of the existing land. They want their son to be able to build a house on the vacant lot next to their home. To deprive settlers of this ability is to deprive them of living the Israeli lifestyle. I wish President Obama had toured the Alfei Menashe settlement with us so he could have learned this lesson himself. The President also needs to learn that the world cannot preach from on high to Israel.

When the President tours U.S. cities, he does not encounter bus stops that double as bomb shelters. When he sees groups of crowded students around the White House, he does not see assault rifles slung over the chaperone's shoulders. He does not live in fear. And due to these facts, the President does not have the capability to lecture Israel on what she must do to keep peace or to make her citizens safe.

Finally, I turn my attention to the largest topic facing Israel, the Iranian threat. Using more than 7,000 centrifuges, Tehran has amassed enough uranium to produce a nuclear device. At their current pace, Iran would be able to produce two more atomic weapons each year, provided they find ways to further enrich this fuel. Never before—not India, not Pakistan, not even North Korea—has a group of criminals so defiant of international law had such destructive capability; and as the people of Iran have become more vocal in their pleas for responsible leadership, the ayatollahs have become more erratic and unpredictable.

As such, we must quickly and decisively act to end this danger. Without a doubt, the United States has failed to do enough to stop Iran from becoming a proud owner of the bomb. It is true, Congress has taken a multitude of votes on this issue. However, the majority of these were simply press releases disguised as legislation. To right this wrong, I have added my name in support of multiple bills this year to strengthen sanctions against Iran.

By no means are these pieces of legislation sufficient. The United States must use every unilateral and multilateral tool it has at its disposal to cut off Iran economically, diplomatically, and politically until this shadow of a state abandons its diabolical goals.

□ 2220

These actions can only help Iran make the decisions sooner. Iran must see it can stand with peace, prosperity, and the international community, or it can continue to live in squalor and obscurity, relegated to the trash heap of the international community with the other juntas, regimes, and cabals.

When I think about the threat of Iran, I am reminded of the saying that those who do not study history are destined to repeat it. I'm reminded of my tour of Yad Vashem. I recall an eerily similar declaration to annihilate Jews. I remember a leader who perverted a religion to justify his actions. And I am reminded of the famous British Parliamentarian Edmund Burke, who once said, "The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing," which is exactly what too many Christian leaders did in that day: nothing.

This eerie similarity exists today, not with a leader who quotes the Bible but with one who quotes the Koran. His comments echo those of Hitler's; his stated goal is the same.

So what is necessary for peace? I would contend that there will be no peace until leaders around the world regardless of faiths denounce such comments, until leaders within the Muslim community reject this rhetoric, and until leaders of the Islamic states shun such hate speak within their borders. Whether someone builds a second garage or a second home within a defined community is not what stands between war and peace. A community of citizens who pervert a religion to justify hate and murder are what stand in the way of peace. This is precisely what we should all fear. It was radical Islamic terrorists who attacked the United States on September the 11th, who blew up subways in the UK. This ideology is the true barrier to peace.

I am reminded of a note that was left by the terrorists in Spain during the Madrid bombings. They said, "We will win and you will lose. Because you love life, and we seek death."

Therein lies the real problem with Iran. Unlike the threat of mutual destruction during the Cold War with Russia and the U.S., both knowing that

if one attacked, the other would retaliate, we are now dealing with a regime that is not a socialist state like Russia but a religious state, whose leader espouses no fear of death but rather a clearly defined goal to destroy the state of Israel. This threat must be at the center of our President's and Congress's attention for the sake of Israel's security but also for the sake of our own.

Settlements, the West Bank, and a President who seems more interested in giving dictation rather than providing assistance—when spoken aloud, these problems seem rather insurmountable. I believe they are not. There is a path to peace which is as clear as the border formed by the security barrier. We only need to have the courage to take the first step on this path by ensuring Israel has our undeniable support.

Fortunately, we are not alone. The vast majority of Americans support Israel. We recognize that Israel stands as a lone beachhead of democracy in the Middle East. We know that we take our security for granted and do not judge those who are not afforded this luxury. In short, regardless of the muted lines within Israel, we know where the stark borders between our supporters and detractors are in the Middle East.

During our meeting with Shimon Peres, he said, "Israel and her neighbors seem to be able to live in peace. We just have a problem writing it down."

Focusing on the real threats to peace and democracy around the world, requiring leadership on the part of the Arab states to root out terrorists within their borders, and continuing to support and stand by our ally in the region, as, Mr. Netanyahu definitively stated, "With God's help, we will know no more war. We will know peace."

With that I yield to my good friend from the state of Louisiana, Dr. FLEMING, for his impressions of his trip to Israel and the state of the region there in the Middle East.

Mr. FLEMING. I thank my friend and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SCHOCK).

The three of us here this evening spent really an awesome time in Israel during August. But I want to take you back in time, Mr. Speaker, in history 71 years to today. Literally 71 years to today, and what we see in the newsreels. And that was that Lord Chamberlain waved a stack of papers in front of the camera and he uttered, We have peace in our time. And what was he talking about? He had just come from a meeting with Herr Adolph Hitler, and along with France and a few other nations, but not Czechoslovakia, they had come to an agreement to cede to Hitler the Sudetenland, which at that time was the strategic part of Czechoslovakia that was so necessary for their protection. He ceded that. Of course, Hitler claimed that it was mostly populated with Germans, but,

nonetheless, Lord Chamberlain and others agreed to let him have it. And we know that today as a policy of appeasement.

He also said that he actually went there for the purpose of honor and peace. And then Winston Churchill, who was in the Parliament, replied that he went there for honor and peace but he returned with neither. Because we know that within months, Hitler began a very aggressive campaign and went on to, of course, not only take Czechoslovakia but also Poland. And, of course, as we say, the rest is history.

And what is that history? The history is that there were 20 million people killed during World War II, Mr. Speaker; 6 million of them were Jews. And in visiting the Holocaust Museum in Israel, in Jerusalem, Yad Vashem, something very interesting, I think, occurred in my mind that I never thought about until it was brought out.

We saw a lot of very interesting things there. A lot of personal stories about families who were broken apart, most of whom died in the Holocaust, people who were in death camps, a lot of personal letters and books and eyeglasses and things like that that told individual stories. We know the factual parts of this. We have all seen the documentaries that talked about the gas chambers and the ovens. And we, of course, have heard about and read about the Final Solution and Hitler's attempt to take executing human beings to a whole new scientific level, which he was able to achieve. Nothing before and nothing since has been done.

But the important thing, Mr. Speaker, about this that we must understand that really teaches us a second lesson today: The first one being the danger of appeasement, but the second is that while the Jews were being carted off to the death camps, and, of course, many of them attempted to reach safe harbor in the United States and many other countries and were denied that and, in fact, in many cases were thrown out of other countries, there was no one to speak up for the Jews. No one, not even the United States. Even we have the blight of having turned our backs on the Jews. And there was no state, there was no country to speak up for the Jews, who at that time lived in many places of the world. And because of that, after World War II and all the countries began to come together, it was decided that the Jews would have their own homeland.

□ 2230

And of course we know that the U.N. provided for that, and what was then called Palestine today is called Israel. Israel is a state, and that's so important because now Jews have a country to stick up for them. They have a people who will never back down from an evil dictator like Adolf Hitler. They will stand up for their people, and they will stand up as our ally against these things.

But the interesting thing is it's often said that what we don't learn from history is destined to repeat itself. And what we have today is a Hitler-like figure, Mr. Speaker, of course, Ahmadinejad, who is saying many of the same things that Adolf Hitler said in those days, giving the same threats.

Very few people took Hitler seriously when he said that he intended to kill the Jews, and that is what he did. Now we have Ahmadinejad who is making the same statements, and we watch before our very eyes he's building a nuclear arsenal.

And what are we doing, Mr. Speaker? Well, we are talking about sanctions. And how effective are these sanctions going to be when it's necessary to have Russia and China to help us with that? And of course, all we are getting from them is rhetoric. In fact, the only thing structurally that's been done in all of this discussion is we've given up missile defense in the Czech Republic and in Poland. So we are already beginning the appeasement process in this world while we have another Hitler-like figure out there beginning to plan the destruction of the Jews once again.

So I think we need to stand, Mr. Speaker, with our brothers and sisters in Israel, in their protection. Because in as much as Israel is so capable of taking care of itself—we all know just what a small strip of land that is—and while Israel can protect itself in many ways, there is no way that Israel can protect itself from an intercontinental ballistic missile with a nuclear warhead, and that is precisely what Iran is doing today.

And apart from that, Iran is exporting terrorism around the world. We know that Hamas and Hezbollah; we know that al Qaeda—who is providing al Qaeda, Mr. Speaker, with the weapons they are using to kill our own sons and daughters? Again, it's Iran. So Iran is emerging as, I guess—Ahmadinejad and certainly the mullahs behind him, are really, I think, showing a tremendous parallel to pre-World War II Germany.

And I think that we need to learn from the lessons of the past, and that is that number one, we should never allow a policy of appeasement. It never gets peace and it never gives honor. It always leads to war. It's always a matter of people overseas, folks who really are out for the destruction of others, it gives them an opening to attack other countries.

And then secondly, never again should Israel be without its own country and certainly without its friends around the world. Never again should we have a situation, Mr. Speaker, as we did during World War II that was a holocaust which, of course, we know that Ahmadinejad denies to this day.

And there are many that say, look, this is just a little strip of land out there in the middle of the desert. You've got Arabs out there and you've got Jews and they're fighting over this land. Really, if you think about it, the

Jews occupied this land as far back as 3500 B.C. Islam didn't even come into existence until thousands of years later, and in fact, we know that Christianity started even before Islam.

So of course there have been three major religions that have existed there and still exist there today, and as far as I'm concerned, they can exist there forever. But I think that there's no reason to think that there isn't a legitimate right for Israel to claim that as its own state.

And in summary—and this is, I think, to kind of tie it all together, Mr. Speaker—we talked about the issue of the two-state solution, and Mr. Netanyahu believes that is the way to go. We should have two states: a Palestinian state and a Jewish state. But remember that Israel is a democracy, and just simply by being outgrown by Palestinians or Muslims, it could lose its status as a Jewish state. And I think that it's essential that we not only support this two-state solution in supporting Israel, but that we support the right for Israel to exist as a Jewish state and always will.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Will the gentleman yield for a question? Actually, both of my colleagues.

When we were there, we had an opportunity to visit a number of the settlements, and I have been distressed that our President, President Obama, has been almost dictating that Israel give up part of its sovereign nation, these settlements. We were there. We walked them. We saw the strategic location of them.

I wanted to get your impressions of what your thoughts were. Should Israel give in to that direction and give up its sovereign land, those settlements that it has today?

Mr. FLEMING. If the gentleman will yield back, I will just simply say that my first impression beyond the fact that Israel is such a lovely country—I mean, just gorgeous, right in the middle of the desert next to the Mediterranean Sea. And of course we were able to see the Dead Sea and many sites that are holy to us as Christians. But just how small that country is, like a postage stamp, as narrow as 5 miles at its waist. And we saw a patchwork of villages, one being Palestinian and one being Jewish, all throughout the country.

And even though, often cases there were checkpoints and there were fences between them, you couldn't really see that. All you could see looking over is you would see evidence of a Palestinian village and you would see evidence of a Jewish village all sitting there peacefully. It's almost difficult to believe how much war and how much violence has existed there for so long.

And of course with that we visited Sderot, which is, I guess, a flash point where there have been rockets hurled and that sort of thing.

So I think that was really what I found to be very impressive.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. If the gentleman will yield.

Mr. FLEMING. Yes, sir.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. It struck me that many of those settlements are in strategic locations. They're high ground from which terrorists, the Palestinians, lobbed missiles and rockets onto the men, women, and children of Israel. And those were taken as a part of the war in 1948, and frankly, they're extremely important areas to hold on to.

I kind of think of the—as I think about our President, President Obama, dictating onto the Israeli nation that they should give up the space, it's a little bit like somebody coming to us and saying, okay, now you need to give back New Mexico, California, and Nevada to the sovereign nation of Mexico. We wouldn't stand for that. I would certainly hope that the sovereign nation of Israel would not stand for that as well.

Mr. SCHOCK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Yes.

Mr. SCHOCK. Okay. To your point, I think what you're suggesting is, number one, should any of these properties be, quote, given back or surrendered, but, number two, should that really be the focus of our effort towards peace.

It seems to me a little disingenuous on the part of our administration to suggest that somehow what stands between the current situation and a path road to peace is the issue of settlements is really a misnomer.

The reality is the State of Israel has shown throughout their history that they are the ones who have bargained in good faith and time and time again shown a willingness to give up lands as they have and only to their own peril; as you mentioned, what you saw in Sderot with the bomb shelters and the people who have suffered as a result of them giving up the Gaza Strip.

But the issue of Israel willing to give up this settlement or that settlement or redraw the boundaries, you and I both heard from Netanyahu's own words that they're not wedded to any set boundary. But what we also heard was out of the lips of the Prime Minister of the Palestinian Authority, which was his unwillingness to accept Israel as a Jewish state.

□ 2240

Therein lies the real problem with the pathway to peace and a two-state solution: the Palestinians' unwillingness at this point to recognize Israel as a Jewish state. I would only also add that while we are talking about settlements, Iran continues to march towards acquiring a nuclear weapon. While I certainly respect this administration's plans to begin talks and to negotiate and to try and solve this diplomatically, I would remind the American people, and my colleagues here, that this is the same administration that we want to talk to that has lied to the international community and hidden from them a nuclear facility which

the world was just made aware of last week.

So I would only question the sincerity and the ability for us to truly negotiate with trust with this regime who up until last weekend we were not even aware of an additional nuclear facility. So it's very alarming. I will tell you, I don't know what my distinguished colleagues here feel, but we have two bills that are still in this Chamber, H.R. 2194, which is the Iran Refined Petroleum Sanctions Act, and then the Iran Sanctions Enabling Act, which was H.R. 1327. Both of those bills have a majority of Members of Congress supporting it. And it just seems to me a shame that this body has not acted on that legislation to put another tool in the chest of President Obama as he goes forward to negotiate with Iran, the fact that these sanctions are there if and when they become necessary to use.

And I would just yield back.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. I thank the gentleman. I certainly thank you for naming those pieces of legislation. They are extremely important. They do have the large support of this entire Chamber.

I would ask the Speaker support that bill and to bring that bill to the floor so that we can do the right thing by this most important ally that we have in the Middle East and would serve the needs. I think what you have talked about tonight really most recently addresses the most immediate threat in Israel and I think the most immediate threat to the United States, and that is the situation in Iran.

Mr. Speaker, Iran has recently revealed the development of a secret nuclear facility. And Iran's admission of the operations of a secret nuclear facility is a serious problem and a serious threat. While this new revelation is alarming, it's not unexpected. Iran has deceived the world time and time again. And any attempts to assure the world that their nuclear program is peaceful should be seen for what it is, and that is just another lie.

Now, Mr. Speaker, it's time to impose meaningful sanctions on the Iranian Government. We have legislation that has been drafted and introduced and has the support of the majority Members of this Chamber. We must not continue a foreign policy that extends a hand of cooperation to our enemies while they continue dangerous acts of deception. If the nuclear facility was designed for civilian purposes, we have to ask, why did Iran conceal its existence?

We must impose meaningful sanctions on the threat that endangers the safety of American citizens and America's allies. Now, the confirmation of this secret nuclear facility is troubling, especially to me at a time just days after the Obama administration announced plans to abandon the placement of a missile defense system in the Czech Republic and Poland and all because Russia was not happy with the

idea. Only 1 year since Russia invaded Georgia and 70 years to the day since the Soviet Union invaded Poland, the administration has announced the dismantling of one of our most important missile defense systems at the expense of our allies.

Mr. Speaker, the abandonment of the European missile defense site, which could have protected the homeland of the United States against Iranian long-range missiles, is unacceptable. As I was talking with one of the Chairs of our missile defense caucus in this body, he described to me that there are plans for a better system to be put in place.

However, that new missile defense program will not be operational until 2018 or 2020. And while we do have other missile defense shields in place that will remain, he described it like this: it's like trying to bring down an airplane with a baseball. He supposed it could be possible, but it's a one-in-a-million chance. When you think of intercontinental ballistic missiles that travel the speed of 10,000 miles per hour, to me it's unacceptable at this point in time in our history when we have threats that sometimes come from other countries, such as Iran, sometimes from terrorists that hold no national identity, and it's alarming to me that we are taking down this missile defense program.

Mr. FLEMING. Would the gentleman yield on that point?

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Please.

Mr. FLEMING. I appreciate the gentleman pointing out the fact that what we are doing in fact is removing a missile shield that is just before deployment, that would go into the Czech Republic, that would go into Poland. It would be, of course, subsurface. It would be something that would help defend much of that region of the country, including 80 American military bases; and, instead, we are going to exchange it for a whole different, a ship-based system which requires, first of all, a lot of development that is not yet in place.

As you point out, it is going to be another decade before it will even be capable. It would require ships being in exactly the right place at the right time. And it also begs the point: If Iran is developing nuclear material just for civilian purposes, why do they need all of this rocketry ability? They just ran a test, a three-rocket test, one of which had a range of 1,500 miles. Now why do you need that? I'm pretty sure Iran is not planning to go to the Moon. So for what purpose is that?

And what is also, I think, ironic is the fact that our President is talking about renewing the STAR treaty and taking our already reduced nuclear weapons down to an even lower level. If we do this with Russia at the same time as there are more countries than ever that have more nuclear weapons and more capability to deliver those weapons than ever, so again it goes back to the appeasement question:

Does it make sense to unilaterally disarm yourself while your potential enemies, and I would say in this case with Iran, our enemy, because they are killing our men and women through their proxies and through their surrogates and their weapons. Why in the world would we be doing that when in fact we have a growing threat from them?

And going back to Israel, it seems that wherever you see the U.S. military around the world, peace breaks out. You look at World War II, troops were in Japan, troops were in the Philippines, they were in France, they were in England and Germany. All those countries now are very peaceful democracies. And of course we went into Iraq, and Iraq is evolving into an oasis, if you will, of democracy, as is Israel.

So it seems to me that we need to stay on the same post-World War II course of certainly using Theodore Roosevelt's old philosophy, "speak softly but carry a big stick," rather than using a lot of rhetoric about all the things that we want to do and all the sanctions we want to take and yet disarm ourselves and our friends at the same time.

Certainly, one only has to ask around the world who is happy with this right now and who isn't. Well, it turns out our friends are unhappy with us and our enemies are happy with us all the way from Venezuela to Iran to Russia. They are all happy with everything we've been doing lately and the decisions our President has been making. We found out while we were in Israel that the President has a 4 percent, yes, 4 percent favorability rating. They are very unhappy with his position on Iran right now and also on the Palestinian question.

So I think that it's certainly nice to be liked overseas; but when you're liked by your enemies and also of course Poland and the Czech Republic are unhappy with us right now because we left them in the dust after agreeing to put a missile shield there and then pulling out after they've gone out on a limb for us, I think we are going, Mr. Speaker, in the wrong direction in the way we deal with our friends and our enemies in and around this question of Iran and the nuclear weapons that they have.

With that, I will yield back to my friends.

□ 2250

Mr. SCHOCK. Well, I agree, and it's why it's so important that we impress on this body the importance that we take up the legislation that we mentioned earlier dealing with sanctions, but also, we raise this issue in this body.

You know, we've been so focused on the issue of health care the last couple of months, and while this is an important issue that the President has made throughout the past year, the reality is we need to look no further than September 11 to know that, if this country

is not safe, if your allies are not safe, and that if terrorism is allowed to breed around the world, that really nothing else matters, and that nothing can be more detrimental to our economy and our way of life than for terrorism to breed, to be successful and, ultimately, be able to attack democracy, as we saw with our markets here after September 11, the great job loss, the great tumble that it took as a result of the attacks of September 11.

We need to remain vigilant in not only keeping our country safe but also supporting the allies around the world, and I think it's why my friends here tonight have spent some time talking about this important issue, which has been raised last week by the discovery of this facility, that the State of Iran has attempted to keep from the international community.

And one has to ask the question: why? If their intentions are what they say they are, if their intentions are pure and simple, if their intentions are non-nuclear or non-weapons grade, if their intentions are simply to provide energy to their people, certainly that is not something that requires the dark of night or secret. That is something that you would think one would be happy for full disclosure.

And our own estimates suggest that the centrifuges in that facility are not designed to produce energy-grade uranium but, rather, weapons-grade uranium. And so I think it adds to the doubt in many of our minds and the concern for our President to move rather quickly for, if not this facility, perhaps some others that we don't know about that are still out there.

So I thank the gentlemen for being here tonight and sharing their perspectives of our trip to Israel and also impressing on the public the importance of us taking up the issue of Iran and dealing very swiftly with sanctions and, if not sanctions, supporting Israel's efforts to stop a nuclear Iran.

Mr. FLEMING. I would just say I would like to thank Congressman SCHOCK for having this Special Order hour this evening so that we could talk about this important issue, and it's one that we're going to be talking about a lot more in the coming days because it's pretty apparent that all of these issues are beginning to line up. They're beginning to stack up very rapidly.

And of course, the issue that we know our friends and Israel are facing is that if we are unable to bring the Iranians to the negotiating table or to have sanctions that work, then they're still the last option left on the table, which they reserve the right as a sovereign Nation to do, and that is, potentially take out the nuclear facilities in Iran.

We pray that it doesn't come to that, but it has already of course in Syria and Iraq back in the Hussein days, and we are looking for peaceful solutions. But we have counterweight around the world in Russia and China that as soon as we try to do one thing they want to

reverse it. Russia is a very significant trading partner with Iran. They're providing Iran with a state-of-the-art SAM missile system which is going to close the window for the capability of Israel to potentially attack Iran's nuclear facilities if that needs to be done, which is all the more important why decisions are having to be made at an even faster pace.

So, once again, I thank Mr. SCHOCK for bringing us together for this hour.

Mr. SCHOCK. I thank Dr. Fleming for being here.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. I also want to thank my good friend from Illinois and my good friend from Louisiana for being here tonight on this important topic.

I mean, the Constitution, when we were sworn in which seems like a lifetime ago back in January, we placed our hand on the Bible, raised our hand, and we swore to uphold and defend that Constitution. And within that, one of the first responsibilities is for common defense. That's the first, and I think the most responsibility that we have as Members of Congress is our safety and security, and certainly, this issue is one that is all about safety and security.

Frankly, history shows, and we know, that a strong defense is a strong deterrent. We want peace. We pray for peace. I long for a day when the whole world is at peace, but we know that we need a strong defense in order to serve as a deterrent to achieve peace. And I'm hopeful that we will see the day that—and I believe it was the President of Israel, Shimon Peres, who said he longs for a day when rising out of the desert we see buildings and not missiles and that we know the economic impact and that we have peace that we can also cherish.

So I thank Mr. SCHOCK for coordinating this evening.

Mr. SCHOCK. I thank Mr. THOMPSON.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. ABERCROMBIE (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today and until 5 p.m. September 30.

Mr. BACA (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for September 25 on account of legislative business.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. LIPINSKI) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. LIPINSKI, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GRAYSON, 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. POE of Texas, for 5 minutes, October 6.

Mr. JONES, for 5 minutes, October 6.

Mr. INGLIS for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah, for 5 minutes, September 30.

Mr. DUNCAN, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at their own request) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. DELAHUNT, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SMITH of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

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

H.R. 3607. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the funding and expenditure authority of the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, to amend title 49, United States Code, to extend authorizations for the airport improvement program, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3614. An act to provide for an additional temporary extension of programs under the Small Business Act and the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 57 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, September 30, 2009, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

3838. A letter from the Acting Associate Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Country of Origin Labeling of Packed Honey [Doc. No.: AMS-FV-08-0075; FV-08-330] (RIN: 0581-AC89) received August 25, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3839. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Nectarines and Peaches Grown in California; Changes in Handling Requirements for Fresh Nectarines and Peaches [Doc. No.: AMS-FV-08-0108; FV09-916/917-1 FIR] received August 25, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3840. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Grapes Grown in a Designated Area of Southeastern California; Decreased Assessment Rate [Doc. No.: AMS-FV-08-0107; FV09-925-2 FIR] received August 25, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3841. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the

Department's final rule — Apricots Grown in Designated Counties in Washington; Decreased Assessment Rate [Doc. No.: AMS-FV-09-0038; FV09-922-1 IFR] received August 25, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3842. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Onions Grown in South Texas; Decreased Assessment Rate [Doc. No.: AMS-FV-09-0044; FV09-959-2 IFR] received August 25, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3843. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Irish Potatoes Grown in Colorado; Modification of the Handling Regulation for Area No. 2 [Doc. No.: AMS-FV-08-0094; FV09-948-1 FIR] received August 25, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3844. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Olives Grown in California; Increased Assessment Rate [Doc. No.: AMS-FV-08-0105; FV09-932-1 FIR] received August 25, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3845. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Grapes Grown in a Designated Area of Southeastern California and Imported Table Grapes; Relaxation of Handling Requirements [Doc. No.: AMS-FV-08-0106; FV09-925-1 FIR] received August 25, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3846. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Cotton Board Rules and Regulations: Adjusting Supplemental Assessment on Imports (2009 Amendments) [Doc. #: AMS-CN-09-0015; CN-09-002] received August 25, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3847. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Department of Agriculture/Agricultural Marketing Service, transmitting the Department's final rule — User Fees for 2009 Crop Cotton Classification Services to Growers [Doc. #: AMS-CN-09-0011; CN-09-001] received August 25, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3848. A letter from the Assistant to the Board, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the System's final rule — Truth in Lending [Regulation Z; Docket No. R-1365] received August 25, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

3849. A letter from the Chair, Congressional Oversight Panel, transmitting the Panel's monthly report pursuant to Section 125(b)(1) of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008, Pub. L. 110-343; to the Committee on Financial Services.

3850. A letter from the Speaker, National Assembly of Kuwait, transmitting Congratulations to the United States on the Anniversary of its Founding; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3851. A letter from the Secretary General, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, Parliamentary Assembly, transmitting the Vilnius Declaration and Resolutions adopted on July 3, 2009 at the Eighteenth Annual Session of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe Parliamentary Assembly, pursuant to Public Law 102-138, section 169(e) (105 Stat. 679); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3852. A letter from the Chairman, National Transportation Safety Board, transmitting

the Board's Annual No FEAR Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2008, pursuant to Public Law 107-174, section 203; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

3853. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's report entitled, "Federal Student Loan Repayment Program FY 2008", pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5379(a)(1)(B) Public Law 106-398, section 1122; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

3854. A letter from the Staff Director, Commission on Civil Rights, transmitting notification that the Commission recently appointed members to the Virginia Advisory Committee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3855. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment to Restricted Areas R-5103A, R-5103B, and R-5103C; McGregor, NM [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0770; Airspace Docket No. 09-ASW-20] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received September 18, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3856. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747 Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0136; Directorate Identifier 2008-NM-171-AD; Amendment 39-16022; AD 2009-19-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received September 18, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3857. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A300, A310, and A300-600 Series Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0292; Directorate Identifier 2008-NM-011-AD; Amendment 39-16011; AD 2009-18-15] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received September 18, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3858. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Saab AB, Saab Aerosystems Model SAAB 340A (SAAB/SF340A) and SAAB 340B Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0447; Directorate Identifier 2008-NM-172-AD; Amendment 39-15993; AD 2009-17-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 21, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3859. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Section 7874: Treatment of Certain Stock of the Foreign Acquiring Corporation [Notice: 2009-78] received September 17, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3860. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Procedures for taxpayers to make an election to defer recognizing discharge of indebtedness income (Rev. Proc. 2009-37) received August 25, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3861. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Work Opportunity Tax Credit [Notice 2009-69] received August 25, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3862. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Tier I Issue — Industry Director Directive on Section 936 Exit Strategies #3 received

August 25, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3863. A letter from the Deputy Associate Commissioner, Office of Regulations, Social Security Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Attorney Advisor Program Sunset Date Extension [Docket No.: SSA-2009-0023] (RIN: 0960-AH01) received August 25, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3864. A letter from the Acting Deputy Assistant Administrator, U.S. Agency for International Development, transmitting the Agency's third fiscal year 2009 quarterly report on unobligated and unexpended appropriated funds, pursuant to Public Law 111-8, section 7002; jointly to the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Affairs.

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. RAHALL: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 685. A bill to require a study of the feasibility of establishing the United States Civil Rights Trail System, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. 111-267). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RAHALL: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 2442. A bill to amend the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act to expand the Bay Area Regional Water Recycling Program, and for other purposes (Rept. 111-268). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RAHALL: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 2950. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to allow for prepayment of repayment contracts between the United States and the Uintah Water Conservancy District; with an amendment (Rept. 111-269). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RAHALL: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 905. A bill to expand the boundaries of the Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary and Underwater Preserve, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 111-270). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RAHALL: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 1771. A bill to reauthorize the Chesapeake Bay Office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 111-271). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RAHALL: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 1053. A bill to require the Office of Management and Budget to prepare a crosscut budget for restoration activities in the Chesapeake Bay watershed, to require the Environmental Protection Agency to develop and implement an adaptive management plan, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 111-272 Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi: Committee on Homeland Security. H.R. 1881. A bill to enhance the transportation security functions of the Department of Homeland Security by providing for an enhanced personnel system for employees of the Transportation Security Administration, and for other purposes (Rept. 111-273 Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. TOWNS: Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. H.R. 1881. A bill to enhance the transportation security functions of the Department of Homeland Security by providing for an enhanced personnel system for employees of the Transportation Security Administration, and for other purposes (Rept. 111-273 Pt. 2). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. TOWNS: Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. H.R. 2711. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for the transportation of the dependents, remains, and effects of certain Federal employees who die while performing official duties or as a result of the performance of official duties; with an amendment (Rept. 111-274). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. TOWNS: Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. 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; with an amendment (Rept. 111-275). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure discharged from further consideration. H.R. 1053 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. WU:

H.R. 3659. A bill amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit against income tax for amounts paid for energy efficient property placed in service in commercial buildings pursuant to an approved energy efficiency plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WU (for himself and Mrs. BONO MACK):

H.R. 3660. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to promote tax parity between the residential and business fuel cell tax credits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REHBERG:

H.R. 3661. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for a monthly housing stipend under the Post-9/11 Educational Assistance Program for individuals pursuing programs of education offered through distance learning, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia (for himself, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. REYES, and Mr. WEXLER):

H.R. 3662. A bill to provide for the appointment of additional Federal circuit and district judges, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SPACE (for himself, Mr. TERRY, Mr. BERRY, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. MELANCON, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. DOGGETT, and Mr. POMEROY):

H.R. 3663. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to delay the date on which the accreditation requirement under the Medicare Program applies to suppliers of durable medical equipment that are pharmacies; 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 Ms. SCHWARTZ:

H.R. 3664. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to establish a Healthcare Innovation Zone pilot program; 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 Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Mrs. CAPPS, Ms. MATSUI, and Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin):

H.R. 3665. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide for payment for Medicaid services furnished by Ryan White part C grantees under a cost-based prospective payment system; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. BALDWIN (for herself and Mr. REICHERT):

H.R. 3666. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend and increase the exclusion for benefits provided to volunteer firefighters and emergency medical responders; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CRENSHAW:

H.R. 3667. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 16555 Springs Street in White Springs, Florida, as the "Clyde L. Hillhouse Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. DEGETTE (for herself, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. KIRK, Mr. SPACE, Mr. COLE, Mr. KILDEE, and Mr. BECERRA):

H.R. 3668. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the special diabetes programs for Type I diabetes and Indians under that Act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GUTIERREZ:

H.R. 3669. A bill to prohibit employers from carrying life insurance policies on their rank and file employees; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CARNAHAN (for himself, Mr. TURNER, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. HOLT, Mr. BUCHER, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. GORDON of Tennessee, Mr. BOSWELL, and Mr. HIGGINS):

H.R. 3670. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the incentives for the rehabilitation of older buildings, including owner-occupied residences; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KIND (for himself, Mr. BERRY, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. LOEBSACK, and Mr. WALZ):

H.R. 3671. A bill to promote Department of the Interior efforts to provide a scientific basis for the management of sediment and nutrient loss in the Upper Mississippi River Basin, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York (for herself, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. KAPTUR, and Ms. FUDGE):

H.R. 3672. A bill to provide for an increase of \$150 in social security benefits for one month in 2010 to compensate for the lack of a cost-of-living adjustment for that year,

and to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the requirement that there be a social security cost-of-living adjustment for an adjustment in the contribution and benefit base to occur; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SCHWARTZ:

H.R. 3673. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain liquid-filled glass bulbs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WELCH (for himself, Mr. OBEY, Mr. WALZ, Mr. PERRIELLO, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. ARCURI, Mr. MASSA, Mr. MICHAUD, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. PLATTIS, Mrs. DAHLKEMPER, Ms. SHEAPORTER, Mr. OLVER, and Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona):

H.R. 3674. A bill to impose tariff-rate quotas on certain casein and milk protein concentrates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TIAHRT:

H. Con. Res. 192. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now (ACORN) should lose its exemption from taxation under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia (for himself, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, Ms. GIFFORDS, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. HALL of New York, Mr. HIMES, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. MINNICK, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PIERLUISI, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. ANDREWS, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. HARE, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. DELAHUNT, and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H. Res. 782. A resolution demanding that the Government of Iran immediately disclose the existence of any additional nuclear-related facilities and provide unfettered access to its Qom enrichment facility; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida (for himself, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. NUNES, Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. PENCE, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. ROSLEHTINEN, Mr. FILNER, Mr. BACA, Mr. DENT, Mr. MCCOTTER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, and Mr. BURTON of Indiana):

H. Res. 783. A resolution recognizing Hispanic Heritage Month and celebrating the vast contributions of Hispanic Americans to the strength and culture of the United States; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas (for himself, Mr. CAO, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. HONDA, Ms. CHU, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. WATSON, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. KILROY, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. BECERRA, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. PASCARELL, Mr. NADLER of New York, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. CARSON of

Indiana, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. CLAY, Ms. WATERS, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. FILNER):

H. Res. 784. A resolution honoring the 2560th anniversary of the birth of Confucius and recognizing his invaluable contributions to philosophy and social and political thought; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of Rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

191. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Senate of the State of California, relative to Senate Joint Resolution No. 7 urging the President and the Congress of the United States to expand federally funded research efforts aimed at developing a reliable means of detecting pancreatic cancer in its early stages and more effective means of treatment through legislative measures; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

192. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Michigan, relative to Senate Resolution No. 69 urging the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to waive for two years the requirement that Michigan match federal Highway funds; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

193. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Michigan, relative to Senate Resolution No. 70 urging the President and Congress to grant Michigan a two-year waiver from federal matching requirements for federal-aid bridge and highway projects; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 39: Mr. OBEY.
 H.R. 161: Mr. POSEY.
 H.R. 211: Mr. BISHOP of New York and Mr. PASTOR of Arizona.
 H.R. 235: Ms. MARKEY of Colorado and Mr. GINGREY of Georgia.
 H.R. 330: Ms. RICHARDSON.
 H.R. 391: Mr. CALVERT.
 H.R. 471: Mr. COSTELLO.
 H.R. 555: Mr. WEINER.
 H.R. 560: Mr. LINDER and Mr. LATHAM.
 H.R. 571: Mr. MASSA, Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland, Mr. HONDA, and Mr. ISRAEL.
 H.R. 621: Mr. FORBES, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, and Mr. CAMP.
 H.R. 624: Mr. HONDA and Mr. RADANOVICH.
 H.R. 653: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
 H.R. 658: Mr. GRAYSON.
 H.R. 669: Ms. HIRONO and Mr. PASCRELL.
 H.R. 676: Mr. RAHALL.
 H.R. 690: Mr. HALL of Texas, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. THORNBERY, Mr. BUYER, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. WHITEFIELD, Mr. SMITH of Texas, and Mr. DICKS.
 H.R. 745: Mr. COSTELLO.
 H.R. 790: Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts.
 H.R. 1026: Mr. MCCLINTOCK.
 H.R. 1030: Mr. RANGEL, Mr. LA TOURETTE, Mr. ELLISON, and Mr. MCGOVERN.
 H.R. 1065: Mr. FRANKS of Arizona and Mr. FLAKE.
 H.R. 1093: Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. SPRATT, and Mr. MURTHA.

H.R. 1126: Mr. MANZULLO.
 H.R. 1179: Ms. MATSUI.
 H.R. 1203: Mr. COURTNEY and Mrs. BONO MACK.
 H.R. 1204: Mr. WESTMORELAND.
 H.R. 1205: Mr. MILLER of Florida.
 H.R. 1207: Mr. DOYLE.
 H.R. 1230: Mr. BRALEY of Iowa and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
 H.R. 1245: Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, and Mr. REHBERG.
 H.R. 1255: Mr. LUETKEMEYER.
 H.R. 1283: Mr. REYES.
 H.R. 1319: Mr. RADANOVICH.
 H.R. 1324: Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. HODES, and Mr. ABERCROMBIE.
 H.R. 1327: Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. HOYER, Mr. PENCE, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, and Mr. HARPER.
 H.R. 1395: Mr. LEWIS of California.
 H.R. 1402: Mr. TIBERI.
 H.R. 1410: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
 H.R. 1426: Mr. GOODLATTE.
 H.R. 1454: Mr. BAIRD.
 H.R. 1483: Mr. MCGOVERN.
 H.R. 1548: Mr. LUETKEMEYER.
 H.R. 1557: Mrs. MYRICK.
 H.R. 1570: Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida.
 H.R. 1615: Mr. SNYDER.
 H.R. 1628: Mr. MANZULLO.
 H.R. 1646: Mr. HARPER.
 H.R. 1677: Mr. BONNER and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.
 H.R. 1685: Ms. PINGREE of Maine and Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
 H.R. 1689: Mr. BOREN.
 H.R. 1691: Mr. CALVERT.
 H.R. 1744: Mrs. CAPITO and Mr. BACA.
 H.R. 1769: Mr. QUIGLEY.
 H.R. 1831: Mr. FORBES, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, and Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
 H.R. 1908: Mr. ROSS and Mr. THOMPSON of California.
 H.R. 1970: Mr. GRAVES.
 H.R. 1981: Mr. MANZULLO.
 H.R. 1993: Ms. BEAN and Mr. ABERCROMBIE.
 H.R. 2017: Mr. KLINE of Minnesota, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. ORTIZ, and Mr. MORAN of Virginia.
 H.R. 2035: Mr. CARNEY.
 H.R. 2058: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.
 H.R. 2061: Mr. MANZULLO.
 H.R. 2083: Mr. KLINE of Minnesota.
 H.R. 2084: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
 H.R. 2103: Mr. MICHAUD.
 H.R. 2138: Mr. HALL of New York, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. BOOZMAN.
 H.R. 2149: Mr. FORBES, Mr. KING of New York, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Mr. PRICE of Georgia.
 H.R. 2246: Mrs. MALONEY.
 H.R. 2251: Ms. SPEIER.
 H.R. 2329: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
 H.R. 2345: Ms. JENKINS, Mr. PAULSEN, and Mr. DRIEHAUS.
 H.R. 2377: Ms. RICHARDSON and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
 H.R. 2382: Mr. MCGOVERN.
 H.R. 2452: Mr. PITTS, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. POSEY, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, and Mr. CUELLAR.
 H.R. 2478: Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. PASTOR of Arizona, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Ms. DELAURO.
 H.R. 2489: Mr. SARBANES.
 H.R. 2499: Mr. LYNCH.
 H.R. 2515: Mr. MICHAUD.
 H.R. 2521: Mr. GUTIERREZ, and Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California.
 H.R. 2523: Mr. STUPAK.
 H.R. 2555: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
 H.R. 2560: Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. HOLT, Mr. OLVER, Mr. CALVERT, and Mr. LANGEVIN.
 H.R. 2567: Ms. MATSUI and Mr. STARK.
 H.R. 2584: Mr. CAMP, Mr. WILSON of Ohio, Mr. ARCURI, and Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida.

H.R. 2648: Mr. HARE and Mr. ELLSWORTH.
 H.R. 2655: Mr. CAO.
 H.R. 2672: Mrs. MCCORRIS RODGERS.
 H.R. 2698: Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. MASSA, and Ms. MARKEY of Colorado.
 H.R. 2699: Mr. MASSA and Ms. MARKEY of Colorado.
 H.R. 2743: Mr. BRADY of Texas and Mr. CAPUANO.
 H.R. 2771: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona.
 H.R. 2788: Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. DREIER, Mr. MASSA, Mr. SNYDER, Mrs. BONO MACK, Mr. WU, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. ISSA, and Mr. LEWIS of California.
 H.R. 2807: Mr. LUJÁN.
 H.R. 2866: Mr. LEVIN and Ms. MARKEY of Colorado.
 H.R. 2870: Ms. MCCOLLUM.
 H.R. 2900: Mr. MCCLINTOCK and Mr. NEUGEBAUER.
 H.R. 2935: Mr. KLINE of Minnesota and Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida.
 H.R. 2936: Ms. SLAUGHTER and Mr. LA TOURETTE.
 H.R. 2939: Mrs. BLACKBURN and Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California.
 H.R. 2941: Mr. MCCOTTER and Mr. LANCE.
 H.R. 3017: Mr. RANGEL, Mr. WATT, and Mr. REYES.
 H.R. 3024: Mr. ALTMIRE, Mr. WU, and Mr. COHEN.
 H.R. 3077: Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. OBERSTAR, and Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California.
 H.R. 3116: Ms. SUTTON and Mrs. BLACKBURN.
 H.R. 3202: Mrs. CAPPS and Mr. KUCINICH.
 H.R. 3226: Mr. DEAL of Georgia and Mr. PLATTS.
 H.R. 3238: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
 H.R. 3245: Ms. DELAURO and Mr. MCGOVERN.
 H.R. 3255: Mr. HERGER.
 H.R. 3286: Mr. COHEN, Ms. SLAUGHTER, and Mr. STARK.
 H.R. 3308: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina and Mr. BACHUS.
 H.R. 3337: Mr. SESTAK.
 H.R. 3348: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. OBERSTAR, and Mr. SESSIONS.
 H.R. 3375: Mrs. MYRICK.
 H.R. 3403: Ms. MATSUI.
 H.R. 3421: Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. CONYERS.
 H.R. 3467: Mr. MASSA.
 H.R. 3486: Ms. FUDGE and Mr. CAMP.
 H.R. 3531: Mr. WEINER.
 H.R. 3535: Mr. NADLER of New York.
 H.R. 3554: Mr. FATTAH, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. CHILDERS, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. ISRAEL, and Mr. MOORE of Kansas.
 H.R. 3559: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.
 H.R. 3560: Ms. CLARKE.
 H.R. 3569: Ms. JENKINS, Mr. SOUDER, and Mr. CARTER.
 H.R. 3571: Mr. FORTENBERRY.
 H.R. 3572: Mr. HALL of New York.
 H.R. 3585: Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. COOPER, Mr. BAIRD, and Mr. MCCAUL.
 H.R. 3597: Mr. GUTIERREZ.
 H.R. 3610: Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. PAUL, and Mr. MILLER of Florida.
 H.R. 3621: Mr. DOYLE and Mr. HIGGINS.
 H.R. 3630: Mr. EDWARDS of Texas.
 H.R. 3644: Ms. BORDALLO.
 H.R. 3646: Mr. WELCH.
 H.R. 3650: Mr. PALLONE, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. BARROW, Mrs. CAPPS, and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.
 H.J. Res. 47: Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN and Mr. BOOZMAN.
 H. Con. Res. 51: Mr. BERMAN.
 H. Con. Res. 98: Mr. GRIJALVA.
 H. Con. Res. 139: Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. BOREN, Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. DICKS, Ms. GIFFORDS, Mr. SKELTON, and Mr. SMITH of Washington.
 H. Con. Res. 144: Mr. COOPER and Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.

- H. Con. Res. 151: Mr. NYE, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. DOGGETT.
- H. Con. Res. 181: Mr. CAMP and Mr. KILDEE.
- H. Con. Res. 185: Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.
- H. Res. 16: Mr. BACA.
- H. Res. 55: Mr. PITTS, Mrs. BONO MACK, and Mr. BACHUS.
- H. Res. 111: Ms. WATSON.
- H. Res. 159: Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. PETERS, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. MATSUI, and Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut.
- H. Res. 175: Mr. GUTIERREZ and Mr. TOWNS.
- H. Res. 199: Mr. CALVERT.
- H. Res. 615: Mr. AUSTRIA and Mr. HALL of Texas.
- H. Res. 692: Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas.
- H. Res. 706: Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut and Mr. INGLIS.
- H. Res. 715: Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. REHBERG, Ms. Chu, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland, Mr. SCHAUER, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mr. TONKO, Mr. STUPAK, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. WEINER, Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. WU, and Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas.
- H. Res. 727: Mr. BACA, Mr. WOLF, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. MASSA, Mrs. DAHLKEMPER, Mr. HOLT, and Mr. KENNEDY.
- H. Res. 730: Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, Ms. SCHWARTZ, and Mr. SENSENBRENNER.
- H. Res. 731: Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MASSA, Mr. CAO, Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. KILROY, Ms. HARMAN, and Ms. TITUS.
- H. Res. 739: Mr. BRADY of Texas and Mr. GOODLATTE.
- H. Res. 740: Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. BOREN, and Mr. FATTAH.
- H. Res. 748: Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. COBLE, Mr. PETERSON, and Mr. DUNCAN.
- H. Res. 749: Mr. BOOZMAN and Mrs. MYRICK.
- H. Res. 752: Mr. WILSON of Ohio, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. KIRK, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, and Mr. MINNICK.
- H. Res. 768: Mr. TONKO and Mr. GRIJALVA.
- H. Res. 771: Mr. BACA, Mrs. LOWEY, and Ms. SLAUGHTER.
- H. Res. 773: Mr. MASSA, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. CULBERSON, and Mr. BERRY.
- H. Res. 774: Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. CLYBURN, and Mr. COHEN.
- H. Res. 775: Mr. COSTA and Mr. COHEN.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII,

70. The SPEAKER presented a petition of North Carolina State Council of the Junior Order United American Mechanics, relative to Resolution 8 urging the President and Congress to act in every possible manner to defend the freedoms that have been promised to us by the United States Constitution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services.