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No. 22

## House of Representatives

The House met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. SPEIER).

### DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,  
February 22, 2010.

I hereby appoint the Honorable JACKIE SPEIER to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

### PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer: Lord of history, yet ever present to people of faith, we place our trust in You.

As we mark the birthday of George Washington, we are mindful of his words: "When you deliver a message, do it without passion and with discretion, however mean the person you do it to."

Lord, help children and adults, especially leaders and professional communicators in this country, to be discreet and discerning in the way they speak to others. Then perhaps some of the 110 rules of civility and decent behavior George jotted down for himself at the age of 14 may find fresh expression in us.

Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

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

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

### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. TONKO led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

FEBRUARY 11, 2010.

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

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on February 11, 2010 at 7:01 p.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 2917.

That the Senate agreed to S. Res. 413.

That the Senate agreed to without amendment H. Con. Res. 235.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

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

### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the following enrolled bill was signed by the Speaker on Tuesday, February 9, 2010:

S. 2950, to extend the pilot program for volunteer groups to obtain criminal history background checks.

### RESIGNATION FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resigna-

tion from the House of Representatives:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, February 11, 2010.

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

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI: This letter is to let you know that I have sent a letter to Hawaii Governor Linda Lingle informing her that I am resigning my position as the United States Representative for the First Congressional district of Hawaii effective February 28, 2010.

It has been my privilege to serve in the United States House of Representatives on behalf of the people of Hawaii for the past 19 years. And to have served with you, Madam Speaker, the first female Speaker of the House, is an honor. I owe you and all my Congressional colleagues a debt of gratitude for your leadership, dedication, and friendship. I look forward to working with you in the future.

During my tenure in Washington, DC I have seen partisan division grind our important work to a halt but I have also developed lasting relationships in pursuit of bi-partisan solutions on national defense, natural resources, and energy issues. In the coming months and years, I plan to bring the best of what I have learned in the U.S. Congress and from the Obama Administration's promise of hope and change back to the islands of Hawaii.

Sincerely,

NEIL ABERCROMBIE,  
*Member of Congress.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, February 11, 2010.

HON. LINDA LINGLE,  
*Governor, Executive Chambers, Hawaii State Capitol, Honolulu, HI.*

DEAR GOVERNOR LINGLE: This letter is intended to serve notice that I will be resigning my position as the United States Representative for the First Congressional District of Hawaii effective February 28, 2010. It has been a great privilege to serve the people of Hawaii in the U.S. House of Representatives for the past 19 years and I am grateful for their faith and trust.

I would like to thank my colleagues in the House, and more specifically, in the Hawaii Congressional Delegation for the honor of serving the people of our state and country

□ 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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H611

together as a team. I am looking forward to continuing our important work to build a better Hawaii in the years ahead.

Sincerely,

NEIL ABERCROMBIE,  
Member of Congress.

#### HONORING MARTY MAHAR

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

Mr. TONKO. Madam Speaker, I come to the floor today asking my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 4425, which would rename the Lansingburgh Post Office located at 2-116th Street in North Troy to the Martin G. "Marty" Mahar Post Office.

A longtime resident of Troy, Marty Mahar's legacy was one defined by his unwavering commitment to public service. Returning home as both a celebrated and decorated World War II veteran, earning four Battle Stars, Marty's desire to stay active within veterans organizations led him to become a National Service Officer.

He was extremely effective at combining his military professionalism and consideration for his fellow soldiers with countless hours of information and counseling sessions to ensure that veterans experienced a smooth transition back into civilian life. Marty's commitment to serving his country led him to becoming both a life member of the VFW and Military Order of the Purple Heart as well as a Veterans Hall of Fame honoree in 2005.

Apart from the time spent with the military, Marty is also honored for his civic duties on the local and State levels. The desire to give back to his community was a hallmark of Marty's character. Such an attitude helped in his push to found the Troy Patriot's Pop Warner football league, the Uncle Sam Parade committee, the Troy Flag Day parade and more. He was president of the New York State Association of City Councils and a city councilman in Troy for a decade as well as serving as its mayor.

Marty was truly a public servant whose leadership and selflessness should be a model for us all. From his dedication in serving our country as a marine during World War II to his service in the Postal Service and our community, I am honored to take a lead role in renaming this post office in Marty's honor. I hope my colleagues will join me in honoring this extraordinary public servant by voting "yes" on H.R. 4425.

#### FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CAN MAKE DO WITH LESS

(Ms. FOXX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, American taxpayers are wondering how another year of trillion-dollar government deficits is going to help get our economy humming again. We've seen a

costly stimulus package that didn't create the jobs that were promised. Then it was a trillion-dollar health care bill that was more about Washington control than giving patients the control they want. And recently Congress increased the national debt limit by \$1.9 trillion to pay for its record-breaking spending spree over the past 12 months.

So it comes as no surprise that today the White House unveiled a new trillion-dollar health care bill that is even more expensive than the Senate bill it was supposed to improve upon.

When will Washington get it? Americans are making do with less. Shouldn't the Federal Government they pay for at least do the same?

#### RECLAIMING AMERICA'S GREATNESS

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

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Speaker, a New York Times columnist who is revered by liberal Democrats recently wrote, "We've always known that America's reign as the world's greatest nation would eventually end."

This may be the logical conclusion if we follow President Obama's policies, but it doesn't have to be true. We can reclaim America's greatness—not lose it—if we focus on creating jobs in the private sector, not the government; reducing the deficit, not doubling it; providing health care to the long-term, low-income uninsured, not mandating a government takeover; and treating terrorists like terrorists, not local bank robbers.

Let's listen to the American people and get our financial house in order and our priorities straight. Then we will stay the greatest nation.

#### HEALTH CARE REFORM

(Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Madam Speaker, I, as many of my colleagues, have just returned from my district. During that time, I had two town hall meetings and numerous individual meetings with members of my constituency; and one thing was abundantly clear.

On the subject of health care, overwhelmingly they told me to bring this message back to Washington, D.C.:

Stop what you're doing, scrap the House bill, scrap the Senate bill and start over.

Interestingly enough, national polls show that's the national sentiment. By about 61 or 62 to 28, at least, the American people are telling us, Back off, scrap what you've done, start over again.

They're not asking for the status quo but they're asking for incremental ap-

proaches, and many of the things that Republicans have talked about are what the people are asking for.

Yet today, I was very disappointed to see the President has decided to ignore the American people. His message to the American people at least coming out from the White House today is:

Forget what you say. You're not smart enough to figure this out. We know better. We're going to forge ahead.

Madam Speaker, let's listen to the American people.

#### 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.

#### MARTIN G. "MARTY" MAHAR POST OFFICE

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4425) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2-116th Street in North Troy, New York, as the "Martin G. 'Marty' Mahar Post Office".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4425

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

#### SECTION 1. MARTIN G. "MARTY" MAHAR POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2-116th Street in North Troy, New York, shall be known and designated as the "Martin G. 'Marty' Mahar Post Office".

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) and the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, as chairman of the House subcommittee with jurisdiction over the United States Postal Service, I am pleased to present H.R. 4425 for consideration. This legislation if adopted will designate the United States Postal Service facility located at 2-116th Street in North Troy, New York, as the Martin G. "Marty" Mahar Post Office.

□ 1415

This legislation has been introduced by my colleague and friend Representative PAUL TONKO of New York, and I would like to yield to him such time as he may consume in presenting this resolution.

Mr. TONKO. Madam Speaker, Representative LYNCH has been a big help in making certain that we could move forward with a request from one of my local communities. Obviously, we honor, by renaming the post office at 116th Street in North Troy, the memory of Marty Mahar who served this country so well. Certainly he is a public servant who can be held up as a model for this Nation, one who has an outstanding track record of service to this Nation's military, taking and assisting the veterans as they return to our communities, working with them, having earned so much recognition and honor from his service to country. He was also just understood to be that voice for veterans who worked so steadfastly to make certain that they had a welcome home and that they were finding the services that were intended for them to be brought right to the doorstep.

Also, he has so many distinguished bids of service. He is honored for his civic duties, the sense that he cherished Troy and cherishes Troy at the local and State levels, recognized as president of the New York State Association of City Councils, having served as a city council member of Troy and then eventually as mayor.

All of these issues are why this recognition and the renaming of the post office is so worthy and so justified. He is a model for all. His dedication to this country and certainly his work servicing the Postal Service is just a sense of his love and devotion for Troy. The people of the community honor him in this very splendid fashion. They enable him to be held as that esteemed leader. And the work here done under H.R. 4425 is, I think, a very justified effort to rename the 116th Street post office in North Troy, which carries much pride to it—North Troy—the Martin G. "Marty" Mahar Post Office.

And I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts, Representative LYNCH, again for the work done through the subcommittee and the committee to make this possible today. I would strongly encourage all of our colleagues to support H.R. 4425 with a resounding "yes" vote.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of H.R. 4425 which designates the facility of the

United States Postal Service located at 2-116th Street in North Troy, New York, as the Martin G. "Marty" Mahar Post Office.

Martin G. "Marty" Mahar was born and resided in Troy, New York, prior to World War II. After war was declared, he enlisted in the Marine Corps, where he served as a paratrooper in the Asiatic-Pacific theater. During his military service, he earned four Battle Stars, a Presidential Unit Citation, and a Purple Heart in recognition of the severe injuries that he sustained while fighting in Iwo Jima.

After returning home to Troy from the war, Mr. Mahar worked for the United States Postal Service as a letter carrier for nearly 30 years and always stayed active within veterans organizations. His leadership and dedication led him to become a national service officer and a life member of the Military Order of the Purple Heart, where he served as the organization's State legislative director. For his commitment to serving his country, he was also inducted into the New York State Senate Veterans Hall of Fame in its inaugural class.

Apart from his time spent with veterans organizations, he had a desire to give back to his community of Troy. He was a driving force behind starting the Troy Patriots Pop Warner Football League, the Uncle Sam Parade Committee and the Troy Flag Day Parade. He was president of the New York State Association of City Councils. He served on the Troy City Council for 10 years and was then elected the mayor of Troy.

Madam Speaker, Mr. Mahar's dedication to his country and the Troy community has been an inspiration. I ask my colleagues to support this resolution so that his community may remember his work for years to come.

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

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, Marty Mahar was truly an extraordinary American, and as my colleague has so eloquently described, his life was really a shining example of the possibilities of the American Dream. Marty Mahar, as has been noted, began his long-standing commitment to public service as a member of the United States Marine Corps during World War II. As a paratrooper in the Asiatic-Pacific theater, Mayor Mahar earned his four Battle Stars, as has been mentioned, through heroic service on the island of Iwo Jima. He received a Presidential Unit Citation and a Purple Heart in recognition of that service, and serious injuries were sustained during that combat. Mayor Mahar's meritorious service to our Nation was further recognized in December of 2005 as he was inducted into the inaugural class of the New York State Veterans Hall of Fame, following his nomination by Senate Majority Leader Joseph Bruno.

After his tour of duty in World War II, Mayor Mahar returned home to serve his community in a civilian ca-

capacity as a letter carrier for the United States Postal Service and a member of the National Association of Letter Carriers. It is fitting that this letter carrier will now have the local post office in North Troy named after him. I can think of no greater tribute to this man, as his active membership with the letter carriers spans 51 years.

Following his tenure with the United States Postal Service, Mayor Mahar continued his commitment to serving his community as a highly regarded elected official. Specifically, Mayor Mahar's political career included service as a member of the Troy City Council for 10 years, deputy mayor of Troy for 2 years, and, ultimately, mayor of his beloved hometown from 1990 to 1991. Additionally, Mayor Mahar served on a variety of local community organizations and committees in fulfillment of his lifelong commitment to addressing the needs of America's military veterans and improving the lives of all Troy's citizens.

Included among Mayor Mahar's various community service positions were his chairmanship of the City of Troy Veterans Committee, his membership on the Legislative Committee for the Veterans of Foreign Wars, his tenure as youth activities director for the Department of New York VFW, and his membership on the National World War II Monument Committee here in Washington, D.C. Mayor Mahar will forever be remembered by the city of Troy as the founder of the Troy Flag Day Parade, which many regard as the largest parade in the Nation in honor of the American flag.

Madam Speaker, while, regrettably, Mayor Mahar passed away in October of 2007, his lifelong dedication to public service, to America's military veterans, and to the city of Troy will ensure that his legacy will never be forgotten. The life of Mayor Martin G. Mahar stands as a testament to public service, and it's my hope that we can honor this dedicated and remarkable American through the passage of this legislation to designate the North Troy post office in his honor.

I have no further speakers on this side, but I will continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 4425 and yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. I thank the gentlelady from North Carolina for her remarks, and I encourage my colleagues to join with Mr. TONKO, the lead sponsor of this resolution, H.R. 4425.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4425.

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. LYNCH. Madam 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.

#### W.D. FARR POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4238) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 930 39th Avenue in Greeley, Colorado, as the "W.D. Farr Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4238

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

#### SECTION 1. W.D. FARR POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 930 39th Avenue in Greeley, Colorado, shall be known and designated as the "W.D. Farr Post Office Building".

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) and the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, as chairman of the House subcommittee with jurisdiction over the United States Postal Service, I am pleased to present H.R. 4238 for consideration. This legislation will designate the United States Postal Service facility located at 930 39th Avenue in Greeley, Colorado, as the W.D. Farr Post Office Building. This resolution has been introduced by my colleague Representative BETSY MARKEY of Colorado on December 8, 2009.

H.R. 4238 was favorably reported out of the Oversight and Government Reform Committee on January 27, 2010, by unanimous consent. In addition to Representative MARKEY, H.R. 4238 enjoys the support of the entire Colorado House delegation.

Because Ms. MARKEY is the chief sponsor of this resolution, I will yield to her for such time as she may need to lay forth the details of this resolution.

Ms. MARKEY of Colorado. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4238, a bill to designate a facility in Greeley as the W.D. Farr Post Office Building.

During his lifetime, W.D. Farr was a pioneer rancher, water expert, and banker who made immense contributions to Greeley, helping make the city what it is today. William Davin Farr was a third-generation Coloradan, born in Greeley in 1910. Farr came from an established farming family. He grew up working with sheep and cattle on the family farm. In 1931, Farr and his father bought 125 cattle and built a feed lot in Greeley, Farr Feeders. By the late 1960s, the Farr feed yard had grown to about 25,000 head of cattle.

While working on the farm and at the feed lot, he became involved with several irrigation ditch companies. Through his work in irrigation, he came to understand the importance of water to the continued growth of the Greeley community. Farr then became active with the Colorado Big Thompson Water Project, which brings water from the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains to help irrigate approximately 693,000 acres of northeastern Colorado farmland. Farr later came to serve on the board of directors of the Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District and the Greeley Water Board for over 40 years.

In addition to his many achievements in agriculture and water, Farr was also active in government, both local and national. He served as an adviser to the U.S. Department of Agriculture under three U.S. Presidents: Harry Truman, John F. Kennedy, and Richard Nixon.

□ 1430

He served on a number of national boards and committees, including the Department of the Interior Water Pollution Control Advisory Board and the Agricultural Committee of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

The land on which this post office was built was owned by another Greeley agricultural pioneer, C.O. Plumb. Upon his death, Plumb donated his home and land just south of the W.D. Farr Post Office to the Greeley Museums for use as an agricultural learning center. Both men made significant contributions to the agricultural and social vitality of Weld County.

In 2007, W.D. Farr passed away at his home in Greeley at the age of 97. Farr and his family have made innumerable contributions to the Greeley community as well as to Colorado and to the United States.

I am proud to stand in support of this bill that would name one of the post offices in Greeley after this pillar of the community.

Ms. FOXX. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4238, which designates the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 930 39th Avenue in

Greeley, Colorado as the W.D. Farr Post Office Building.

William Davin "W.D." Farr was once described by the president of Colorado State University as "one of the true giants in Colorado history and in the history of the modern American West."

Mr. Farr was born in Greeley, Colorado, in 1910 and was proudly a third-generation Coloradan, pioneer rancher, statesman, and banker. When he was 15 years old, he began working on a cattle ranch in western Colorado. This job was the first of many during his lifetime of work in agriculture. As he became more involved in ranching, he looked at many ways to improve and develop the business of cattle feeding. He was famous for his Greeley T-Bone Club, where he and several other ranchers in Greeley would have a steak dinner and discuss ways they could improve cattle ranching. One of his first inventions helped aid cattle ranchers by making the cattle feeding process significantly more efficient and less wasteful.

During his work in the cattle industry, he became very involved in bringing water to dry regions of Colorado. He did extensive work on behalf of the Colorado-Big Thompson Project, which delivered water from the Colorado River to various regions of Colorado that needed water. His work on water development projects greatly helped the economy of Colorado and the entire region.

Throughout his lifetime, Mr. Farr received many honors. He was inducted into the Colorado Business Hall of Fame in 1991. The National Western Stock Show in Denver honored him as Citizen of the West in 1999, and he was inducted into the Hall of Great Westeners in 2007.

W.D. Farr was a leader and an innovator in agriculture, and his work was essential to the development of Colorado and the Western United States in the 20th century.

I ask my colleagues to support this resolution so that his life may be remembered for generations in the future in his hometown of Greeley.

Madam Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 4238.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I just wish to associate myself with the remarks of the gentlelady of North Carolina and with the remarks of the chief sponsor of this legislation, the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. MARKEY). Truly, Mr. Farr was an extraordinary individual.

We have no further speakers on our side on this matter. Madam Speaker, I simply ask all Members to support Ms. MARKEY in support of this resolution.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4238.

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. LYNCH. Madam 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.

RECOGNIZING THE HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE LANGSTON GOLF COURSE

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 526) recognizing the 70th anniversary of John Mercer Langston Golf Course, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 526

Whereas the site for the historic Langston Golf Course was selected in 1929, following repeated demands from African-Americans who were excluded from all but one of the District's public courses, the Lincoln Memorial;

Whereas construction did not begin until the mid 1930s, and in 1938, African-American women from the Wake Robin Golf Club pressed for desegregation of the District of Columbia's public courses by drafting and introducing a petition to Secretary of the Interior, Harold Ickes;

Whereas the Langston Golf Course, officially opened in 1939, is the first and only course built by the United States Government for segregated purposes, and was built because African-Americans were denied equal access to the city's golf courses;

Whereas the Langston Golf Course was named for John Mercer Langston, a renowned Howard University educator, prominent political figure, and the first African-American Congressman from Virginia, elected in 1888;

Whereas the Langston Golf Course is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and has been the home course of both the Royal Golf Club and the Wake Robin Golf Club, respectively the Nation's first clubs for African-American men and women;

Whereas over its 70-year existence, the Langston Golf Course has attracted many famous African-American golfers, such as Lee Elder, Ted Rhodes, Calvin Peete, and Jim Thorpe, who all made regular and annual stops on the circuit of African-American professionals when they were unable to play regularly on the then-racially restricted PGA Tour;

Whereas other notable visitors to play golf there include heavyweight boxing champion Joe Louis, Hall of Fame baseball player Maury Wills, Washington Senators baseball player Chuck Hinton, Washington Redskins players Darrell Green and Brian Mitchell, U.S. Secretary of the Interior Gale Norton, Missouri Congressman Lacy Clay, South Carolina Congressman James Clyburn, Wisconsin Senator Russ Feingold, actor and professor Al Freeman, Jr., and the musical superstars the O'Jays have all enjoyed the Langston course;

Whereas in 2002, a partnership was formed with Howard University to open the Interpretive Education Center, and this program was integrated into the Langston community schools in 2003;

Whereas for more than 15 years, three junior golf programs have made the Langston

Golf Course their home, Masons Army, Langston Junior Boys and Girls, and the First Tee, DC;

Whereas juniors from these programs are nationally and internationally known as The Jimmy Garvin All-Stars and are required to utilize the Education Center in order to learn golf and use the facilities;

Whereas these programs operate year round offering educational and golf instruction;

Whereas the Langston Golf Course is known as the home of the internationally renowned Capital City Open Pro-Am Tournament and the Jimmy Garvin Legacy Scholarship Classic;

Whereas the Langston Golf Course, Rock Creek Golf Course, and East Potomac Golf Course are owned by the National Park Service, and each has a long history of service to the general public as an integral part of the Nation's capital, including services to local and regional residents, visitors, and tourists; and

Whereas it is the policy of the National Park Service to maintain and upgrade its recreational sites: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives recognizes the historical and cultural significance of the Langston Golf Course and its contributions to racial equality.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) and the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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.

Madam Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I am pleased to present House Resolution 526 for consideration. This legislation recognizes the historical and cultural significance of the John Mercer Langston Golf Course as well as its contributions to achieving racial equality.

Introduced by my colleague, Representative Eleanor Holmes Norton of the District of Columbia, on June 10, 2009, H. Res. 526 enjoys the support of 50 Members of Congress. In addition, a Senate companion bill to this legislation, Senate Resolution 162, was introduced by Senator Russ Feingold, and was subsequently passed by the United States Senate on May 21, 2009, by unanimous consent.

Madam Speaker, over the course of its 70-year history, the John Mercer Langston Golf Course has stood as a symbol of the struggle for racial equality in the District of Columbia and across our Nation. In addition, the Langston Golf Course continues to serve as a regional hub for the promotion of golf as a recreational and as a professional sport in the Greater

Washington, D.C., area as well as being an invaluable community institution dedicated to providing greater educational opportunities to area residents.

Located alongside the Anacostia River in northeast Washington, D.C., the Langston Golf Course was constructed in the mid-1930s in response to the exclusion of African Americans from all but one of the District's public golf courses. Appropriately, the Langston Golf Course was named in honor of a renowned African American educator and political figure, John Mercer Langston, who founded and became the first dean of the Howard University School of Law, the first president of Virginia State University and, in 1888, the first African American Congressman elected to represent the State of Virginia.

From its official opening in 1939, the Langston Golf Course has served as the home course of the Royal Golf Club and the Wake Robin Golf Club—the Nation's first clubs for African American men and women. In addition, the Langston Golf Course has consistently attracted a variety of outstanding African American golfers, including Ted Rhodes, Calvin Peete, Jim Thorpe, and Lee Elder, who, along with his wife, Rose, managed the course during the 1970s.

Moreover, as home of the widely known Capital City Open Golf Tournament, the Langston Golf Course has attracted a variety of prominent Americans from the world of politics, sports, and entertainment, including President Gerald Ford, heavyweight boxing champion Joe Louis, and comedian Bob Hope.

Today, the Langston Golf Course continues to serve the general public by offering year-round educational and golf instruction designed to promote the sport of golf as well as educational opportunities in the Washington, D.C., community.

In 2002, the Langston Golf Course entered into a partnership with Howard University to establish the Interpretive Education Center, a learning facility that offers comprehensive child and adult educational programs as well as life skills workshops. Additionally, for over 15 years, the Langston Golf Course has served as the home course for three junior golf programs—the Masons Army, the Junior Boys and Girls, and the First Tee, D.C. Collectively, the program participants are known as the "Jimmy Garvin All-Stars" in honor of Langston's longtime general manager, community leader and member of the African American Golfers Hall of Fame, Jimmy Garvin. Notably, these juniors must utilize the Interpretive Education Center as a prerequisite to learning golf and to using the Langston facilities.

Overall, the junior programs at Langston Golf Course include the participation of over 200 local boys and girls. In addition to offering golf instruction, they focus on cultivating

principles of honesty and integrity as well as highlighting the interrelationship between excellence on the golf course and excellence in the classroom.

Notably, the Langston Golf Course is also home to the annual Jimmy Garvin Legacy Scholarship Tournament. Proceeds from the tournament are donated to Langston's Interpretive Educational Center in furtherance of Langston's mission of teaching the sport of golf to area youth while also developing them as higher learners.

Madam Speaker, in recognition of its historical and cultural significance, the Langston Golf Course was placed on the National Register of Historical Places in 1991. It is my hope that we can further honor this distinguished community institution through the passage of House Resolution 526. I urge my colleagues to join us in supporting House Resolution 526.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 526, recognizing the historical and cultural significance of the Langston Golf Course and its contributions to racial equality.

Opening its doors in 1939, the Langston Golf Course has been both a meeting ground and a playground for thousands of African American golfers. During a time when African American golfers were prohibited from playing at most Washington, D.C., golf courses, unless it was caddie day, women from the Wake Robin Golf Club pressed for the desegregation of the District of Columbia's public courses by drafting and introducing a petition on their behalf to the Secretary of the Interior under Franklin D. Roosevelt. Named after the noted professor and first African American Congressman from Virginia, John Mercer Langston, the once nine-hole course was the first and only course built by the United States Government as a segregated "African Americans only" facility. Home to the Royal Golf Club and Wake Robin Golf Club, Langston was expanded into an 18-hole course in 1955, and is listed in the National Register of Historical Places.

This year, the golf course celebrates its 70th anniversary. Over the years, the venue has attracted many famous African American golfers, including Lee Elder, who once had a contract to manage the facility; Ted Rhodes, considered one of the greatest African American players in the 1940s and 1950s; and Calvin Peete.

The course, which today counts about 25,000 rounds played a year, has recently drawn a diverse group of devoted players of all ages, genders, and races to its challenging 6,500-yard, par-72 layout. Thousands of these players are children from all races and economic backgrounds from surrounding neighborhoods who have found a safe haven for pursuing education and for learning life lessons from the game of golf. For more than 15 years, three jun-

ior golf programs have made Langston their home—Masons Army, Langston Junior Boys and Girls, and the First Tee, D.C. The Langston Golf Course is also known as the home of the internationally renowned Capital City Open Pro-Am Tournament and as the Jimmy Garvin Legacy Scholarship Tournament.

Owned by the National Park Service, the Langston Golf Course has a long history of accessibility to all, and today, we recognize this historical facility which for 70 years has been patronized year-round by the famous as well as by young people, by regional residents, and by tourists alike.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, at this time, I yield 5 minutes to the lead sponsor of this resolution, the very capable Representative from the District of Columbia, ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON.

Ms. NORTON. I thank the chairman for his courtesy and generosity and for his help in perfecting this resolution. I thank the gentlewoman on the other side as well. I thank them both for the excellent history of Langston they have offered this morning, up to and including its present-day facilities, not only to serve golfers but to serve the children of the District of Columbia.

Madam Speaker, I will endeavor not to repeat what they have said but will only indicate why I have brought the bill forward at this time and especially during this month, Black History Month, when I know Members look for reasons in history, particularly in living history, to celebrate African American contributions to American life.

So why do I choose a golf course—I who do not know an iron from a tee? I choose a golf course because I am in such great admiration of this golf course, which has served the people of the District of Columbia for now over 70 years and which was started even before I was born, when young women, apparently not the male golfers who predominated then and predominate now, insisted that there had to be somewhere for African Americans to play golf.

What Members may not recognize is that the District of Columbia was a legally segregated city. It was segregated by the Congress of the United States. *Brown v. Board of Education* was brought by five jurisdictions. One of them was the District of Columbia. It was one of the *Brown* cases. Every part of this city was segregated except the buses. When these women found that they could not play on the public golf courses here, they petitioned the Secretary of the Interior, Harold Ickes, for the right to play golf like everyone else.

□ 1445

The Federal Government did something that it has never done before and has never done since. It started a segregated golf course. The Federal Government had not done that before. It didn't buy in to Jim Crow. For this was

long after the Civil War. But in order to have a golf course in a segregated city, you had to have a black golf course, so that is what we got. This golf course became nationally known because many celebrities came to Washington and it was the golf course that black celebrities had to play on from Joe Lewis to Members of Congress who today are frequent players at the Langston the golf course.

This golf course is one of the great undervalued properties in the District of Columbia. It has gotten great interest from people who want to remake golf courses. Because of its historic significance, they see it as a real prize.

My hat is off to Jimmy Garvin, whom you have mentioned in your remarks, both of you have mentioned in your remarks, because what Jimmy Garvin has done is to build up a golf course which was built on a trash dump. I don't think that's so bad today. We want to build more on tire dumps so that we can make greater use of what we are throwing away. But it certainly indicated where this golf course came then, and, of course, it is not in the best condition today.

I have also introduced the Golf Course Preservation and Modernization Act of 2009, and long ago I recognized that the Federal Government and National Park Service were not in a position to make this into a class A golf course, but along with the East Potomac Park and Rock Creek Golf Course—imagine a city with three golf courses—my bill would indeed form a public/private partnership so that the money would essentially come from the private sector.

If we look at Black History Month as a way to celebrate not only where black people have been but where they are, it's important to understand the institutions that they revered and that they preserved and still preserve because those institutions, for example, as we now see black golfers now regularly on golf courses, had they not been present, then of course there would have been no way for black people to play golf at all. So we were grateful even for a segregated golf course. Black people in the District of Columbia indeed were very grateful that Harold Ickes, in fact, answered the petition with a golf course. And today, close to 71 years later, we should, I think, pay tribute not only to the fact that if that was the only way to do it, that's what the Federal Government did, but we've now come to a time in this city when every facility is open to everyone.

We cherish this golf course for its great history and particularly those who keep that history alive like Jimmy Garvin and the Langston Golf Course.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I urge all Members to support H. Res. 526, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I just want to ask all of our colleagues to join with the lead sponsor of this resolution, ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON. And I

must confess that I have had the opportunity to travel out to—Langston is about 10 minutes from my house, so I have been out there. I've seen the youth programs that they have had. Absolutely fantastic. Jim Garvin does a wonderful job there as the groundskeeper and general manager, the crew there. You can tell the way the people there who run and maintain that golf course, they understand the history. They understand the importance of the Langston Golf Course from when it was home to the Negro Golf League during the days of segregation, and they understand going forward what a treasure it really is. So I am particularly happy to call on our Members to support House Resolution 526.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to support H. Res. 526, a resolution to recognize the 70th anniversary of John Mercer Langston Golf Course. This bill was introduced by Representative NORTON of D.C., and I am a proud co-sponsor of this legislation. I urge my colleagues to support this important resolution.

As a result of segregation during the early 20th century, African-American golfers were unable to enjoy a round of golf at public courses within the District of Columbia. As a result, the John Mercer Langston Golf Course was built in 1939 as a golf course that African-Americans could call their own.

The course was named for John Mercer Langston who, in 1855, became the first African-American elected to public office. He was the founder and first dean of Howard University's Law Department, now the Howard University School of Law. He was the first president of Virginia State University, and the first African-American congressman elected from Virginia. The golf course was originally built with only nine holes; however, today it is a full 18-hole golf course. The unique history of this golf course was recognized in 1991, when the first nine holes were placed on the National Register for Historic Places.

The John Mercer Langston Golf Course is the home course to the Royal Golf Club and the Wake Robin Golf Club, the Nation's first golf clubs for African-American men and women. Today, there are plans underway to upgrade the course to championship quality and to include a museum and a new clubhouse.

Over its 70-year existence, the Langston Golf Course has attracted many famous African-American golfers, such as Lee Elder, Calvin Peete, and Jim Thorpe, who all made regular stops when they were unable to play regularly on the racially restricted PGA Tour. The John Mercer Langston Golf Course is also home to the Capital City Open, a renowned event that has attracted participants such as Bob Hope, former president Gerald Ford, and Joe Louis. As a result of the long history of the John Mercer Langston Golf Course, it will forever be associated with the development and desegregation of public golfing and recreational facilities in the Nation's capital.

Since its construction in 1939, the John Mercer Langston Golf Course became a beacon for desegregation in recreational facilities. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this resolution, and recognize the 70th anniversary of this historic golf course.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 526, 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 of the resolution was amended so as to read: "Recognizing the historical and cultural significance of the Langston Golf Course and its contributions to racial equality."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### AMERICAN HEART MONTH AND NATIONAL WEAR RED DAY

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1039) supporting the goals and ideals of American Heart Month and National Wear Red Day.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

#### H. RES. 1039

Whereas heart disease affects adult men and women of every age and race in the United States;

Whereas heart disease continues to be the leading cause of death in the United States;

Whereas an estimated 81,000,000 adult Americans, more than one in every 3, have one or more types of heart disease, including high blood pressure, coronary heart disease, congestive heart failure, stroke, and congenital heart defects;

Whereas extensive clinical and statistical studies have identified major and contributing factors that increase the risk of heart disease;

Whereas these studies have identified the following as major risk factors that cannot be changed: Age (the risk of developing heart disease gradually increases as people age; advanced age significantly increases the risk), gender (men have greater risk of developing heart disease than women), and heredity (children of parents with heart disease are more likely to develop it themselves; African-Americans have more severe high blood pressure than Caucasians and therefore are at higher risk; the risk is also higher among Latina Americans, some Asian Americans, and Native Americans and other indigenous populations);

Whereas these studies have identified the following as major risk factors that Americans can modify, treat, or control by changing their lifestyle or seeking appropriate medical treatment: High blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, smoking tobacco products and exposure to tobacco smoke, physical inactivity, obesity, and diabetes mellitus;

Whereas these studies have identified the following as contributing risk factors that Americans can also take action to modify, treat or control by changing their lifestyle or seeking appropriate medical treatment: Individual response to stress, excessive consumption of alcoholic beverages, use of certain illegal drugs, and hormone replacement therapy;

Whereas more than 106,000,000 adult Americans have high blood pressure;

Whereas more than 37,000,000 Americans have cholesterol levels of 240 mg/dL or higher, the level at which it becomes a major risk factor;

Whereas an estimated 46,000,000 Americans put themselves at risk for heart disease every day by smoking cigarettes;

Whereas data released by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention shows that more than 65 percent of American adults do not get enough physical activity, and more than 39 percent are not physically active at all;

Whereas 66 percent of adult Americans are overweight or obese;

Whereas 24 million adult Americans have diabetes and 65 percent of those so afflicted will die of some form of heart disease;

Whereas the American Heart Association projects that in 2010 1,200,000 Americans will have a first or recurrent heart attack and 452,000 of these people will die as a result;

Whereas in 2010 approximately 800,000 Americans will suffer a new or recurrent stroke and 160,000 of these people will die as a result;

Whereas advances in medical research have significantly improved our capacity to fight heart disease by providing greater knowledge about its causes, innovative diagnostic tools to detect the disease, and new and improved treatments that help people survive and recover from this disease;

Whereas Congress by Joint Resolution approved on December 30, 1963 (77 Stat. 843; 36 U.S.C. 101), has requested that the President issue an annual proclamation designating February as "American Heart Month";

Whereas the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute of the National Institutes of Health, the American Heart Association, and many other organizations celebrate "National Wear Red Day" during February by "going red" to increase awareness about heart disease as the leading killer of women; and

Whereas every year since 1964 the President has issued a proclamation designating the month February as "American Heart Month": Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives supports the goals and ideals of American Heart Month and National Wear Red Day.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) and the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I present House Resolution 1039 for consideration. This legislation expresses our support for the goals and ideals of American Heart Month and National Wear Red Day.

Introduced by my colleague Representative Christopher Lee of New York on January 26, 2010, House Resolution 1039 enjoys the support of over 50 Members of Congress. In addition, today's floor consideration allows Members of this body an added opportunity

to express their support for this thoughtful commemorative resolution.

Madam Speaker, House Resolution 1039 expresses our support for the goals of American Heart Month, which is annually commemorated during the month of February as a way of highlighting the devastating impact of cardiovascular disease on our Nation. As noted by the American Heart Association, heart disease, including stroke, continues to serve as the number one cause of death in the United States. In addition, an estimated 81.1 million adult Americans currently suffer from one or more types of heart disease. Accordingly, since 1963, Congress and the American Heart Association have partnered to draw attention to the cause and effects of heart disease, an effort that is reflected in the resolution authored by the gentleman from New York (Mr. LEE).

In addition, House Resolution 1039 also expresses our support for the goals and ideals of National Wear Red Day, which this year was held on Friday, February 5. Notably, National Wear Red Day is designed to support the fight against heart disease in women by encouraging all Americans to wear red at their workplaces, places of worship, out in their communities, and at home. Through the simple act of wearing red, all Americans can ensure that National Wear Red Day continues to serve as a powerful tool by which to raise our national awareness of heart disease and stroke, especially among women.

Madam Speaker, American Heart Month and National Wear Red Day are both valuable efforts in the fight against heart disease. For this reason, I urge my colleagues to join Mr. LEE, myself, and others in supporting House Resolution 1039.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of this resolution urging the support of American Heart Month and National Wear Red Day.

American Heart Month was initiated in 1963 by Congress in an effort to bring about awareness and urge Americans to join the battle against today's number one killer, heart disease.

Heart disease continues to be the leading cause of death in the United States. It is a tragic disease that affects men, women, and children of every age and race throughout the country. Approximately one in three adult Americans have one or more types of heart disease, including high blood pressure, coronary heart disease, congestive heart failure, stroke, and congenital heart disease, as well as those at risk for heart disease as a result of smoking.

An astounding 66 percent of adult Americans are overweight, 46 million people are at risk for heart disease because they smoke, and 37 million people have high cholesterol levels that

could become a major risk factor. The American Heart Association projects that this year almost a half million people will die as a result of a heart attack.

These are staggering numbers, and all of these lifestyles, among many others, have a direct impact on heart disease. Therefore, it's imperative we sound the alarm and remain vigilant and supportive of heart disease awareness programs. By exercising regularly, avoiding tobacco, limiting consumption of alcohol, following a nutritious diet, and monitoring high cholesterol and high blood pressure, we all can work to increase the chances of healthy lifestyle changes.

National Wear Red Day, a day when people throughout the country are encouraged to wear a red article of clothing as an outward sign that heart disease "doesn't care what you wear," is one way to visually express our concern and show support for women's heart disease awareness. Although one-half of all heart disease deaths are in women, studies have shown that women's symptoms are less recognized. There are currently a number of initiatives that are underway to raise awareness of the dangers of cardiovascular disease in women; however, the challenging work of promoting awareness continues as cardiovascular disease increases in the country.

I am proud to do my part through support of this resolution while encouraging all citizens to take advantage of regular screenings and consult their doctors about reducing their risk for heart disease. It's also important that we support the organizations that celebrate National Wear Red Day and American Heart Month in February in an effort to educate the public, promote awareness, and fund research of this serious disease.

Madam Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of H. Res. 1039, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman from North Carolina for her eloquent words and for her support.

I simply ask all Members to support Mr. LEE of New York in this resolution, House Resolution 1039.

Mr. LEE of New York. Madam Speaker, as we all know, the United States has marked American Heart Month every February for the last 46 years. I want to thank Chairman TOWNS and Ranking Member ISSA for their cooperation in getting this resolution to the floor quickly. I also want to thank our nearly 60 cosponsors from both sides of the aisle.

Heart disease and stroke affect more people in Western New York than anywhere else in the country. Here are some other facts: The rate of stroke death in WNY is 23 percent higher than the national rate and 79 percent higher than the aggregate New York State rate. Heart disease kills 10 times as many women in WNY as breast cancer and six times as many women as lung cancer.

Of course, heart disease remains the number one cause of death for both women and

men in the United States. And the one fact that troubles me greatly is: Only 58 percent of WNY residents report visiting their doctors routinely to have their blood pressure and cholesterol checked. That number is simply too low.

The one thing we can all do to raise public awareness of heart disease and stroke without spending a dime is talk to family and friends about the warning signs for these silent killers and what preventive steps they can take to protect themselves.

The simple act of going to the doctor—or even visiting the American Heart Association's Web site—may be all it takes to save a life.

I hope that in addition to the passage of this resolution, my colleagues will join me in talking to constituents and raising awareness of these deadly diseases.

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and 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. 1039.

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. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

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.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

□ 1500

#### RECOGNIZING BLACK HISTORY MONTH

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1046) recognizing the significance of Black History Month.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1046

Whereas the first Africans were brought involuntarily to the shores of the America as early as the 17th century;

Whereas these Africans in America and their descendants are now known as African-Americans;

Whereas African-Americans suffered enslavement and subsequently faced the injustices of lynch mobs, segregation, and denial of basic, fundamental rights;

Whereas despite slavery, African-Americans in all walks of life have made significant contributions throughout the history of the United States, including through the—

(1) writings of Booker T. Washington, Phyllis Wheatley, James Baldwin, Toni Morrison, Ralph Ellison, Zora Neale Hurston, and Alex Haley;

(2) music of Mahalia Jackson, Billie Holiday, John Coltrane, Bessie Smith, and Duke Ellington;

(3) resolve of athletes such as Jackie Robinson, Althea Gibson, Jesse Owens, Wilma Rudolph, and Muhammad Ali;

(4) scientific advancements of George Washington Carver, Charles Drew, Benjamin Banneker, and Mae Jemison;

(5) vision of leaders such as Frederick Douglass, Mary McLeod Bethune, Thurgood Marshall, Martin Luther King, and Shirley Chisholm; and

(6) bravery of those who stood on the front lines in the battle against oppression, such as Sojourner Truth, Fannie Lou Hamer, and Rosa Parks;

Whereas in the face of injustices, United States citizens of good will and of all races distinguished themselves with their commitment to the noble ideals upon which the United States was founded and courageously fought for the rights and freedom of African-Americans;

Whereas Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. lived and died to make real these noble ideas;

Whereas Barack Hussein Obama was elected the 44th President of the United States, making him the first African-American chief executive and breaking one of the last racial barriers in politics in this country;

Whereas the birthdays of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass inspired the creation of Negro History Week, the precursor to Black History Month;

Whereas Negro History Week represented the culmination of Dr. Carter G. Woodson's efforts to enhance knowledge of Black history started through the *Journal of Negro History*, published by Woodson's Association for the Study of African-American Life and History; and

Whereas the month of February is officially celebrated as Black History Month, which dates back to 1926, when Dr. Carter G. Woodson set aside a special period of time in February to recognize the heritage and achievement of Black Americans: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes the significance of Black History Month as an important time to recognize the contributions of African-Americans in the Nation's history, and encourages the continued celebration of this month to provide an opportunity for all peoples of the United States to learn more about the past and to better understand the experiences that have shaped the Nation; and

(2) recognizes that ethnic and racial diversity of the United States enriches and strengthens the Nation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) and the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

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

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.

Madam Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I present House Resolution 1046 for consideration. This legis-

lation recognizes the significance of Black History Month, which is annually commemorated during the month of February.

Introduced by my colleague, Representative AL GREEN of Texas, on January 27, 2010, House Resolution 1046 enjoys the support of over 60 Members of Congress. Notably, today's floor consideration of the bill offers Members of this body an additional opportunity to pay tribute to the remarkable and diverse contributions that African Americans have made to our Nation's history and culture.

Madam Speaker, as we all know, the month of February marks our annual commemoration of Black History Month. Originally celebrated as Negro History Week in 1926 by Carter G. Woodson, a renowned African American author and scholar, our annual tribute to the leading role of African Americans in our Nation's history has since grown to a month-long commemorative celebration.

Whether we recall the story of Crispus Attucks, an African American from my home State of Massachusetts who became the first American casualty of the Revolutionary War, or the works of such compelling individuals as Harriet Tubman, Dr. King, Malcolm X, Madam C.J. Walker, and General Colin Powell, we all understand that the contributions of African Americans are intricately woven into our identity as a people and as a Nation.

Similarly, we need not look further than the thousands of brave military service men and women who have served and who are continuing to serve our Nation with honor and distinction at home and abroad, or the distinguished members of our own Congressional Black Caucus, or of course our 44th President of the United States, Barack Obama, to witness the diverse and significant influence of African Americans on American society.

Madam Speaker, it is also important to note that it is not just our African American pioneers or leaders that have made such a difference. Importantly, it is the everyday citizen that is serving as a teacher, a mentor, a pastor, a doctor, a first responder, a public servant, or a parent who continues to impact our Nation's history in an equally powerful and positive way.

Across our Nation, Black History Month is marked by a variety of educational and cultural programs, as well as special celebrations and events designed to share the strength, ingenuity, and accomplishment of our fellow citizens with the world.

Madam Speaker, as we move to recognize Black History Month in 2010, let us all recall the experience and valuable contributions of African Americans to the United States of America. Moreover, let us not forget that black history is, in truth, American history.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting House Resolution 1046.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I am honored today to speak in support of H. Res. 1046, recognizing the significance of Black History Month. Just a few weeks ago we celebrated the life and accomplishments of one great man, Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., and today we pay tribute to the contributions all African Americans have made to this great country.

Each February we express our appreciation for the perseverance and determination of the African American community, while keeping in mind the adversity they endured. Nothing serves as a better example of this than the civil rights movement. Dr. King often said it was not the sole efforts of one man, but the collective work of many that brought about change. Today our Nation would not have the strong diversity of which it is so proud.

In order to better understand the experiences that have shaped this Nation, we must continue to learn about the historical struggles and recognize the contributions of African Americans that have enriched our culture and heritage. Our way of life has been bettered by the great African American activists, politicians, artists, writers, poets, scientists, economists, athletes, and entertainers who have contributed to the tapestry of our American culture. The achievements of all these people have encouraged today's youth to strive for a more equal and free country.

Noted leaders such as Harriet Tubman, Rosa Parks, Thurgood Marshall, Frederick Douglass, and of course Martin Luther King, Jr., inspired a nation through their valiant efforts and showed the way to begin the quest to end racial inequality.

In 1926, Harvard scholar Dr. Carter G. Woodson proposed a week-long celebration of black history. Over time, the entire month of February has been designated to commemorate African Americans in America. And today, I speak in support of H. Res. 1046.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I welcome and appreciate the kind remarks of the lady from North Carolina.

In closing, I simply ask all Members to support Representative AL GREEN of Texas, who is the lead sponsor of this resolution. I urge all members to vote "yes" on House Resolution 1046.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 1046 to recognize the significance of Black History Month.

In February of every year, people across the country cast their thoughts on the long and unique history of African-Americans. It is particularly important to do so to both celebrate the accomplishments and remember the lengthy struggle that the African-American community has endured in this country. We have benefitted immensely from notables such as Booker T. Washington, Duke Ellington, Althea Gibson, George Washington Carver, and Zora Neale Hurston in addition to political and civil rights leaders like Martin Luther King, Jr, Shirley Chisholm, Thurgood Marshall, Rosa Parks, and Sojourner Truth.

I am proud of how far we have come as a community, but as we look to the future, I am also reminded of the challenges that the 21st century is presenting to us. African-American ingenuity has been key in developing many of our modern technologies and high-tech devices. However, as the world becomes a more interconnected and technological place, there is an increased need for experts in science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) professions. This trend makes it remarkably important to nurture and attract America's minority youth, the fastest growing college-eligible population, to the sciences. For this reason, I am introducing a resolution during Black History Month to recognize the importance of African-American contributions to scientific innovation, and I encourage my fellow colleagues to join me in supporting it.

Madam Speaker, Black History Month is not only a time to look to the past, but also to reflect on the present and prepare for the future. The African-American community has overcome many obstacles throughout our country's history, and as we continue down a path toward prosperity, I know that this community will play an integral role in the years ahead. I encourage my fellow colleagues to support this resolution and join me in recognizing Black History Month.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Madam Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today in strong support of this resolution recognizing the importance of Black History Month. Each February we come together to commemorate the trials, tribulations, achievements and accomplishments of African Americans throughout history. I applaud the actions of Representative AL GREEN from Texas for bringing this resolution forward.

Recognizing the importance of African-American heritage, Carter G. Woodson, Harvard University's second African-American graduate, in conjunction with Omega Psi Phi fraternity, created Negro History and Literature Week to honor the births of Frederick Douglass and President Abraham Lincoln. Although the name was eventually changed to Negro History Week in 1926, Americans trace the origins of the month long celebration of African-American history to Woodson's efforts.

Highlighting the historical contributions of numerous African-American luminaries including Martin Luther King Jr., George Washington Carver, and Booker T. Washington, Black History Month celebrates the unique individuals and events that have shaped the African-American diaspora for centuries. From the detested years of enslavement, the passage of the Emancipation Proclamation, the social inequities of Jim Crow laws, the famed artistic ingenuity of the Harlem Renaissance, the social evolution of the civil rights movement, and the notable election of Barack Obama, the first African-American President, Black History Month serves as a reminder of the great strides that African Americans have made and the inherent promise of generations to come.

Madam Speaker, the 4th District of Georgia is home to several sites of historical significance among African Americans. Flat Rock, one of the few African-American communities to survive the pre-Civil War era, is the embodiment of what Black History Month promotes—honoring those who have come before us to shape the present. By preserving the legacies of the slaves who founded this community, Flat Rock serves as a lasting piece of black history.

Madam Speaker, and I urge my colleagues to support its passage.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, every year in February, America pauses to honor the rich heritage and tremendous contributions of African Americans past and present. Black History Month is a time to recognize and pay tribute to the many trials and triumphs of African Americans, which are intricately woven into the fabric of our nation. Simply put, Black history is American history.

The theme of Black History Month this year, "The History of Black Economic Employment," could not be more fitting as our nation continues on the road to full economic recovery. The current economic crisis has impacted all Americans, but communities of color, particularly African Americans, have been among the hardest hit. The evidence is clear—glaring disparities between African Americans and others can be found in every economic indicator and they must not be ignored.

The Congressional Black Caucus has long championed the elimination of disparities wherever they exist. Where there is a major disparity between rich and poor or between one race or gender and another, there is a moral gap. The job of the Congressional Black Caucus is to help fill in the moral gaps. For 40 years, the Congressional Black Caucus has sought moral equality, for Black Americans and ultimately all Americans.

As we take this time to acknowledge Black History month we must all recommit ourselves to fulfilling the bedrock principles of our nation: liberty, equality, and opportunity for all. To fill in these gaps for African Americans is to fill them in for all Americans.

Tonight, in particular we pay tribute to unsung heroes who contribute greatly to make our communities better and stronger.

In my district, the Ninth Congressional District of California I'd like to honor some individuals who don't always receive the recognition they deserve.

I will start with Nicole Taylor.

Ms. Taylor is president and CEO of the East Bay Community Foundation and she has been a trailblazer for this philanthropic organization since joining the foundation in 2007.

The East Bay Community Foundation is a leading resource for mobilizing financial resources and community leadership to transform the lives of people in the East Bay. Ms. Taylor and the East Bay Community Foundation have identified two interrelated issues that they believe can lead to this transformation: Support for young children to succeed with a focus on the critical period of birth to third grade, and enhancing economic opportunities for adults and families, particularly those with significant barriers to achieving employment and financial stability. Ms. Taylor has also worked with my district office to develop a Website that was designed to make it easier for non-profits and faith-based organizations to gain access to Recovery funds.

Under her watch, the East Bay Community Foundation managed about \$285 million in charitable funds and made grants over \$34 million in the most recent fiscal year.

Art Shanks, the executive director of the Cypress Mandela Training Center. For the past 17 years, Mr. Shanks has been pioneer in using the development of green jobs to not only to address environment and create green jobs that can serve as a pathway out of poverty.

The Cypress Mandela Training Center is the community resource committed to enhancing the viability of the construction trades industry through quality life skills and technical training in directed pre-apprentice programs. These programs promote positive life change and teach multi-trade expertise that serve as a bridge for empowering a diverse socio-economic community at large.

Mr. Shanks joined the Cypress Mandela Training Center in Oakland, CA since its inception in 1993. Two years later, Mr. Shanks was elevated to Project Director responsible for the overall operation of the training center, including its economic stability and the development of the curriculum.

As a result of Mr. Shanks' efforts, the Cypress Mandela Training Center has evolved into a nationally acclaimed pre-apprenticeship program. Mr. Shanks has been recognized by the Building Trades for placing well over 1,700 disenfranchised, and under-represented men and women of color into union apprenticeship programs.

Margaret Gordon, commissioner for the Port of Oakland.

Over the last decade, Margaret Gordon has been respected locally as a strong voice of reason and intellect not only in her West Oakland community, but regionally as well. The longtime health and environmental advocate has earned statewide respect on Port issues.

A recipient of the 2007 Alameda County Women's Hall of Fame award, Ms. Gordon is one of the founding members of both the West Oakland Environmental Indicators Project and the Alameda County Stakeholder Project for the Environmental Health Tracking Project. In 2006, Ms. Gordon was a presenter at a Port-related conference concerned with trucking, shipping and logistics sponsored by the Intermodal Maritime Association, while also contributing to the development of two community-based participatory research reports and the publications, "Neighborhood Knowledge for Change" and "Reducing Diesel Pollution in West Oakland". Moreover, during this period she was instrumental in the design of the 7th St/McClymonds Corridor Neighborhood Improvement Initiative and was co-chair of the Citizens Advisory Committee, the group assembled to oversee replacement of the Cypress freeway following the Loma Prieta earthquake in 1989.

In 2001, Ms. Gordon and the Pacific Institute, an environmental research and policy group based in the city of Oakland, launched the West Oakland Environmental Indicators project. The study concluded that diesel emissions in West Oakland were five times higher than the rest of the city. That study promoted the several local efforts to remediate contamination at the Port of Oakland and to increase efforts to reduce diesel emissions.

Most recently, Ms. Gordon co-wrote "Healthy Home Indoor Air Quality Project," a report proposing ways to reduce diesel emissions in the community. The document has been submitted to local and federal environmental health agencies for review.

I will conclude with my good friend Keith Carson, Alameda County Supervisor.

Keith Carson was elected to the Alameda County Board of Supervisors, Fifth District in 1992 on a platform dedicated to inclusive and accessible government.

As a native of Berkeley California, Keith has longstanding roots in the progressive community, yet clearly understands the role business

must play in the development of thriving communities. Supervisor Carson has been the Chair of the Alameda County Budget Workgroup for over 10 years and in that time the County has been forced to cut over \$2 Billion out of their budget. Supervisor Carson has brought together County Department Heads, unions, civic leaders to devise yearly formulas for balancing the ever declining budget. The County is the safety net for residents and through this process will continue to struggle to provide much needed life supporting services.

Years before California began a process of dumping state prisoners in local government through their early release program, Supervisor Carson had been attempting to reconnect those who are returning from jail or prison in a way that would allow them to become productive citizens.

Supervisor Carson and I have worked closely with other local elected officials to organize a yearly event allowing people to have their records cleared when appropriate, and provide information about other key services hoping to curb the rate of recidivism. While his work speaks volumes, it is his compassion for people that drives his success. Alameda County is a microcosm of America's ethnic and business diversity. He uses Alameda County's diversity to its fullest in attempting to bring all voices to the decisionmaking process. As he often says "the only way one of us survives is if we all work together".

These are just a few examples of African-American in my district who go to work everyday determined to improve the lives of those who reside in their communities. And today, I salute them.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I rise this evening in commemoration of Black History Month as we celebrate and honor the tremendous achievements of African Americans.

At no time in history has there been a greater need to rethink the role of government given the current socio-economic conditions of African Americans residing within disinvested communities wrought with:

Poor performing schools that fail to provide African American children the math, science, and reading skills vital to securing jobs in today's global economy;

Lack of access to sustainable and gainful employment to become productive members of society; and lastly,

Lack of self-sufficiency of income and wealth to ensure the well-being of our children and our nation.

In celebration of the resiliency of African Americans past and present, as the Chair of the Child Welfare Brain Trust, I am hosting a forum tomorrow examining the pathways out of poverty.

This forum will introduce a platform to assess the efficacy of human service programs in light of current socio-economic and budgetary constraints at this crucial time in history. As policymakers, we must decide how to address the needs of all American families living at and below the poverty line, of which Black families constitute a disproportionate share.

We will also examine ways in which select federal programs can be realigned to create more interagency cooperation and collaboration, especially in light of current budgetary constraints. Our nation's future depends on it.

As we celebrate Black History Month, we celebrate with a forward focus in addressing the holistic needs of all Americans.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1046.

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. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

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.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

#### 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:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, February 11, 2010.

HON. NANCY PELOSI,

*The Speaker,*

*U.S. 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, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on Thursday, February 11, 2010 at 5:08 p.m., and said to contain a message from the President whereby he submits the 2010 Economic Report of the President.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

LORRAINE C. MILLER,

*Clerk of the House.*

#### ECONOMIC REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 111-81)

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

*To the Congress of the United States:*

As we begin a new year, the American people are still experiencing the effects of a recession as deep and painful as any we have known in generations. Traveling across this country, I have met countless men and women who have lost jobs these past two years. I have met small business owners struggling to pay for health care for their workers; seniors unable to afford prescriptions; parents worried about paying the bills and saving for their children's future and their own retirement. And the effects of this recession come in the aftermath of a decade

of declining economic security for the middle class and those who aspire to it.

At the same time, over the past two years, we have also seen reason for hope: the resilience of the American people who have held fast—even in the face of hardship—to an unrelenting faith in the promise of our country.

It is that determination that has helped the American people overcome difficult periods in our Nation's history. And it is this perseverance that remains our great strength today. After all, our workers are as productive as ever. American businesses are still leaders in innovation. Our potential is still unrivaled. Our task as a Nation—and our mission as an Administration—is to harness that innovative spirit, that productive energy, and that potential in order to create jobs, raise incomes, and foster economic growth that is sustained and broadly shared. It's not enough to move the economy from recession to recovery. We must rebuild the economy on a new and stronger foundation.

I can report that over the past year, this work has begun. In the coming year, this work continues. But to understand where we must go in the next year and beyond, it is important to remember where we began one year ago.

Last January, years of irresponsible risk-taking and debt-fueled speculation—unchecked by sound oversight—led to the near-collapse of our financial system. We were losing an average of 700,000 jobs each month. Over the course of one year, \$13 trillion of Americans' household wealth had evaporated as stocks, pensions, and home values plummeted. Our gross domestic product was falling at the fastest rate in a quarter century. The flow of credit, vital to the functioning of businesses large and small, had ground to a halt. The fear among economists, from across the political spectrum, was that we could sink into a second Great Depression.

Immediately, we took a series of difficult steps to prevent that catastrophe for American families and businesses. We acted to get lending flowing again so ordinary Americans could get financing to buy homes and cars, to go to college, and to start businesses of their own; and so businesses, large and small, could access loans to make payroll, buy equipment, hire workers, and expand. We enacted measures to stem the tide of foreclosures in our housing market, helping responsible homeowners stay in their homes and helping to stop the broader decline in home values.

To achieve this, and to prevent an economic collapse, we were forced to use authority enacted under the previous Administration to extend assistance to some of the very banks and financial institutions whose actions had helped precipitate the turmoil. We also took steps to prevent the collapse of the American auto industry, which faced a crisis partly of its own making,

to prevent another round of widespread job losses in an already fragile time. These decisions were not popular, but they were necessary. Indeed, the decision to stabilize the financial system helped to avert a larger catastrophe, and thanks to the efficient management of the rescue—with added transparency and accountability—we have recovered most of the money provided to banks.

In addition, even as we worked to address the crises in our banking sector, in our housing market, and in our auto industry, we also began attacking our economic crisis on a broader front. Less than one month after taking office, we enacted the most sweeping economic recovery package in history: the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. The Recovery Act not only provided tax cuts to small businesses and 95 percent of working families and provided emergency relief to those out of work or without health insurance; it also began to lay a new foundation for long-term growth. With investments in health care, education, infrastructure, and clean energy, the Recovery Act has saved or created roughly two million jobs so far, and it has begun the hard work of transforming our economy to thrive in the modern, global era.

Because of these and other steps, we can safely say that we've avoided the depression many feared. Our economy is growing again, and the growth over the last three months was the strongest in six years. But while economic growth is important, it means nothing to somebody who has lost a job and can't find another. For Americans looking for work, a good job is the only good news that matters. And that's why our work is far from complete.

It is true that the steps we have taken have slowed the flood of job losses from 691,000 per month in the first quarter of 2009 to 69,000 in the last quarter. But stemming the tide of job loss isn't enough. More than 7 million jobs have been lost since the recession began two years ago. This represents not only a terrible human tragedy, but also a very deep hole from which we'll have to climb out. Until jobs are being created to replace those we've lost—until America is back at work—my Administration will not rest and this recovery will not be finished.

That's why I am continuing to call on the Congress to pass a jobs bill. I've proposed a package that includes tax relief for small businesses to spur hiring, that accelerates construction on roads, bridges, and waterways, and that creates incentives for homeowners to invest in energy efficiency, because this will create jobs, save families money, and reduce pollution that harms our environment.

It is also essential that as we promote private sector hiring, we continue to take steps to prevent layoffs of critical public servants like teachers, firefighters, and police officers, whose jobs are threatened by State and local budget shortfalls. To do otherwise would

not only worsen unemployment and hamper our recovery; it would also undermine our communities. And we cannot forget the millions of people who have lost their jobs. The Recovery Act provided support for these families hardest hit by this recession, and that support must continue.

At the same time, long before this crisis hit, middle-class families were under growing strain. For decades, Washington failed to address fundamental weaknesses in the economy: rising health care costs, growing dependence on foreign oil, an education system unable to prepare all of our children for the jobs of the future. In recent years, spending bills and tax cuts for the very wealthiest were approved without paying for any of it, leaving behind a mountain of debt. And while Wall Street gambled without regard for the consequences, Washington looked the other way.

As a result, the economy may have been working for some at the very top, but it was not working for all American families. Year after year, folks were forced to work longer hours, spend more time away from their loved ones, all while their incomes flat-lined and their sense of economic security evaporated. Growth in our country was neither sustained nor broadly shared. Instead of a prosperity powered by smart ideas and sound investments, growth was fueled in large part by a rapid rise in consumer borrowing and consumer spending.

Beneath the statistics are the stories of hardship I've heard all across America—hardships that began long before this recession hit two years ago. For too many, there has long been a sense that the American dream—a chance to make your own way, to work hard and support your family, save for college and retirement, own a home—was slipping away. And this sense of anxiety has been combined with a deep frustration that Washington either didn't notice, or didn't care enough to act.

These weaknesses have not only made our economy more susceptible to the kind of crisis we have been through. They have also meant that even in good times the economy did not produce nearly enough gains for middle-class families. Typical American families saw their standards of living stagnate, rather than rise as they had for generations. That is why, in the aftermath of this crisis, and after years of inaction, what is clear is that we cannot go back to business as usual.

That is why, as we strive to meet the crisis of the moment, we are continuing to lay a new foundation for prosperity: a foundation on which the middle class can prosper and grow, where if you are willing to work hard, you can find a good job, afford a home, send your children to world-class schools, afford high-quality health care, and enjoy retirement security in your later years. This is the heart of the American Dream, and it is at the core of our efforts to not only rebuild

this economy—but to rebuild it stronger than before. And this work has already begun.

Already, we have made historic strides to reform and improve our education system. We have launched a Race to the Top in which schools are competing to create the most innovative programs, especially in math and science. We have already made college more affordable, even as we seek to increase student aid by ending a wasteful subsidy that serves only to line the pockets of lenders with tens of billions of taxpayer dollars. And I've proposed a new American Graduation Initiative and set this goal: by 2020, America will once again have the highest proportion of college graduates in the world. For we know that in this new century, growth will be powered not by what consumers can borrow and spend, but what talented, skilled workers can create and export.

Already, we have made historic strides to improve our health care system, essential to our economic prosperity. The burdens this system places on workers, businesses, and governments is simply unsustainable. And beyond the economic cost—which is vast—there is also a terrible human toll. That's why we've extended health insurance to millions more children; invested in health information technology through the Recovery Act to improve care and reduce costly errors; and provided the largest boost to medical research in our history. And I continue to fight to pass real, meaningful health insurance reforms that will get costs under control for families, businesses, and governments, protect people from the worst practices of insurance companies, and make coverage more affordable and secure for people with insurance, as well as those without it.

Already, we have begun to build a new clean energy economy. The Recovery Act included the largest investment in clean energy in history, investments that are today creating jobs across America in the industries that will power our future: developing wind energy, solar technology, and clean energy vehicles. But this work has only just begun. Other countries around the world understand that the nation that leads the clean energy economy will be the nation that leads the global economy. I want America to be that nation. That is why we are working toward legislation that will create new incentives to finally make renewable energy the profitable kind of energy in America. It's not only essential for our planet and our security, it's essential for our economy.

But this is not all we must do. For growth to be truly sustainable—for our prosperity to be truly shared and our living standards to actually rise—we need to move beyond an economy that is fueled by budget deficits and consumer demand. In other words, in order to create jobs and raise incomes for the middle class over the long run, we need

to export more and borrow less from around the world, and we need to save more money and take on less debt here at home. As we rebuild, we must also rebalance. In order to achieve this, we'll need to grow this economy by growing our capacity to innovate in burgeoning industries, while putting a stop to irresponsible budget policies and financial dealings that have led us into such a deep fiscal and economic hole.

That begins with policies that will promote innovation throughout our economy. To spur the discoveries that will power new jobs, new businesses—and perhaps new industries—I have challenged both the public sector and the private sector to devote more resources to research and development. And to achieve this, my budget puts us on a path to double investment in key research agencies and makes the research and experimentation tax credit permanent. We are also pursuing policies that will help us export more of our goods around the world, especially by small businesses and farmers. And by harnessing the growth potential of international trade—while ensuring that other countries play by the rules and that all Americans share in the benefits—we will support millions of good, high-paying jobs.

But hand in hand with increasing our reliance on the Nation's ingenuity is decreasing our reliance on the Nation's credit card, as well as reining in the excess and abuse in our financial sector that led large firms to take on extraordinary risks and extraordinary liabilities.

When my Administration took office, the surpluses our Nation had enjoyed at the start of the last decade had disappeared as a result of the failure to pay for two large tax cuts, two wars, and a new entitlement program. And decades of neglect of rising health care costs had put our budget on an unsustainable path.

In the long term, we cannot have sustainable and durable economic growth without getting our fiscal house in order. That is why even as we increased our short-term deficit to rescue the economy, we have refused to go along with business as usual, taking responsibility for every dollar we spend. Last year, we combed the budget, cutting waste and excess wherever we could, a process that will continue in the coming years. We are pursuing health insurance reforms that are essential to reining in deficits. I've called for a fee to be paid by the largest financial firms so that the American people are fully repaid for bailing out the financial sector. And I've proposed a freeze on nonsecurity discretionary spending for three years, a bipartisan commission to address the long-term structural imbalance between expenditures and revenues, and the enactment of "pay-go" rules so that Congress has to account for every dollar it spends.

In addition, I've proposed a set of common sense reforms to prevent fu-

ture financial crises. For while the financial system is far stronger today than it was one year ago, it is still operating under the same rules that led to its near-collapse. These are rules that allowed firms to act contrary to the interests of customers; to hide their exposure to debt through complex financial dealings that few understood; to benefit from taxpayer-insured deposits while making speculative investments to increase their own profits; and to take on risks so vast that they posed a threat to the entire economy and the jobs of tens of millions of Americans.

That is why we are seeking reforms to empower consumers with the benefit of a new consumer watchdog charged with making sure that financial information is clear and transparent; to close loopholes that allowed big financial firms to trade risky financial products like credit defaults swaps and other derivatives without any oversight; to identify system-wide risks that could cause a financial meltdown; to strengthen capital and liquidity requirements to make the system more stable; and to ensure that the failure of any large firm does not take the economy down with it. Never again will the American taxpayer be held hostage by a bank that is "too big to fail."

Through these reforms, we seek not to undermine our markets but to make them stronger: to promote a vibrant, fair, and transparent financial system that is far more resistant to the reckless, irresponsible activities that might lead to another meltdown. And these kinds of reforms are in the shared interest of firms on Wall Street and families on Main Street.

These have been a very tough two years. American families and businesses have paid a heavy price for failures of responsibility from Wall Street to Washington. Our task now is to move beyond these failures, to take responsibility for our future once more. That is how we will create new jobs in new industries, harnessing the incredible generative and creative capacity of our people. That is how we'll achieve greater economic security and opportunity for middle-class families in this country. That is how in this new century we will rebuild our economy stronger than ever before.

BARACK OBAMA.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 11, 2010.

#### RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 7 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

□ 1830

#### AFTER RECESS

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

tempore (Ms. MARKEY of Colorado) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

#### REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2314, NATIVE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION ACT OF 2009

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 111-413) on the resolution (H. Res. 1083) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2314) to express the policy of the United States regarding the United States relationship with Native Hawaiians and to provide a process for the recognition by the United States of the Native Hawaiian governing entity, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

#### 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. 4425, by the yeas and nays, and H.R. 4238, by the yeas and nays.

Remaining postponed votes will be taken later in the week.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. The remaining electronic vote will be conducted as a 5-minute vote.

#### MARTIN G. "MARTY" MAHAR POST OFFICE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4425, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4425.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 330, nays 0, not voting 102, as follows:

[Roll No. 49]

YEAS—330

Abercrombie	Bishop (UT)	Buyer
Aderholt	Blumenauer	Cantor
Adler (NJ)	Blunt	Cao
Akin	Boehner	Capito
Alexander	Bonner	Capps
Altmire	Boozman	Capuano
Andrews	Boswell	Cardoza
Arcuri	Boustany	Carney
Baca	Boyd	Carson (IN)
Bachmann	Brady (PA)	Carter
Bachus	Brady (TX)	Cassidy
Baird	Bright	Castle
Baldwin	Broun (GA)	Castor (FL)
Bartlett	Brown (SC)	Chaffetz
Becerra	Brown, Corrine	Chandler
Berkley	Brown-Waite,	Chu
Berman	Ginny	Clarke
Bilbray	Buchanan	Clay
Bilirakis	Burgess	Clyburn
Bishop (GA)	Burton (IN)	Coble
Bishop (NY)	Butterfield	Coffman (CO)

Cohen  
Cole  
Conaway  
Connolly (VA)  
Cooper  
Costa  
Courtney  
Crenshaw  
Crowley  
Cummings  
Dahlkemper  
Davis (CA)  
Davis (IL)  
Davis (KY)  
Davis (TN)  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
Diaz-Balart, L.  
Diaz-Balart, M.  
Dicks  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Donnelly (IN)  
Doyle  
Driehaus  
Duncan  
Edwards (MD)  
Edwards (TX)  
Ellison  
Ellsworth  
Emerson  
Eshoo  
Farr  
Fattah  
Flake  
Fleming  
Forbes  
Foster  
Fox  
Frank (MA)  
Franks (AZ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Fudge  
Gallegly  
Garamendi  
Garrett (NJ)  
Gerlach  
Gohmert  
Gonzalez  
Goodlatte  
Gordon (TN)  
Grayson  
Green, Al  
Green, Gene  
Griffith  
Guthrie  
Hall (NY)  
Hall (TX)  
Halvorson  
Hare  
Harper  
Hastings (FL)  
Heinrich  
Heller  
Hensarling  
Herger  
Herseth Sandlin  
Hill  
Himes  
Hinche  
Hinojosa  
Hirono  
Holden  
Holt  
Honda  
Hoyer  
Hunter  
Insole  
Israel  
Issa  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson Lee  
(TX)  
Jenkins  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson, E.B.  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones  
Kagen  
Kanjorski  
Kennedy

## NOT VOTING—102

Ackerman  
Austria  
Barrett (SC)  
Barrow  
Barton (TX)  
Bean  
Berry  
Biggart  
Blackburn  
Bocieri  
Bono Mack  
Boren  
Boucher  
Braley (IA)  
Calvert  
Camp  
Campbell  
Carnahan

Childers  
Cleaver  
Conyers  
Costello  
Cubellar  
Cuberson  
Davis (AL)  
Deal (GA)  
DeFazio  
Delahunt  
Dent  
Dreier  
Ehlers  
Engel  
Etheridge  
Fallin  
Fillner  
Fortenberry  
Giffords  
Gingrey (GA)  
Granger  
Graves  
Grijalva  
Gutierrez  
Harman  
Hastings (WA)  
Higgins  
Hodes  
Hoekstra  
Inglis  
Johnson (IL)  
Jordan (OH)  
Kaptur  
Kilpatrick (MI)  
Kirk  
Kissell  
Larsen (WA)  
Lipinski  
Loebsack  
Mack  
Maffei  
McCollum  
McIntyre  
McNerney  
Meek (FL)  
Melancon  
Miller (MI)  
Miller (NC)  
Moore (KS)  
Moore (WI)  
Moran (KS)  
Moran (VA)  
Murphy, Patrick  
Neal (MA)  
Neugebauer  
Pascrell

Platts  
Poe (TX)  
Pomeroy  
Price (GA)  
Radanovich  
Reichert  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Roskam  
Rush  
Ryan (OH)  
Salazar  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Scalise  
Schrader  
Sessions  
Sherman  
Sires  
Smith (WA)  
Stark  
Teague  
Thompson (MS)  
Titus  
Velázquez  
Wamp  
Watson  
Westmoreland  
Wilson (OH)  
Young (AK)

Federal Representative for nearly four decades, and he will be missed by his hometown of Johnstown and residents of the 12th Congressional District.

He served his country as a Marine drill instructor. As an officer, he remained in the Reserves after leaving full-time service in 1955. He volunteered to return to full-time service in 1967, and he served honorably in Vietnam, earning a Bronze Star with Valor and two Purple Hearts.

Even after being elected to the House in Congress, Representative Murtha continued his service in the Reserves, finally retiring as a colonel in 1990. Just a few weeks ago, he became the longest-serving Pennsylvania Member of the House of Representatives.

He will be dearly missed by his wife of 55 years and his children and grandchildren that he leaves behind. I join with my colleagues in the Pennsylvania delegation to extend our condolences to his family and friends.

Tonight, we honor his service.

The SPEAKER. Will all Members please rise for a moment of silence.

□ 1905

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Madam Speaker, on rollcall 49, I was away from the Capitol. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

#### MOMENT OF SILENCE IN MEMORY OF REPRESENTATIVE JOHN P. MURTHA OF PENNSYLVANIA

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

Mr. KANJORSKI. As most Members of this Chamber know, we recently lost a dear friend and colleague. Congressman Jack Murtha passed away on February 8 after complications from gallbladder surgery.

Jack recently became the longest-serving Member of Congress from Pennsylvania ever. Jack was dedicated to his country, our military troops, and the people of Pennsylvania that he represented for 36 years. He will be greatly missed by our delegation, our State, and the entire Nation.

On Wednesday, there will be a Special Order following votes in memory of Jack Murtha. Anyone wishing to speak may contact my office for that privilege.

In closing, I respectfully request a moment of silence in memory of our dear friend, Jack Murtha.

I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS).

Mr. PITTS. Madam Speaker, I first got to know Jack as a freshman legislator in the Pennsylvania House of 1973-1974, where he and I served together until he was elected to Congress in 1974. We were both Vietnam veterans—the only two in the State house, so we had something in common with that that we chatted about.

Jack served his community in western Pennsylvania as both the State and

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. Without objection, 5-minute voting will continue.

There was no objection.

#### W.D. FARR POST OFFICE BUILDING

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4238, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. MARKEY of Colorado). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4238.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 331, nays 0, not voting 101, as follows:

[Roll No. 50]

YEAS—331

Abercrombie	Boozman	Castle
Aderholt	Boswell	Castor (FL)
Adler (NJ)	Boustany	Chaffetz
Akin	Boyd	Chandler
Alexander	Brady (PA)	Chu
Altmire	Brady (TX)	Clarke
Andrews	Bright	Clay
Arcuri	Broun (GA)	Clyburn
Baca	Brown (SC)	Coble
Bachmann	Brown, Corrine	Coffman (CO)
Bachus	Brown-Waite,	Cohen
Baird	Ginny	Cole
Baldwin	Buchanan	Conaway
Bartlett	Burgess	Connolly (VA)
Becerra	Burton (IN)	Cooper
Berkley	Butterfield	Costa
Berman	Buyer	Courtney
Bilbray	Cantor	Crenshaw
Bilirakis	Cao	Crowley
Bishop (GA)	Capito	Cummings
Bishop (NY)	Capps	Dahlkemper
Bishop (UT)	Capuano	Davis (CA)
Blackburn	Cardoza	Davis (IL)
Blumenauer	Carney	Davis (KY)
Blunt	Carson (IN)	Davis (TN)
Boehner	Carter	DeGette
Bonner	Cassidy	DeLauro

Diaz-Balart, L.  
Diaz-Balart, M.  
Dicks  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Donnelly (IN)  
Doyle  
Driehaus  
Duncan  
Edwards (MD)  
Edwards (TX)  
Ellison  
Ellsworth  
Emerson  
Engel  
Eshoo  
Farr  
Fattah  
Flake  
Flake  
Fleming  
Forbes  
Foster  
Fox  
Foxy  
Frank (MA)  
Franks (AZ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Fudge  
Gallegly  
Garamendi  
Garrett (NJ)  
Gerlach  
Gohmert  
Gonzalez  
Goodlatte  
Gordon (TN)  
Grayson  
Green, Al  
Green, Gene  
Griffith  
Guthrie  
Hall (NY)  
Hall (TX)  
Halvorson  
Hare  
Harper  
Hastings (FL)  
Heinrich  
Heller  
Hensarling  
Herger  
Herseht Sandlin  
Hill  
Himes  
Hinchey  
Hinojosa  
Hirono  
Holden  
Holt  
Honda  
Hoyer  
Hunter  
Inslee  
Israel  
Issa  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson Lee  
(TX)  
Jenkins  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson, E.B.  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones  
Kagen  
Kanjorski  
Kennedy  
Kildee  
Kilroy  
Kind  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kingston  
Kirkpatrick (AZ)  
Klein (FL)  
Kline (MN)  
Kosmas  
Kratovil

Kucinich  
Lamborn  
Lance  
Langevin  
Larson (CT)  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Latta  
Lee (CA)  
Lee (NY)  
Levin  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (GA)  
Linder  
LoBiondo  
Lofgren, Zoe  
Lowey  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Lujan  
Lummis  
Lungren, Daniel  
E.  
Lynch  
Maloney  
Manzullo  
Marchant  
Markey (CO)  
Markey (MA)  
Marshall  
Matta  
Matheson  
Matsui  
McCarthy (CA)  
McCarthy (NY)  
McCaul  
McClintock  
McCotter  
McDermott  
McHenry  
McKeon  
McMahon  
McMorris  
Rodgers  
Meeks (NY)  
Mica  
Michaud  
Miller (FL)  
Miller, Gary  
Miller, George  
Minnick  
Mitchell  
Mollohan  
Murphy (CT)  
Murphy (NY)  
Murphy, Tim  
Myrick  
Nadler (NY)  
Napolitano  
Nunes  
Nye  
Oberstar  
Obey  
Olson  
Olver  
Ortiz  
Owens  
Pallone  
Pastor (AZ)  
Paul  
Paulsen  
Payne  
Pence  
Perlmutter  
Perriello  
Peters  
Peterson  
Petri  
Pingree (ME)  
Pitts  
Polis (CO)  
Posey  
Price (NC)  
Putnam  
Quigley  
Rahall

NOT VOTING—101

Ackerman  
Austria  
Barrett (SC)  
Barrow  
Barton (TX)  
Bean  
Berry  
Biggart  
Bocieri  
Bono Mack  
Boren

Boucher  
Braley (IA)  
Calvert  
Camp  
Campbell  
Carnahan  
Childers  
Cleaver  
Conyers  
Costello  
Cuellar

Culberson  
Davis (AL)  
Deal (GA)  
DeFazio  
Delahunt  
Dent  
Dreier  
Ehlers  
Etheridge  
Fallin  
Filner

Fortenberry  
Giffords  
Gingrey (GA)  
Granger  
Graves  
Grijalva  
Gutierrez  
Harman  
Hastings (WA)  
Higgins  
Hodes  
Hoekstra  
Inglis  
Ross  
Rothman (NJ)  
Jordan (OH)  
Kaptur  
Kilpatrick (MI)  
Kirk  
Kissell  
Larsen (WA)  
Lipinski  
Loeback  
Mack

Maffei  
McCollum  
McGovern  
McIntyre  
McNerney  
Meeke (FL)  
Melancon  
Miller (MD)  
Miller (NC)  
Moore (KS)  
Moore (WI)  
Moran (KS)  
Moran (VA)  
Murphy, Patrick  
Neal (MA)  
Neugebauer  
Pascrell  
Platts  
Poe (TX)  
Pomeroy  
Price (GA)  
Radanovich  
Reichert

□ 1919

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Madam Speaker, on rollcall 50, I was away from the Capitol. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably absent from the House Chamber today. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall votes 49 and 50.

EXPRESSING THE CONDOLENCES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE DEATH OF THE HONORABLE JOHN P. MURTHA, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. KANJORSKI. Madam Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1084

*Resolved*, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Honorable John P. Murtha, a Representative from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

*Resolved*, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

*Resolved*, That when the House adjourns today, it adjourn as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

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

Mr. KANJORSKI. Madam Speaker and colleagues, it is with great sadness as well as a great deal of honor that I rise this evening to commemorate and to celebrate the life of our friend and colleague, Congressman John Murtha of Pennsylvania's 12th District.

As we mourn the loss of Jack Murtha and remember his life, I pass along my thoughts and prayers to his family and friends. Just days before his passing, Jack became the longest serving Mem-

ber of Congress ever from Pennsylvania.

I am privileged to have had the opportunity to work closely with Jack during our time together in Congress, and I am honored to have called him my friend. I thought the other day, upon returning from Pittsburgh and the funeral in Johnstown, that Jack and I had spent more than 5,000 days together, and more than 2 or 3 hours each day, during our service in Congress together. That is probably longer than most husbands and wives spend together. And maybe that accounts for the fact that I feel such a loss.

I looked up to Jack for his dedication to our country and our military troops, his strength to work in a bipartisan way, and his passion for his work and the Pennsylvanians he represented. Throughout his career in public service, Jack has been a symbol of the hardworking Pennsylvanians throughout the Commonwealth.

Jack dedicated his life to serving our country both in the military, in the halls of Congress, and the State legislature of Pennsylvania. A former Marine, he became the first Vietnam combat veteran elected to the United States Congress.

When he arrived here in 1974, he quickly attracted the attention of then majority leader and future Speaker Tip O'Neill, who became Jack's mentor. Tip taught him that all politics is local, which enabled him to become an effective advocate for his own congressional district and for initiatives throughout our State.

Jack's contributions to Pennsylvania are endless. When Pennsylvania's Children's Health Insurance Program, CHIP, was slated to be eliminated by Federal regulations, Jack convinced the Clinton administration to be more flexible, and ultimately saved the program. When our steel industry was in crisis, he convinced the Reagan administration to impose higher tariffs on foreign steel, giving domestic producers an edge.

When the Philadelphia Shipyard was threatened with closure, he secured funding to keep ship production going. When the United States Army was forming the Stryker Brigades, Jack helped convince Army leaders to field one within the Pennsylvania National Guard, creating the first and only brigade of its kind in the reserve component. When the National Park Service wanted to construct a new museum and visitors center at Gettysburg, he secured funding to make the project possible.

When a decades-long mine fire threatened the residents of Centralia, Pennsylvania, Jack worked to secure funding to buy the town and relocate the residents. When the health care benefits of retired miners were in trouble, he twice secured funding to help save their benefits from termination.

When Flight 93 crashed in Stonycreek Township, Pennsylvania, Jack was there the next day to survey

national memorial in honor of the passengers and crew.

When he found out that diabetes was becoming an epidemic in the military and throughout Pennsylvania, Jack secured over \$150 million for research, prevention, education, and outreach programs.

Jack led our Pennsylvania delegation for almost 36 years with passion and dedication. The legacy that he has left will surely live on as a symbol of the great work that one man can do, and is something that we can all strive to achieve. The Pennsylvania delegation is honored to pay tribute to his life this evening and say good-bye to a dear friend and colleague.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON).

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I thank my good friend, Mr. KANJORSKI, for yielding and this opportunity to take time to remember and to recognize the life and the public service of Congressman John Murtha.

As a freshman, and being here 14 months, I had the opportunity to just get to know the Congressman when I joined this chamber a little over a year ago. And I will say that Congressman Murtha, as the dean of the delegation, and someone who had been here almost four decades, yet despite that, he reached out to an individual who was a freshman, a rookie, and whenever I saw Congressman Murtha, he was always quick to ask how things were going, how people were treating me, and was there anything he could do for me. He had that bipartisan approach. He was first and foremost from Pennsylvania, as opposed to identifying as a party.

Congressman Murtha, as I had gotten to know him, we had some common ties. I found out he had such a sense of public service. As Mr. KANJORSKI mentioned, he certainly will be missed by the people of Cambria County and throughout his entire congressional district. And his sense of public service really I believe grew out of his experiences in scouting. Congressman Murtha was an Eagle Scout. And within scouting, learned those principles of leadership and citizenship and service, and went on to serve as a decorated war hero in the United States Marines, and continued that service right up until just 1990 in his service, retiring as a colonel.

□ 1930

And today, we remember Congressman Murtha in his public service as he went on to be the longest serving Member in the United States House of Representatives from Pennsylvania.

All of our prayers go out to Congressman Murtha's wife and his family at this time as we take this time to pause and give thanks and honor the life of Congressman John Murtha.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KANJORSKI. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Mem-

bers may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 1084.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under clause 5(d) of rule XX, the Chair announces to the House that, in light of the passing of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Murtha), the whole number of the House is 433.

#### APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO THE COMMITTEE TO ATTEND FUNERAL OF THE LATE HONORABLE JOHN P. MURTHA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 6, 2009, the Speaker on February 16, 2010, appointed the following Members of the House to the committee to attend the funeral of the late Honorable John P. Murtha:

The gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. KANJORSKI

The gentlewoman from California, Ms. PELOSI

The members of the Pennsylvania delegation:

Mr. HOLDEN

Mr. DOYLE

Mr. FATTAH

Mr. PITTS

Mr. BRADY

Mr. PLATTS

Mr. SHUSTER

Mr. GERLACH

Mr. TIM MURPHY

Mr. DENT

Ms. SCHWARTZ

Mr. ALTMIRE

Mr. CARNEY

Mr. PATRICK MURPHY

Mr. SESTAK

Mrs. DAHLKEMPER

Mr. THOMPSON

Other Members in attendance:

Mr. LARSON (CT)

Mr. BECERRA

Mr. CROWLEY

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ

Mr. RANGEL

Mr. DICKS

Ms. KAPTUR

Mr. LEVIN

Mr. MOLLOHAN

Ms. SLAUGHTER

Mr. TAYLOR

Mr. ANDREWS

Mr. MORAN (VA)

Mr. BISHOP (GA)

Ms. CORRINE BROWN (FL)

Ms. ESHOO

Mr. KENNEDY

Mr. BERRY

Ms. KILPATRICK (MI)

Mr. KUCINICH

Mrs. MCCARTHY

Mr. PASCRELL

Mr. REYES

Mr. ROTHMAN

Mr. CAPUANO

Mr. HOLT

Mr. WEINER

Mr. RYAN (OH)

Ms. MATSUI

Mr. COHEN

Mr. COURTNEY

#### IT IS TIME TO PASS HEALTH CARE REFORM

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. I would like to thank my dear friend, Mr. KANJORSKI, for offering a privileged resolution.

My simple words are that this House was privileged to have a man like John Murtha walk these halls and this floor. I know that as he is honored on Wednesday night with a Special Order, we will gather to celebrate and commemorate a life well lived not only for his family, but for his country and for the people that he loved and the military that he served and respected.

Madam Speaker, I come as well today to speak very quickly about the President's issuance of a health care reform package. Everywhere I have gone in my district there are people crying out for relief, and that relief comes in terms of no preexisting disease, lower premium costs, the insuring of 36 million, and the opportunity for people to go into an exchange and find the insurance that they can subscribe to, including that which covers those of us in Congress. We have to stop those who are dying, 45,000, who live without insurance. It is time to pass health care reform now.

#### CONGRATULATING THE DAILY PRESS ON ITS 100TH ANNIVERSARY

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate a small town newspaper on its 100th anniversary. The Daily Press in St. Marys, Pennsylvania, was started in February 1910 by founders John A. Dippold, John S. Speer, and William A. Timm. Owners have changed, the paper has moved and it has merged with the Elk County Gazette, but it has remained in continuous operation into its centennial year with more than 5,300 subscribers.

The Daily Press is the first and only newspaper published in St. Marys. It sells for 50 cents and is published 6

days a week, Monday through Saturday. And it still provides a service that people want—local, community, school, and church news. It has changed through the years from the use of early printers and Linotype to today's computers and Web site, but as larger newspapers are closing across the Nation, smaller community newspapers have remained strong because of the services they provide.

From potholes to politics, publisher Darlene Coder, her editor, and two reporters cover the community. They know the people, cover the organizations, and do an outstanding job of reporting the news that fits the region. I commend the Daily Press and its staff and wish them another 100 years of success.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

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

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

(Mr. DEFAZIO addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

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

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

(Mr. PAUL addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentlewoman from

Ohio (Ms. FUDGE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. FUDGE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be given 5 legislative days to enter remarks into the RECORD on this topic of Black History Month.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. FUDGE. I appreciate the opportunity to anchor this Special Order hour for the Congressional Black Caucus. Currently, the CBC is chaired by the Honorable BARBARA LEE from the Ninth Congressional District of California. My name is Congresswoman MARCIA FUDGE, and I represent the 11th Congressional District of Ohio.

CBC members are advocates for human rights and advocates for families, nationally and internationally. We also play a significant role as local and regional activists. We work diligently to be the conscience of the Congress, but also provide dedicated and focused service to the citizens and congressional districts that have elected us.

The vision of the founding members of the Congressional Black Caucus was to promote the public welfare through legislation designed to meet the needs of millions of neglected citizens. It continues to be a beacon and focal point for the legislative work and political activities of the Congressional Black Caucus today. To celebrate the month of February, we are proud to present a reflection on black history. Specifically, we will herald the unsung history makers in our communities.

The origin of Black History Month, just for the record, what we now call Black History Month, was originated in 1926 by Carter G. Woodson as Negro History Week. The month of February was selected in deference to Frederick Douglass and Abraham Lincoln, who were both born in that month.

The son of a slave, Carter G. Woodson was born in New Canton, Virginia, in 1875. He began high school at the age of 20 and then proceeded to study at Berea College, the University of Chicago, the Sorbonne, and Harvard University, where he earned a Ph.D. in 1912.

Woodson founded the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History in 1915 to train black historians and to collect, preserve, and publish documents on black life and black people. He also founded the Journal of Negro History, Associated Publishers, and the Negro Bulletin. Woodson spent his life working to educate all people about the vast contributions made by black men and women throughout history. Mr. Woodson died in 1950. Black History Month continues his legacy of educating everyone about black history, which is American history.

I am privileged to commend several amazing trailblazers within my congressional district's African American community.

David Albritton. David Albritton lived from 1913 to 1994, a pioneering African American in the Ohio General Assembly. Interestingly enough, he was also a high jumper in the Olympic games.

Albritton was born in Danville, Alabama, the hometown of Jesse Owens. Like Owens, Albritton was raised in the great city of Cleveland and became a track star at East Technical High School. Albritton also accompanied Owens to Ohio State University and the 1936 Olympic games in Berlin. During tryouts for the Olympics, he tied a world record of 6 feet, 9½ inches in the high jump.

In 1960, he moved into public service when he won a seat in the Ohio House of Representatives. In the House, he was named Chair of the House Interstate Cooperation Committee, making him the first African American in Ohio history to head a House committee. Albritton, a black hero raised in Cleveland, Ohio, is a member of the National Track and Field Hall of Fame, the Ohio Sport Hall of Fame, and the Ohio State Athletic Hall of Fame.

Then, Madam Speaker, there is Harry Smith. Harry C. Smith was born in 1863. He was a pioneer of the black press. Shortly after graduating from Central High School in Cleveland, Ohio, he founded the Cleveland Gazette. The newspaper would become the longest publishing black weekly in America, earning its nickname "The Old Reliable." It never missed a Saturday publication date in 58 years.

Like Albritton, Smith was also a member of the Ohio General Assembly. In the course of his three-term career, Smith sponsored the Ohio Civil Rights Law of 1894 that established penalties against discrimination in public accommodations. In 1896, Smith sponsored the Mob Violence Act of 1896, which was an antilynching law. Though he lost his bids for the Republican nomination for Governor in 1926 and in 1928, he broke ground as the first black candidate for the position of Governor.

□ 1945

Fannie Lewis: Fannie Lewis was a dynamic, revered, and respected member of Cleveland's City Council who passed away in 2008. Lewis was actually a native of Memphis, Tennessee, who moved north to Cleveland in 1951.

A decade after she moved to her new hometown, she began her public life as a community activist in the Hough neighborhood. Even after she was elected to council in 1979, she kept her grassroots approach to politics—looking out for her hardworking constituents. Councilwoman Lewis fought relentlessly for her ward, never giving in and never giving up on Hough.

This dedication led to the passage of the Fannie M. Lewis Cleveland Resident Employment law, which requires construction projects receiving \$100,000 or more in funding from the city to employ people who live in the city on those projects.

Jane Edna Hunter: Jane Edna Hunter was a prominent African American social worker who founded Cleveland's Phyllis Wheatley Association.

Born to a sharecropper, Hunter defied the odds and graduated with a nursing degree. She later attended Marshall Law School in Cleveland, and passed the Ohio bar examination.

In addition to her legal career, Hunter was a dedicated philanthropist. She organized the Phyllis Wheatley Association in 1911 to provide safe living quarters for unmarried African American women and girls.

Following retirement, she founded the Phyllis Wheatley Foundation, a scholarship fund for African American high school graduates. She also founded the Women's Civic League of Cleveland, belonged to the NAACP, and served as vice president and executive committee member of the National Association of Colored Women.

Highly esteemed around the Nation, Hunter was granted honorary degrees from Fisk University in Nashville, Tennessee, Allen University in Columbia, South Carolina, and Central State University in Wilberforce, Ohio.

Mary Brown Martin: Mary Brown Martin, who championed academic achievement for all children, was the first black woman elected to the Cleveland Board of Education.

She was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, to former slaves. In 1886, she moved to Cleveland, where she graduated from Central High School in 1900.

In the 1920s, Martin was dedicated to teaching in the Cleveland public schools. She was profoundly dedicated to the students, and she advocated for their needs.

To increase her advocacy for children, she ran and was elected to the Board of Education in 1930. She served three terms. The Mary B. Martin Elementary School on Brookline Avenue was named in honor of her service.

Lastly, Madam Speaker, the black commanders of Cleveland: I congratulate Deputy Chief Prioleau Green, Commander Dwayne Drummond, Commander Ellis Johnson, Commander Dean McCaulley, Commander Leroy Morrow, and Commander Calvin Williams from Cleveland, Ohio.

These outstanding law enforcement officers have honorably served and protected the people of Cleveland for more than 20 years, and they are still serving our city today. These outstanding officers were recently recognized by The Call and Post newspaper for their tireless service, exemplary leadership, and commitment to the community.

I am proud they are among our police department's leadership—protecting our people and risking their lives to keep our community safe.

I am proud of all of these amazing black heroes who have given Cleveland its legacy of excellence and its legacy of activism. The 11th Congressional District of Ohio, which includes Cleveland, is a great place to live with its amazing history of black involvement and achievement.

I now yield to my colleague from Texas, Representative JACKSON LEE.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Let me thank the Congresswoman from Cleveland, Ohio, Congresswoman FUDGE, for her leadership on providing for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a recounting of the history of African American people and for particularly highlighting the notables of her congressional area.

I rise today to join as a participant in the Congressional Black Caucus special hour celebrating black history. It's interesting that my friend and colleague started out with Dr. Woodson, who is called the "father of black history." I was sitting in church, at the Greater St. Matthew Church, where Pastor Gusta Booker is the presiding minister and pastor. In their black history program, a young man stood up and recounted the history of Carter G. Woodson.

That is what black history is about—the carrying on of the story, the embedding of the history of a people who are part of this American landscape into the hearts and minds of our young leaders. That is what our purpose should be today, as our message will be forever embedded in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—that on this day, February 22, 2010, we stood to honor those who made a difference.

In my congressional district, let me simply call the roll:

Mr. John Chase, one of the first African American architects and, clearly, a person who paved the way for architects to follow.

Dr. John B. Coleman, one of the first African American doctors. He has a highway named after him. His son is Representative Garnet Coleman, who is a leader in his own right and who is a senior member of the Texas legislature. The legacy continues.

Dr. Zeb Poindexter, Sr., one of the first African American dentists who built a building and who began serving our community, and now his legacy is passed on to his son.

Dr. Edith Irby Jones, one of the first graduates from the University of Arkansas Medical School, who has been in the practice of medicine in Houston, Texas, for 50 years.

E.M. Knight, one of the champions of political advocates and social justice advocates, now passed, who advocated for the right of African Americans in Houston to vote.

Christie Adair, of whom I had the privilege of sitting, in essence, at her feet as the first secretary of the NAACP, which was a real accomplishment for women during those days.

Moses Leroy, a union fighter, an advocate for social justice.

The Reverend C.L. Jackson, who followed a great pastor at the Pleasant Grove Baptist Church and who really was the first pastoral architect of the largest church in our community, a dome church, built when others said it could not be built.

The Reverend Jack Yates, who organized and led the Fourth Ward/Freed-

man's Town, who our Jack Yates High School is named after. This pastor was a social activist as well.

The Reverend Bill Lawson, who came to Texas Southern University as a young pastor and led those students through the civil rights movement.

Then I would like to emphasize the fact that out of these leaders comes so much, and much of it is done by members of the Congressional Black Caucus. Let me continue in the roll call:

Constable A.B. Chambers, in Texas, the first African American constable-law enforcement officer in the history of the State of Texas, since passed.

Constable May Walker, the first African American woman law enforcement officer and constable in the State of Texas.

Chief Lee P. Brown, the first African American chief of police in Houston, Texas who came after a rough and often violent experience between the African American community and those who did not understand diversity. The chief of police brought such grand opportunities.

Let me just finish so that I can show the nexus between these leaders in Houston, Texas, and the leaders whom I want to honor in the Congressional Black Caucus:

Adam Clayton Powell, who chaired one of our most important committees, who was one of the architects of Medicare and Medicaid and who fought for the establishment of the Department of Labor and who fought for the opportunity for people to work.

The Honorable Shirley Chisholm, who reminds us that she was unbossed and unbought and who reminded all of us that, even if named to the Agriculture Committee as the new freshman Congresswoman, she rose to be a fighter for justice but also to be an architect of legislation that helped her constituents in a place called Brooklyn, as she would say.

Then my colleagues who were my predecessors:

The Honorable Barbara Jordan, who said that she didn't mind being called a "politician" as long as she could be called a "good politician." We will never forget her words "we the people" as she sat on the impeachment proceedings of Richard Nixon. She established the vitality of the Constitution, and we will be forever indebted to her voice and her words.

Then, of course, the Honorable Mickey Leland, of which so much in this Congress is named after. But more importantly, he left a spirit of humanitarianism that has never been overcome. Mickey cared for those who could not care for themselves. He died on the side of an Ethiopian mountain, trying to feed those who were starving in Ethiopia, but he left in his memory many things, including the Mickey Leland Kibbutzim program, the Mickey Leland Internship and the Mickey Leland Hunger Center, because hunger has not been stamped out. Mickey's memory continues to be part of that.

My immediate predecessor, the Honorable Craig Washington, 25 years in the Texas State senate. At that time, he was known as the single champion for justice.

As the Congresswoman from the 18th Congressional District, it is important to note that we are part of a synergism. That is what black history is about. So, when we talk about black radio, it was a creature of the advocacy of African Americans. When we talk about cable and about the expansion of diverse programming, it is a creature of African Americans in the United States Congress. When we now talk about health care reform and about speaking to the issues of disparities and of making sure that health care reform fits our communities, it is, in fact, a creature of the United States Congress and members of the Congressional Black Caucus.

In conclusion, let me pay tribute to one Member whom I had the privilege of working with, Juanita Melinda McDonald. She passed. I am reminded that she became the first African American chairwoman of the House Administration Committee. What she did as a member of that committee was, again, to focus this Congress on the wide diversity of the Congress, helping to put the first portrait of an African American woman Congressperson—that had never been done. She helped to work with me and C. Delores Tucker on establishing the opportunity for the Sojourner Truth Bust to be placed in the United States Congress.

We have so many giants, and this is a very important time to be able to say “thank you” to them. I stand with a great appreciation, and for this CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to reflect that, as we have had those who have gone on, what they have done has generated opportunities for so many today.

I thank my colleague, and yield back.

Ms. FUDGE. Thank you very much.

I now yield to my friend and colleague from the Virgin Islands, Representative CHRISTENSEN.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Thank you, Congresswoman FUDGE, and thank you once again for holding this Special Order. I know how difficult it is to do this week after week, and we really appreciate all of your efforts.

Madam Speaker, I join my colleagues in the Congressional Black Caucus this evening in our tribute to Black History Month. Since we are largely a black community, I want to use this time to speak about my home district, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the United States Virgin Islands.

I feel the need to do this because the mainstream media and some of our colleagues have been treating my district as though we were not a part of this country. Recently, some of our Republican colleagues in this body have even taken to using funding to my district as the poster child for spending that Americans simply cannot afford. Because we have been blessed with sun-

shine and beaches, and because most Americans from the States have only the images of people at play to reference our territory, we are often targeted as not deserving of stimulus funding, as being too expensive to be funded in health care, as not requiring homeland security, even though it is for the protection of the entire United States as well as for us, as not deserving of our funding to preserve our precious natural areas, as too beautiful for Federal officials to come to for hearings and site visits that are done in other districts. There are other unfair characterizations that overlook the fact that we are a community with health, education, economic development, and other needs just like other districts represented in this body.

We are Americans, and our people have fought and died in every conflict from the American Revolution through the world wars and right through to the present conflicts in Afghanistan, Iraq, and other points around the world. Today, 200 of my constituents are in Kosovo and Guantanamo, and others are about to be called up to other parts of the world. They serve in our National Guard. We are proud of them in their service. Like our sister territories, we have given more lives per capita in our wars and conflicts than most other States.

Well, Madam Speaker and colleagues, we are tired of being spoken of as though we are not part of the American family, and I wanted to use this opportunity to point out the familial bonds which stretch all the way to the founding of this Nation.

The Virgin Islands became a part of the American family in 1917 as this country needed a strategic presence in the Caribbean to help defend the Panama Canal during World War I. There was talk long before in the administration of President Abraham Lincoln of purchasing our island territories, but those talks stalled, and we were not to be transferred to U.S. authority until the Woodrow Wilson administration. During that time, our forefathers were not consulted about the sale and had no opportunity to say yea or nay. Yet we accepted our new Nation, as difficult and denigrating as those first years were for us, determined to make the best of it for us and for the United States of America. Let's go even further back than that.

During the Revolutionary War, St. Croix served as a transshipment point for the gunpowder for the Revolutionary Army, not to mention that our rum, which some tend to malign today, helped warm the soldiers during those cold nights on the battlefield. We were major fueling and ship repair stops for ships of the new American Nation and for others crossing the Atlantic.

One of our sons of the Marco Family, who served in the Revolutionary War, created the very first version of the flag for the 13 colonies. According to some accounts, the first salute to the stars and stripes occurred in the St. Croix harbor in 1776.

So we are not new to the support of and loyalty to this country, and we have and continue to serve and honor it in any way we can. The Virgin Islands proudly count as one of our own one of the great Founding Fathers of this Nation, Alexander Hamilton. He, of course, is credited, among other important contributions, with creating the Nation's financial system, and he served as the first Secretary of the Treasury.

□ 2000

He came to St. Croix as a boy of about 9 years old, and it was his education and training there in the shipping industry that covered the American and Caribbean ports which laid the foundation for the path he, and, indeed, our country, was to follow.

Many other early leaders of this country had ties to the Virgin Islands. There are many more, too numerous to name them all. But as we celebrate Black History Month, we can point to several other important persons who have helped to shape the United States that we know today. And note that I'm focusing on those who made their biggest contributions to our Nation. There are countless more also worthy of recognition who have guided and continue to guide us in the United States Virgin Islands.

The first person I want to mention is William Alexander Leidesdorff, a native of St. Croix, credited with being the first black millionaire. He helped to build the City on the Bay. He was a member of San Francisco's first town council, helped create its first school, opened its first hotel, and was the city's first treasurer.

J. Raymond Jones of New York, who was known as the Silver Fox of Tammany Hall in New York City, hailed from St. Thomas. Also born in St. Thomas, Terrence Todman served this country as ambassador for many distinguished years in Argentina, Denmark, and other countries.

One of the intriguing writers of the Harlem Renaissance, Nella Larsen Imes, also hailed from our shores. Arthur Schomburg, for whom the Center for Research in Harlem is named, is from a St. Croix family. In the U.S. labor movement, St. Thomas's Ashley Totten was a lieutenant of A. Phillip Randolph in the founding of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Frank Rudolph Crosswaith, another labor luminary, created the Trade Union Committee for Organizing Negro Workers, the Negro Labor Committee, and became a founding member of the anti-Communist Union for Democratic Action.

Famous American musicians who hailed from the U.S. Virgin Islands include Benny Benjamin, who wrote “I Want to Set the World on Fire,” and Jon Lucien, a jazz favorite for many generations. There are many, many others.

In sports, we have Tim Duncan of the San Antonio Spurs and Raja Bell of the

Phoenix Suns. They follow in the footsteps of many other mainstays from the golden era of American baseball like Horace Clarke, Valmy Thomas, Joe Christopher, and all the others who came from the Virgin Islands. And we have many young stars who are making their name in track and field and other areas.

Our boxing legends include Emile Griffith, Livingston Bramble, and Julian Jackson. There are many more, as I said, in sports that I can't name due to the time limitation.

But there are also the hundreds of thousands of Virgin Islanders who over the 93 years that we have been a part of the American family have loved it and served it in so many other ways, just like our fellow citizens of the United States who are represented by my other colleagues. And all that we ask is that we, our contributions, our service, and our citizenship be recognized and given the appropriate respect.

Madam Speaker, the Virgin Islands has a rich, diverse, long, loyal, and productive history as a part of the American family. Like many of our sister districts, we are also susceptible to all the challenges of our great country, such as the devastating recession, threats to our homeland, escalating crime, and the need for improvements in education and health care. Spending on the Virgin Islands and the other territories is not frivolous spending. And, by the way, much of those dollars that come to us are spent not only to improve the lives and services for our residents but for the millions of people from all over the United States who visit our shores every year.

It has been hard for me as a representative of these proud Americans in the U.S. Virgin Islands to have to listen to the negative rhetoric coming from the other side of the aisle as I have sought to represent, like they do, my district. It has been painful to have to work so hard to get fair treatment in Medicaid, other health programs, and to get that fair treatment in health care reform, as well as to provide SSI for our individuals who have special needs.

It has been difficult to have disparaging remarks made about our reported unemployment at 8.5 percent when the tools available in other States are not available to enable us to have an accurate count. When undertaken by our university some years ago when our unemployment was reportedly around 7 percent, a more thorough assessment determined that it was as high as 13 percent in St. Croix and a little less in St. Thomas, and that was during better times.

I consider it to be a disservice that there might be Republican objections to holding a hearing in the Virgin Islands on the Constitution that our elected delegates have drafted for this Congress' consideration in the place where it will govern if passed and adopted. It's a milestone for any territory. And why? Because it's a beautiful

place? I was to go to the Grand Canyon for a site visit today. It's a very beautiful place, and I don't think anyone objected to that.

Madam Speaker and my colleagues, thank you for the time to speak about this important part of our country's black history, our country's history, and the opportunity to remind those who don't seem to know that we are proudly American and that we ask nothing more than to be treated as such.

Ms. FUDGE. Thank you very much.

Madam Speaker, those of us who have had the privilege and the pleasure and the honor to serve in this House, we create history every day. Every single day. I just hope that all of my colleagues will make their service worthy of emulation, that it will be a source of pride to our people, and that we will encourage others to seek a life in public service.

So many people look at what they call "politicians" as such a dirty word. I am a public servant. I get up every day, and every morning when I leave my apartment, I say, I am going to do the people's work. That is my job. That is what I was brought here to do. I hope there is someone out there who recognizes what we do, who understands the significance of who we are, and they will feel the same sense of pride we feel today talking about all of the people on whose shoulders we stand today.

Madam Speaker, I thank you for allowing us to have this hour this evening. It is always a sense of pride for our people to know that we are still fighting the good fight and we understand from whence we have come.

#### HEALTH CARE REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Mrs. LUMMIS) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mrs. LUMMIS. Madam Speaker, it's a privilege to be here tonight on behalf of the Republican Party and on behalf of its members here in Congress. This evening we will be led by Judge CARTER, Representative CARTER of Texas, who is on his way to the Chamber at this point, but it's my privilege to cover for him until he arrives.

We have just finished, Madam Speaker, a week in our districts where we were meeting with members of our constituency. I want to inform you that among the issues that I heard about when I was home were still concerns from automobile dealers about franchises that have been put in jeopardy due to the automobile issue with General Motors; I heard about people who are trying to build houses in Wyoming and would create jobs in Wyoming doing so and had the building permits and the need for the housing confirms but that financing for building construction in Wyoming remains impossible to get because of new bank regu-

lations that require two-thirds more security for those loans than was previously the case. Banks are simply unwilling to lend under the same terms that they would before to risk-takers who hire people to create jobs to build wealth and value in this country and who have strong credit ratings themselves and solid track records of producing jobs and producing value in the housing and the construction market in this country. That remains an issue around the United States and certainly in my State of Wyoming. Jobs must be the main criteria as we go forward this year; and the looming debt and deficit concerns continue to be voiced by people in my State throughout the week as I met with them.

As you know, we are preparing for more budget hearings now that Congress has reconvened after the President's Day recess. I'm on the Budget Committee, and we had the opportunity to meet with Mr. Orszag before the weather curtailed our activities and then the intervening district work period occurred. But we will be resuming those activities, hopefully meeting with Treasury Secretary Geithner soon and discussing the debt and deficit.

I want to remind my colleagues that last year we were approached by Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke about the need for the United States to come up with a plan, a long-term plan to address our debt and deficits. It is not possible for us to accurately and clearly address our debt and deficit issues unless we discuss entitlements: Medicare, Medicaid, and Social Security. There are components of those issues that will be discussed this week, hopefully, at the White House conference on health care.

We are now joined by the secretary of the Republican Conference and an esteemed Member of this body, a former judge from Texas (Mr. CARTER).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CARTER) is recognized for the balance of the time as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. CARTER. I thank the gentlewoman for being here to take over and for doing such an eloquent job of discussing issues in my absence. I apologize profusely that I was not here when my name was called. Thank you for taking this hour for us, and please stay and participate if you can. We're going to talk about the so-called health care summit that's coming up later this week and just exactly what it is and what we think it might be.

We're hearing a lot of spin on this issue from a lot of sources close to the White House. I have a concern that what they are offering is nothing more than another press event.

Let's start off by talking about what is proposed to happen. The White House this morning unveiled Senate bill 2, if you will, but not really, because they didn't give us a bill nor legislative language. They gave us about

12 pages of things that they said that this was Obama's offer of compromising with the Republicans. But the starting point, it seems, from what it says because it references from place to place the Senate bill, it seems the starting point for this, quote, bipartisan summit that is being offered by the White House is going to be the Senate bill, which stands about 3 feet high, and I think we don't need to really go into that. Everybody in America has seen that bill and they have seen the House bill, too. It's so heavy that the average citizen couldn't lift it without a forklift. Yet this seems to be still the starting point that the President is going forward with. The starting gate has been opened now ever since the Senate bill has come out and that's the starting place.

You hear people say, Why can't we have bipartisan effort? And we're hearing that this is an attempt at a bipartisan effort. Well, I would argue that there's a better way to show a bipartisan effort. But let's start with the work product that we have in place right now. We have a Senate bill and we have a House bill. What have the American people said about these gigantic intrusions into their private life?

□ 2015

They've said, We don't want the Senate bill and we don't want the House bill. We don't want something that is so gigantic and creates so many agencies and bureaus and groups and advisers and spends so much money, a trillion dollars here and a trillion dollars there. We don't want that. We want some simple stuff we can understand. We would like to see something that we as the American people can clearly read and understand.

They're asking us to let them be part of the process, to let them be able to read without the legalese, as we used to call it in the courtroom, which nobody can understand but the lawyer who wrote it.

No, that's not what the American people want. The American people are worried about the cost of health care. They're worried about the coverage of health care. They want to see that we get what they're worried about and that we're trying to save money, not spend money; that we're trying to give them opportunity rather than give them regulation. They want to be able to pick up something about maybe the size of this half a dozen pieces of paper and read it and kind of get a concept of what the people they sent to Washington are doing to start down the road to trying to fix health care.

They don't want a bill that stands this high. They don't want that, because they've gone by their Congressman's office and some of them have actually gotten copies of that thing and tried to dig into it and it's driving them insane as it is everybody that's tried.

You say, well, Judge, how do you say that the people have spoken about it?

Well, let's look at what we've got in the way of public opinion polls. Polls, you can take them or leave them. But right now the public opinion poll on health care stands at 58 percent of the voters nationwide oppose Obama's health care reform plan.

Now when I say that, they're talking about resurrecting either the House or Senate bill. Quite honestly, I don't think they even know what he proposed as of this morning because quite frankly we didn't know until this morning.

What they're saying is, We don't like the omnibus style of health care bill. That's what they're saying. It's confusing, it scares us, we're afraid we're going to go bankrupt in this nation; and why can't you guys narrow it down to the simple things that would bring down cost and get better coverage instead of this massive changing of 18 percent of the American economy?

Fifty percent of the voters strongly oppose anything to do with the Senate or House plan, which is the Obama health care reform plan; and 78 percent of the voters expect the plan to cost more than projected. When you're in a world where people are talking about, Will the people who are buying our debt be willing to continue to buy our debt if we continue to go so far in the hole? What are we going to do about all this spending? What are we going to do about all this huge amount of accumulated debt that we've accumulated in the last 12 months and is projected to accumulate in the future?

These are questions that the ordinary guy on the street at the coffee shop on Monday morning is talking about. This is what the guy at the cafe in the small town after he finishes having his lunch, he and his friends sit around and they talk about. And they're worried about it. They know what happens to their lives when their debt is overconsuming and they're concerned, what is going to happen to our country when our debt is overconsuming. It's really telling when they are so afraid that this bill and this proposal that's going to come forth, we think, from the White House on Thursday at this summit of bipartisanship, they're afraid it's going to cost more than projected.

One of the things I wondered about when I came to this place, it seemed to me as just an ordinary citizen out there watching what goes on in Congress that one group says it costs X and one group says it costs Y, and nobody is saying who's telling the truth. And X may be a trillion dollars off from what Y says. The American people look at that and say, That place is broken. One hand doesn't know what the other hand is doing.

And then they say, Well, it's all politics. Well, they're fed up to here with all politics. The folks back home are saying, We're fed up with politics. We've got to get down to basics. It's time to go back to not spending money you don't have and creating jobs that

are real jobs. We don't want all the jobs that are created to be jobs that exist in Washington, D.C. The only place in the country that's got positive job numbers is right here.

Why is that? Because we're hiring a lot more Federal employees and those Federal employees are out there growing the size of this monster that we live in. The American people are worried about that. They look at health care and they look at this so-called summit and say, Why don't these guys kind of do what they say they were going to do and everybody push the stuff that nobody likes off the table? Let's lay new stuff or new concepts on the table and let's have a work-together session on coming up with solutions. That's what the American people thought was being proposed.

But I would argue that that's not what we're seeing from the White House. I think that it's something that concerns all of us greatly. The number one worry right now, I think, of the American people when you cut through all the stuff that you watch on 24-hour news, the number one concern of the American people is, We don't trust you to listen to us anymore. We want you to listen to what we're saying. We've told you in our polls, but not just in the polls now. Somebody will say, well, one poll favors this group and one poll favors that group.

There's another sort of a poll that has taken place in just the recent past and, that is, we have had three elections here and this is the American people casting their opinion in the media of public opinion—a vote. We used to tell jurors that the only thing more important than serving on a jury if you're a juror is casting your vote, because all of this freedom that we have depends upon your vote. All of this prosperity that we create depends upon your vote. So you should cherish that vote.

Well, Americans do cherish that vote. And I would argue that in New Jersey, in Virginia, and most recently in Massachusetts the polls are in. What those polls say is, We don't like what's going on right now in the majority. Look at these colors. Red is the Republicans. This is arguably the most Democrat State in the entire country. And look at what the polls show, that the American people said, Enough is enough. What we're looking for, we don't care what party this guy's in; we're looking for a guy that will listen to us. And BROWN is a man that will listen to them; and they voted for him.

You can't have a State with the kind of Democrat numbers that Massachusetts has and not realize that Democrats voted for him. They had to. The numbers are overwhelmingly Democrat in that State. Which is a message to us here, that we're looking for somebody we can trust; we don't care what party he's in. I would argue that the same thing happened in Virginia which, if you look at those numbers compared to the Presidential numbers, or New Jersey which you look at those numbers

compared to the Presidential numbers, there was a great shift in the public saying, We don't trust the folks that are running the show right now and we want something else.

I really don't think that they were thinking like politics. I really think they were thinking like Americans. Our Founding Fathers never wanted us to make our decisions based upon what political party we belonged to. They wanted us to make our decisions upon what's good for the country, and what's good for the people of the country. And I think the message we're hearing from the tea party groups that you hear from and from the other groups that are making very vocal, loud outcries, saying to us, Just listen. Stop talking and start listening to what we are asking you. The driver right now that they're asking us to listen to is their outcry against massive change in 18 percent of our economy in the health care field. They want to make sure that they've got coverage for their families and that medical care is affordable. They don't need a million more bureaucrats to tell them how to do that; that new regulations don't solve their problem. Commonsense solutions solve their problem.

The President has had, and I will argue still has but the time line is getting short, a golden opportunity to step up and make this a true summit on bipartisanship. But it should start at a minimum with him doing what JOHN BOEHNER did on the floor of this House and dropping those two bills in the trash can and saying, Ladies and gentlemen, we are here to work out our issues, and all previous work is not on the table. We're here to start anew, and we can do it together. And, hey, if that's what's coming, that's the way it ought to be.

I will tell you, I don't think that's what's coming, and I think the indications are clear. Just recently, the White House made a statement that the bill passage is one thing and the media event is another. So it is a media event that's being created by the White House. The campaign is over, Mr. President. It's time for us to sit down and act like we're supposed to.

This is not a parliamentary government. This is a Republic. This is a separate but equal branch of government over here in the Congress and our voices should be heard, not played with. I have great concern about what we're getting ourselves into on Thursday.

There's a couple of things that have been said by the media, and I'm not going to go into them in any detail, but they're all basically saying, Watch out. This is not really a bipartisan reachout. This is really a media performance. And because the bill—and let me make something very clear. I don't want to use the term "bill." What the President brought out this morning is not legislative language; it is not a bill that says in black and white what changes need to be made. It is a series

of suggestions and most of the references are to line and page and section of the Senate version of the health care bill. So you've got to start with 2,000 pages and then go in and tweak them.

There's only one thing harder than trying to sit down and read a 2,000-page bill. And seeing as I used to do this kind of stuff for a living, I can make this argument very effectively. It's much harder to go through and comprehend the whole bill and then reference a change on line 1, page 7, paragraph 2, because then you've got to read what was there, read what was not there, and then figure out how it fits the context of 2,000 pages.

□ 2030

So amendments are even more difficult for the person who's in the business of doing it, and we're in the business of doing it. But for the average citizen, it becomes—not that they're not smart enough to do it. It is so dad-blamed tedious that you don't want to do it. It'll drive you off a cliff. And that's the kind of thing that the American people are tired of. They want it to be simple. So we're starting with 2,000 pages and tweaking 2,000 pages. This is not what we're asking for in the way of a summit.

I see my good friend from Wyoming is back, and we're glad to have her. I'll yield to her for whatever comments she wants to make.

Mrs. LUMMIS. I thank the gentleman from Texas for yielding, and I have many of the same questions that Americans have.

I was on an airplane returning to Washington, D.C., today when I learned of the President's proposal; that it was not his intention to have a summit this week where members of the majority party and the minority party had an opportunity to bring ideas to the table; that it would not be an opportunity to take the House minority party bill, the Senate majority party bill, the House majority party bill, and find where the overlap is among all those bills, and then spend their time on February 25 concentrating on the areas of overlap.

That's what the American people want us to do. That's what my constituents told me they hoped would happen on February 25. They were hoping that when we were home for the President's Day work period last week that there was an effort here in Washington to find out where's the commonality among all those bills and how might that common ground be front and center to the discussion on February 25.

Now, today, as I have arrived back in Washington, I've learned that, although the Congressional Budget Office hasn't told us how much they believe President's proposal will cost, the President's own people believe that it will cost in the vicinity of \$950 billion, just under the trillion dollar mark; that it will include over \$600 billion in taxes; and that, even though it will

provide opportunities for all States to be treated under Medicaid the same way that Nebraska is under the Senate bill, that, in fact, the special deals that were cut for Florida, Louisiana, Massachusetts, and other States have not been altered. Furthermore, I heard one of my majority party House colleagues on another interview program this evening explaining that there's still hope that a public option, government-run health care is part of this package.

So I would ask the gentleman from Texas or our colleague from Georgia, a physician, who has joined us to let us know and enlighten me and members of the public via C-SPAN this evening, do we know what's in the President's proposal? Has it received the approval of both the majority party people who will be attending the summit and the minority party people? Do we even know who's going to be in attendance at the summit? Do we know the format of that summit? Will the President be leading this group and only explaining his proposal or will all in attendance have an opportunity to bring aspects of the health care debate forward?

For example, will there be a debate on what really are the issues that every one of us knows needs to be discussed: things like portability; things like addressing the problem of pre-existing conditions being uninsured under many insurance policies today, and the issue of having an affordable insurance policy for high-risk individuals as well as the general population, and also, the issue of having a level playing field for tax treatment, whether you're self-employed or you have an employer.

These are the issues that I've heard about for the last 8 months, over and over, that people want addressed individually, bill by bill, debated, amended, and agreed upon in the House and the Senate; not these big, comprehensive omnibus bills that have so many provisions that have not been discussed, have not been vetted and are not well understood either by the Members here or by the general public.

And I yield back to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. CARTER. And I thank the gentlelady for her comments. And I agree with you. You've nailed it, what the American people are looking for. That's just exactly what I was talking about. They're looking for something, they, for the first time in many generations, and it's a real joy for those of us who believe in our Republic. They are wanting to be involved, and they're doing it by stepping up at every level and saying, Give me something I can understand because I want to be able to comment. I want to be able to tell my Representative or my Senator how I feel about it, and don't hide it in a gigantic monster omnibus proposal. Put it out there on the table in a form that I can understand so I know what you're doing to my life.

The President made some proposals, and this is a summary. I'm not reading

from proposals, but some of the proposals' details that he's put forward are going to be \$500 to \$700 billion worth of new taxes, \$500 billion of Medicare cuts again, new taxes and insurance mandates on businesses during this recession.

The White House says this bill will raise health—they admit it will raise health care costs. It'll probably cut millions of jobs over 5 years, raise the insurance premiums is what they're doing, mandates individual coverage under threat of jail time, which is why the administration wants Gitmo cleaned out, and eliminates pro-life protections in the House bill. Those are just some of the things that they've more or less admitted that they've done with this bill.

Now, that's not the kind of stuff the American people want to hear. And plus, they know, the American people have learned in this debate that the devil is in the details. And so, even if these were acceptable, the details are where these gigantic bills come from.

So I've got my good friend, PAUL BROUN from Georgia. He is here to give us the wisdom of the physician, and I yield to him what time he may consume.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Thank you, Judge CARTER. I really appreciate you yielding to me tonight and appreciate you doing these Special Orders as we look at the President's proposal.

I went on the White House Web site this morning and looked at all of the parameters that were put forth, and I was looking for some legislative language. There's no bill. All they've put out is bullet points. So I went down through all those bullet points to try to figure out what's going on so that I could help inform my constituents in the Georgia's 10th Congressional District what the President was all about.

Now, let me back up a minute and say when the President announced that he was going to have a summit with Republicans and Democrats, that it was going to be televised, actually I was very hopeful that maybe we were going to get some bipartisanship, maybe we were going to get something done for the American people in the right way. But the more I've learned about that, the more I'm very fearful that this is nothing but political showmanship. It's a ruse.

The President, in secret—we don't have any clue of who is involved in putting together all these proposals that he's put forward. But in looking at those proposals, he says, if you have insurance, you can keep it.

Well, in the House bill, we saw that if you have insurance, you can't keep it. And we have a lot of people over here on the Democratic side that are very much in favor of nobody being able to keep their private insurance. They want to go to a single-party payer system, the government-run system. And, in fact, the President himself has said that the public option, or even the government exchange, is the first step to-

ward getting the government to run everybody's health care. So a bureaucrat in Washington, DC, is going to tell my medical colleagues—I'm a medical doctor, as you know, Judge—is going to tell my medical colleagues how to treat their patients.

Well, in reading the President's proposals, nothing has changed. There's going to be a government exchange, and the vise is going to be put on small businesses as well as individuals so that they can't afford to keep their private insurance. It's going to run people away from their private insurance and run them into the government exchange so the government can control your health care, and that's not right.

It's going to be extremely expensive. It creates all these new taxes. We hear about all these tax cuts, but the tax cuts have not been fleshed out. We don't have any clue what they mean. And frankly, we do know that there are going to be tax increases on virtually everybody.

So it's going to destroy the quality of health care. It's going to mean that doctors, when they see their patients, can't make medical decisions because some bureaucrat in Washington, DC, is going to make those decisions for the doctor.

Mrs. LUMMIS. Will the gentleman yield for just a second?

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. You bet. Sure.

Mrs. LUMMIS. You mentioned something that I'm curious about. In one of the little summaries that I read when I arrived back in Washington today, it said that they were reducing the penalty for noncompliant health insurance under the Internal Revenue Code, but that implies that you cannot keep your health insurance if you want to because it implies that there is still going to be a requirement under the President's proposal that your insurance comply with government approval.

So, how can the President say, if you like your insurance you can keep it, when the fact of the matter is, if your insurance does not comply with government standards, that you will be penalized under the Internal Revenue Code for keeping that insurance?

And I yield back.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Well, Mrs. LUMMIS is exactly right. And that's the point I'm trying to make is that if you like your insurance you can't keep it. It's going to be too expensive. And this plan that the President has put forward is going to push everybody out of their private insurance on to a government insurance exchange; thus, the government is going to eventually take over the whole health care system.

But what I was fixing to say is that a patient can't make the decisions themselves either. So this is totally geared, it's a slippery slide into a government-run health insurance program so that the Federal Government is going to tell doctors and hospitals how to treat their patients, and tell pa-

tients, small businesses, individuals, about whatever kind of insurance. And if you don't take the government's insurance exchange, well, it actually mandates that you have insurance, which is totally unconstitutional.

Actually, the whole bill is unconstitutional that we saw in the House. The whole bill that we saw from the Senate is unconstitutional. I don't find anywhere in this document, the Constitution of the United States, anywhere that the Federal Government has the authority to take over the health care system in America. So that's what the President's proposal will do. That's what the House bill does. That's what the Senate bill does.

And the President said we're going to have this bipartisan meeting, and I was very hopeful, as I said previously. But our leadership, I've talked to them individually. They went to the President in a private meeting. The President said, You start with my plan. He's told our leadership, Republicans are going to have to accept some things that you don't like. He said that he would not take the ramrod over in the Senate of budget reconciliation off the table. And this is what they're talking about today.

Just today the President's spokesman has said, We're going to run it through no matter how we can get it, over all of the public's wishes. Seventy percent of the American public, in the latest poll I saw, said that either we start over or do nothing, 70 percent.

But why is this being forced down the throats of the American people? It's because this administration, the leadership in the House and the Senate, want to take over health care, and that's the only reason that they're doing this. And they think, I believe that they think that if they do it now, that maybe the economy will get better and they won't be punished so much at the ballot box in November.

But this is going to be disastrous. It's going to destroy the quality of health care. It's going to take the choice away from patients, away from doctors. It's going to mean that everybody's health care cost is going to go up. And Mrs. LUMMIS, the reason CBO has not scored it is because they said today they cannot score it because of all these gigantic tax increases and other things that the President proposed.

So this summit on the 25th is nothing but political showmanship. It's trying, in my opinion, to make it look to the American people like we're working in a bipartisan way, but we're absolutely not doing so. And it's a ruse. It's absolutely a ruse. And the American people deserve better, should demand better, should demand something totally different. And it's up to the American people to tell their Congressmen and their Senators, We're not going to have a government takeover of health care forced down our throats. We say no. And if you don't say no to this government takeover, we're going to say no to you in November. So I hope the American public will do that.

And I yield back to the judge.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you.

Reclaiming my time, you said something that I think is important because I'm going to tell you that I'm concerned that all this is is a media event and all this is—so I'm going to ask people to listen for some things that probably will come out of this event. I think you may hear that the President reached out a hand and the Republicans gave back a fist. I think you may hear that the Republicans continue to be the Party of No. Well, first, what's wrong with being the Party of No if it's bad policy?

You got elected to come down here and represent people who expected you to stand up and say, This is bad. No.

□ 2045

Secondly, let's get this very clear. The Republicans don't have any way to stop this bill, especially in this House. They have an overwhelming majority. It's their party they can't get the votes from. It's not the Republican votes blocking this bill; it's the Democrat votes that are blocking this bill.

So this whole thing, if we're going with the same work product they've already created, then it is a sham to go over there and deal with the work product that has already been created because they know they can't pass it, and they know the American people don't want them to pass it. So let's do what he said he was going to do and let's start over.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. I submit the Republican Party is the party of k-n-o-w, know, because we know how to lower the cost of health care.

I introduced a bill—that's H.R. 3889—which is a comprehensive health care financing reform, and we put doctors and patients in charge of their health care dollars, health care expenses.

We know how to give patients the ownership of their insurance so that they can solve the portability problems. We know how to insure the uninsurable as well as the uninsured in this country. We know how to stimulate the economy and to create jobs. But every effort that we've made to do all of these things has been blocked by the leadership of the Democratic Party.

We are the party of k-n-o-w. We do know how to do those things.

I have sent the President a letter. In fact, I have reached out to the President. He said if anybody has any ideas, please contact him. I have made many efforts to reach out to him to stimulate the economy, create jobs, to solve the health care financing crisis, to lower the cost of health care. Guess how many times I've been responded to. Zero. The White House is not interested in hearing from this doctor. And in fact, there is not a single medical doctor that's been invited to the White House on the 25th of February.

I am the vice chairman of the Doctors Caucus, the GOP Doctors Caucus here in this House. And nobody from the Doctors Caucus, the chairman,

none of us vice chairmen—me and another co-vice chairman—have not been invited. Dr. MICHAEL BURGESS, who is on the Energy and Commerce Committee and the Health Subcommittee, he has not been invited as far as I know. So not a single doctor has been invited to this meeting on Thursday, the 25th of February. They don't want to hear from us.

They have one agenda, and that is to force down the throats of the American people a government-run health care system. And that is actually what, if you read all of the parameters of what the White House put out on their Web site today, that is exactly where it's going to lead. And the President himself said that is what he wants to do.

It's up to the American people to stop it, to contact their Congressmen, contact their Senators, and say "no" to this government takeover of health care. We will not fall for this trick, this ruse, this political theater that is going to come about on Thursday, not fall for that trick and understand that this is not a reaching out.

And just like you said, Judge CARTER, I think you're going to hear a lot of things: We reached out to the Republicans, but they're obstructionists. They have no ideas, no ideas whatsoever. They're the Party of No. Well, we are the party of k-n-o-w. We can solve these problems.

And let me say one other thing before I yield back. I have challenged Democrats individually, as well as I wrote an op-ed with two of our colleagues, JOHN SHADEGG and CHARLEY DENT, challenging Democrats to introduce a bill that would do four things: Number one is to have across-State-line purchasing for individuals and for businesses; number two, to establish association pools so that anybody could join any kind of association in this country and have these huge pools to offer one or more insurance products; number three, to establish State high-risk pools to cover the uninsurable; and number four, to have tax fairness to give 100 percent tax deductibility for all health care expenses.

I've had Democrat after Democrat say, PAUL, I'd like to do that. I'd like to introduce it. I told them we'd give them the legislative language. All they had to do is write their name in the blank, and the three of us Republicans would work it on our side. I think we'd get 100 percent of the Republicans to vote for that bill, and we'd get most of the Democrats. But Democrat after Democrat after Democrat has told me individually, privately, I can't do it because my leadership will punish me if I were to introduce that bill and work it on my side.

We need to step back, clear the deck. Let's go ahead and start off and work off in an incremental bipartisan way to find a commonsense market-based solution so that people's insurance is lower than it is today and that they and their doctors are in control of their health care decisions. And that is what

we're trying to do on the Republican side.

Mr. CARTER. I will yield to the gentlelady from Wyoming.

Mrs. LUMMIS. I thank the gentleman for yielding because I have questions. My questions are the same kinds of things that my constituents are asking: Are Republicans just going to be window dressing in this event? Why were we invited if the President is going to take yet another bill drafted by Democrats just as the House-passed bill was, just as the Senate-passed bill was, and now the President has a bill? Why are the Republicans even being included now when the bill that the President is proposing is not yet in draft form, is only in talking points? How is it going to be a bipartisan summit when the party that makes it bipartisan is not really asked to participate in the crafting of the legislation?

I yield back.

Mr. CARTER. You brought up something that has bothered me about this whole process since the day it started.

First off, I would argue, and I think that the evidence shows overwhelmingly, that we are being treated as—both the Republican minority and the American people—by a group of folks who believe that the elite of their party are just smarter than the rest of us, and they don't have time nor inclination to fool with us because they are, you know, the elite of our country, the great liberal masses and progressives they call themselves now, who have figured out all of the solutions to society's woes. And our opinions are not asked for.

Now, what is the evidence that will prove that? I will submit my two pieces of evidence. To start off with will be the House bill, which basically was drafted behind closed doors by the Democrats and their elitist staff groups. I submit the Senate bill, drafted exactly the same way. I submit the rules which allowed almost no amendments offered from the Republican side in the piece of garbage that they created.

And then I would submit the President has just done the exact same thing with his talking points he submitted to us saying, Oh, by the way, here's what we're going to talk about. That is not a bipartisan discussion. That is not working together on health care. That is saying, Yes, mama. What else can I do for you? And I am not there. I am not there.

I believe it's our job as Members of this body to stand up to the White House and say, You got all of the playing cards. If you think you can get this thing done, act like a big boy and step up here and do it. But don't start laying off on Republicans, and if you want to say it's a summit, then let's have ideas.

I see I am joined by two of the most courageous colleagues that we have, and one of them is bound to say something. So let me see what my good friend, Mr. GOHMERT, has to say about what's going to happen on Thursday.

My good friend from Texas and a fellow judge, and he always has something good to say. I yield him what time he needs.

Mr. GOHMERT. I appreciate my friend yielding.

This is such a perplexing time.

The American people, the vast majority, have made clear that they don't want what has come through the House and what has come through the Senate. And you know yes, I came from east Texas. I've worked in some pretty nasty barns and fields. And one person said to me, So you're going to go in and compromise, you know, talk about the Senate and the House bill and try to work out a compromise? Because when you try to compromise between one type of horse manure and another type of horse manure, you're still not going to really like what you got unless you're going to use it for fertilizer.

But the thing is we heard last week—I read that a representative of the AARP and unions had said that they had been behind the scenes privately behind closed doors working on a compromise between these bills that the vast majority of Americans said they don't want. And that was going to be unleashed today. Apparently, it was revealed this morning.

So I am really struggling with this. We're going to have negotiations on C-SPAN, but we're not going to do it when it really counts because we got the bill.

We heard from the representatives at AARP and this administration they've been working in secret behind closed doors, like the auto task force that wouldn't even come to Congress and tell us what had been going on behind closed doors. There is no accountability in that. We don't know, as the President promised, who was negotiating for whom. Did the AARP executives get another exemption in this bill so there is no salary cap on them even though they can sell millions in insurance? Did the unions exempt themselves from something else and get a sweetheart deal? We don't know because the C-SPAN cameras weren't there.

But now that the bill has been revealed this morning that was all negotiated in secret, now we're going to have a meeting, and we're going to have Republican leaders and Democrat leaders come together and talk about the bill that was negotiated in secret?

And I tell you, credibility, as my friend, the former judge, knows, whether it's in the courtroom as we dealt with or whether it's in public, credibility is everything. And this massive bill doesn't give a whole lot of time. Seventy-two hours is not much time to go through a massive bill like that and try to figure out the sweetheart deals that are in there because sometimes it's hidden by referencing another law. And then you've got to go chase down that law and see how this affects this, and whether that controls—like the references to ERISA in the big House

bill. Well, that was a sweetheart deal to get some insurance companies on board. And then there was a sweetheart bill to get plaintiffs lawyers on board, and then there was a sweetheart deal for pharmaceuticals in there. But you had to know where to look, and you had to know the other references, and you had to know the effect of bureaucrats' rules on all of those laws. We hadn't had that chance.

But going back to the issue of credibility. Right there at that podium as an invited guest in this Chamber the President of the United States came in here and said as a matter of record, "There are those who claim that our reform efforts would insure illegal immigrants. This too is false." That came out of the President's mouth. "This too is false. The reforms I am proposing would not apply to those who are here illegally." Yet he knew, he knew when he was saying those things that this body passed a bill, and the Senate passed a bill, that did not require identification. And at every level Republicans tried to inject the amendment that you had to identify yourself in order to get access to this Federal taxpayer-funded health care insurance, the public insurance.

Well, he surely had to know that those efforts were beat back at every turn. So there was no requirement to show your identification that you're legally here to get insurance.

So giving the President the benefit of the doubt or just, you know, giving him the benefit of everything, then you'd have to figure, well if he didn't know that that's what had happened, then you're going to have to go in and negotiate with a man who doesn't know what's in a bill or isn't in the bill or what the effect will be, because clearly that bill was going to allow illegal aliens and will, if it's passed. And I haven't had a chance today because we've been so busy up here, haven't had a chance to go through the brand new bill.

□ 2100

But then the President also said, "Under our plan, no Federal dollars will be used to fund abortions." But the very House bill that we had in here, was the only bill we had to work with at the time, and there was a provision in there that was titled, basically, "Abortions for which Federal dollars may be used."

Obviously I am sure the President would never misrepresent things, so he clearly did not know what he was talking about. And you are going to come in and negotiate about a bill that people there don't know what is in it? You know, we dealt with that with the crap-and-trade bill.

Mr. CARTER. Reclaiming my time for just a moment, there is no bill. The President has given us no legislative language. He has only given us 12 pages of talking points of what he says he is going to propose in a bill. But I know you, and I know you very well, you are

one of the guys around here who want to see the bill, see the legislative language. You go to the trouble to dig down in there. It is kind of I guess a weakness of being an old trial judge. We all want to see what is in the law before we want to rule on it. Well, there is no bill in this particular thing. There is only the President's talking points. And that is another thing. We have got to get this straight. They don't have a bill.

Mr. GOHMERT. Thank you. That is what concerned me back in September. The President repeatedly said, my bill will not do this, my plan does this, my bill does that, my plan does this. And he says, if you misrepresent my bill, I am going to call you out. Well, I know what it means to be called out back in Texas, but I didn't know what the President meant by calling out. Well, I don't want to give the President rise to call me out because I have misrepresented something. So all I would ask for is what bill he was talking about.

How can anybody say this bill, my bill, this plan, my plan, and they don't have a bill that they are talking about? How can you misrepresent what is in a bill that doesn't exist? It makes it rather frustrating.

But I do know in this document here, and this was put together by the Republican Study Committee, it is a list of just different Republican proposals. This whole thing is one summary after another. And each one of these bills represents many pages. My bill in here is 25 pages. It has some great information, not that I dreamed up, but after visiting with real experts that deal with this stuff all the time, and some of the brightest minds in America. Newt Gingrich did me a favor, sending over some people to visit with me about some of the ideas. That is 25 pages.

There are some great ideas contained in all these many different Republican proposals. And yet we are told you can't make any preconditions for this meeting, and yet here is our 12-page proposal, and that is our precondition. You would meet with Ahmadinejad—and this is something my friend Mr. KING pointed out—how could somebody agree to meet with a man who is proud of being the former President of a terrorist country and wants to destroy the United States, clearly wants to wipe Israel off the map, and you will sit down with a nut like that with no preconditions. But that is a terrorist, it is okay, we will meet with no preconditions with him. But with Republicans, they are worse than terrorists. We have got our preconditions, and you can't have any. That is really not right.

It is not right when we are talking about something as important as not merely the health of Americans, but we are talking about government control of virtually every private aspect of your life. If this were just about health care, it would be rough enough. But you don't have over 2,000 pages, as we

did in the health care bill here in the House, and not intrude into so many areas, including the requirement, a shall, one of the many shalls it required was a study by the Secretary of Health and Human Services with the Secretary of Labor shall conduct a study of businesses.

And it goes through a list of different things they are supposed to look for, the kind of benefits the employees get. And one of them is whether or not particular companies are making decisions that will allow them to remain solvent. It is government at an intrusion like never seen before in this country.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Mr. GOHMERT. Reclaiming my time, Mr. KING, I think we have about 3 minutes. Do you want to be heard very briefly?

Mr. KING of Iowa. I thank the judge from Texas, and I appreciate the chance to address you, Mr. Speaker, here on the floor of the House.

I tell you, I am full of amazement that the President of the United States can make a proposal that he wants to come out here and negotiate on health care, and yet he doesn't want to negotiate on health care. He insists on bringing forward one or another of the bills that passed the House or the Senate, but he apparently doesn't have a bill yet. Bill Clinton had a bill. Hillary Clinton actually had a bill. This President actually doesn't have a bill. He has a position.

We asked him if he was going to keep his word and present his legislation at least 72 hours before it would be voted on. It is quite interesting that the platitudes that the President has released in bullet points this morning at 10 o'clock happens to be 72 hours precisely until such time as the meeting starts at the Blair House on Thursday at 10 o'clock in the morning. So there is 72 hours to digest some platitudes, but all the while that is going on, and you have spoken of it very well, then the secret meetings have been taking place in the White House and wherever. This is something that is clearly being done behind closed doors, in formerly smoke-filled rooms, with guards on the outside, albeit there for the security of the people inside the room. We don't know what went on in there.

But the President is not coming to the table looking to negotiate. The President is coming to the table looking to put the reconciliation gun to our head, cock the hammer and say, you can say "yes" on Thursday or we are going to pull the trigger on reconciliation. That is the nuclear option. That is the thing that was intolerable when Republicans discussed it, and I would like to think it is going to end up being intolerable to the American people. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. CARTER. That is a great summary. And that is exactly what the American people need to be looking for. They need to be looking for those words, reconciliation, because the truth is the real loaded gun that is

going to be held to the heads of those who go to negotiate is reconciliation, which will mean we are not interested in Republican input, and we are going to bypass it.

#### RESTORE FISCAL DISCIPLINE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SCHAUER). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BROUN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

They say that talk is cheap, but for hardworking Americans, the President's talk is very expensive. President Obama has spent the past year making speech after speech about the need for Washington to restore fiscal discipline. But what he says isn't what he does.

During the campaign, Obama promised he would go through the budget line by line to reduce spending. But it seems as though a few lines is all that he has cut. The President began his campaign last spring when he rushed to the microphone to announce his order to his cabinet to reduce spending by \$100 million. Then he went to the podium to tout more fiscal restraint by announcing a spending freeze. But we quickly learned that it affects less than 20 percent of the budget.

Recent press reports reveal he cut \$1 million in funding for an Olympic scholarship program, and another \$2 million subsidy for cotton and peanuts. If the President is serious about fiscal discipline, he is going to have to remove more than a couple of peanuts from his Federal budget. These meager cuts are just another example of the administration's arrogance, ignorance, and incompetence.

The President has proposed a \$3.8 trillion budget for 2011, boosting the deficit to a record high of \$1.6 trillion, a record he broke last year when he introduced a budget with a \$1.4 trillion deficit. Let me put that into perspective. The average deficit when Republicans were in power was \$104 billion. The average deficit now that Democrats are in control is \$1.1 trillion. What that means is each man, woman, and child owes \$46,000 apiece.

As hardworking Americans are struggling to balance their checkbooks, they are frustrated that Congress can't do the same. They aren't just frustrated, they are angry. I share the concerns of the American people. That is why I have introduced H.J. Resolution 75, which is a balanced budget amendment to the U.S. Constitution, aimed at reigning in the chronic deficits in spending.

We absolutely must stop the outrageous spending by Congress. Our children and grandchildren's future depend upon our doing so. My amendment would make sure that government does not spend more than it takes in. My amendment would also make sure that any extra revenue would be returned to the taxpayers at the end of the year.

After decades of deficit spending it is time to make balancing our budgets the rule, not the exception. For too long Congress has acted as if it has a credit card with no limit and a bill that our children and grandchildren will be forced to pay. Individuals cannot spend more money than they earn, and neither should Washington. The fact is if the family budget cannot afford to go into debt, neither should the Federal budget.

The only way we are ever going to get our economy back on track is by leaving dollars in the hands of individuals, and particularly leaving dollars in the hands of small businesses so that they can buy inventory and can hire permanent employees. Small business is the economic engine that pulls along the train of prosperity in America. We need to stimulate small business, not bigger government.

Congress must now make tough decisions, slow down the rapid growth of government, and get back to the fiscally responsible government that the American people expect and demand. I am committed to doing just that. I urge my colleagues to join in this effort, and I urge the American people to demand a balanced budget from this Congress.

#### DEFENDING THE CONSTITUTION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I appreciate being recognized to address you here on the floor of the House of Representatives. I appreciate my colleagues that have spoken in the hour previous and those that will perhaps join me in the hour that ensues at this point.

As one can tell from listening to that dialogue, we can clearly see that there is a high degree of concern about the direction America is going. I would like to get into that pretty deeply, but I also recognize that my friend from Georgia has something left unsaid, and so I would be very happy to yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BROUN).

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Thank you, Mr. KING. I appreciate you yielding.

You have a document there that I know you are going to explain it, but I want to say before I have to leave that my name is on that document. It is the Declaration of Health Care Independence. In fact, I recently signed a copy of the Declaration of Independence. I was honored to do so, as I was honored to sign the Declaration of Health Care Independence.

But what I want to say is the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States cannot be separated. And in fact, the Declaration of Independence in itself, the original declaration penned by Thomas Jefferson, set out the philosophies of

government. The Constitution took those philosophies and embodied it into a foundational principle that this government should be run upon. We have left that idea.

We hear people talking all the time about a Constitution that is flexible and that is changeable and that it is a flowing document. Well, it can be amended. The Founding Fathers set in place the process for amending the Constitution. There have been just a few, over 20 amendments to the Constitution.

It shows the beauty of the Constitution of the United States. I carry a copy in my pocket all the time. I believe in this document as our Founding Fathers meant it, one of very few Members of Congress that believe in the original intent and vote that way here on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, the American people are suffering. They are suffering, and frankly they are scared, they are angry. They are scared and angry because they see their freedom being taken away from them. And this health care bill that we have been discussing for the last several weeks is something that is bringing that to the head. Because what I see is an American sleeping giant is arising, a sleeping giant that has had some nightmares, nightmares about Obamacare, nightmares about an energy tax that is going to destroy our economy and kill millions of jobs in this country, a nightmare of overgovernance from the Federal, state, as well as local level.

□ 2115

They are angry, they are scared, and they are sleeping giants waking up. And I'm excited about that because, frankly, Mr. Speaker, I think the best days of America are still ahead, but they're not going to be ahead for our children and grandchildren if we continue down this road where government is going to control our health care, what cars we drive, what we eat, how we live our lives. And the American people understand that very firmly; they understand that government is trying to rule them instead of them taking care of their own family's situation.

Most people in America just want to go to work, come home, live a great life for their families and take care of all their family business without all the government intrusion. That is what you are fighting for, Mr. KING. That is what I'm fighting for here. That is what the declaration of health care independence is all about. We must return back to the foundational principles.

In Hosea 4:6, God says, "My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge." And I am encouraging people to get a copy of the Constitution of the United States. We give out hundreds, maybe thousands, of copies out of our offices in Georgia as well as our congressional office here in Washington. But I en-

courage people to get a copy of the Constitution. Read it; it's readable. It wasn't written by a bunch of lawyers. And that is all there is to it. In fact, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and every single amendment that has ever been passed, in this little booklet. "My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge." America is going to be destroyed for a lack of knowledge if we don't become knowledgeable about limited government and start demanding something else.

Mr. KING, you have been very vigilant in coming to the floor over and over again fighting for what you and I believe in, and that is fair and limited government, personal responsibility and accountability. I applaud the efforts that you have made, and I feel very honored to serve with you. I feel very honored to come to Special Orders and speak with you, and I thank you. I just want to thank you from the bottom of my heart for being engaged in the fight. I'm a marine. You're not a marine, but you're a fighter, and I appreciate that. I thank you and yield back.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Reclaiming my time, I very much thank my good friend from Georgia, who is always there when I need him, and he shows up sometimes before I realize I need him. This may well be one of those times.

Mr. Speaker, there are certain bonds that get built here in the House of Representatives. There are people here working late at night and they're up early in the morning and they are pushing an agenda, those that carry a Constitution in their pocket and those that believe it. There are some that carry a Constitution in their pocket that believe that it is a living and breathing document. That way of thinking that began to erode our liberties over 110 or 120 years ago is the way of thinking that says that there is no guarantee whatsoever, that the Constitution is not only a protection of the rights of the majority, it is the protection of the rights of the minority, whichever side of that equation you happen to be on.

This liberty that we have is not just in the document, but it is something that we have to preserve and protect. Those that set about with the argument that it is a living and breathing document are actually undermining our liberty and turning it over to people in black robes who then can decide in their fashion what they believe the Constitution is supposed to say. So I pose the question, Mr. Speaker—and I posed this question to Chief Justice Rehnquist when he was alive and sitting on the Supreme Court—and that is, if the Constitution doesn't mean what it says, if it doesn't mean what it was understood to mean at the time of its ratification, then what has it become? Has it become just an artifact of history, or is it a shield that liberal judicial activists can hold up to protect themselves from the criticism of the

public that they would like to convince that they don't have the capability of reading a very simple document, that clear, plain, precise language of our Constitution?

I yield again to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Thank you, Mr. KING.

In Psalm 11, God asks a question. He says, "If the foundations be destroyed, what are the righteous to do?" Well, the Constitution of the United States was obviously the foundation of this country. But if you think about it, if it is a living and breathing document, then that means it can be applied by anyone in any manner. What does that have a potential of leading to is nothing but tyranny. Tyranny. And that philosophy is a tyrannous philosophy.

Mr. KING of Iowa. The tyranny of the majority, as our Founding Fathers defined it.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. It is the tyranny of the majority. And it's tyranny that destroys freedom and liberty in this country. And I say liberty and freedom. Let me define liberty for you, Mr. Speaker, because I see them differently.

Liberty is freedom bridled by morality. A wild dog is free. True freedom for everybody is anarchy. But we have liberty in this country. Liberty is where my freedom ends, where yours begins, where you and I can come together in a society and we can work for a common good. That is what our Founding Fathers very firmly believed. That is what I believe. We need to work together for our common good.

We are supposed to be, under the Constitution, a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, not a government over the people. That is what many in this House, many in the Senate, and many Presidents, even Republicans and Democrats have—

Mr. KING of Iowa. Reclaiming my time, if I can just make this point that however long we might talk to the people on that side of the aisle, they're not going to change their mind. They are the wrong people. I can tell you that I stood here for 7 years and made some powerful arguments, and I can't think of a single time when one of them stood up and said, Oh, my, I didn't realize that. I didn't think about it that way. I'm going to change my mind. It doesn't happen in the real world.

I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Well, you are right. They are absolutely entrenched in the philosophy that they know best: The government needs to control everything. Well, there is a word for that. It's called socialism, central planning. That is exactly what many people on the other side hold very dear to is they think we are too ignorant to control our own lives, to make our own decisions, so they have to control our health care. They have to control what light bulbs we screw into the lamps in our home. They have to control what

kind of toilet we can have in our bathrooms and what kind of showerhead, what kind of cars we can drive. That is socialism, that is central planning, and that is the road we are going down.

We are on a road towards people losing their freedom, where they cannot make decisions for themselves. This health care bill, proposal—it's actually not a bill; it's a proposal that the President put forth this morning. I went on the Web site and looked at all the things. There is no bill. The proposal is nothing but the first step in taking over the whole health care system and making it government control so that government bureaucrats control that part of it. We have got to stop it, and it is up to the American people.

Mr. KING, you are exactly right. Mr. Speaker, Mr. KING is exactly right that there are folks that don't pull out the Constitution. They talk about the Constitution, but they have no clue what limited government is supposed to be under the Constitution. They fight for bigger government, bigger government control, socialism, central planning so that it takes everything away from individuals. And the American people are going to have to stop it by standing up and saying no to ObamaCare, no to an energy tax, the tax-and-trade, or cap-and-trade as they call it, no to forced unionization, no to the illegal aliens in this country—they need to go home; they're criminals. They need to say no to all those things. The American people need to say no to those. We are accused of being the party of "no," but we are the party of "k-n-o-w," because we know how to solve these problems over here on the Republican side if we can just have our voices heard. The American people need to demand that also; that is absolutely critical.

Mr. KING of Iowa. I thank the gentleman from Georgia, and I appreciate him sticking around for a few extra kind words. The gentleman, the doctor, the marine from Georgia, thank you very much, Dr. BROWN.

I want to move along into a component of this that is at the front of my mind. The first part of this is so that you, Mr. Speaker, and the people on the other side of the aisle—and I know your constitutional position from a formal standpoint, nonpartisan position from a formal and constitutional standpoint, that would be one of the points we would disagree on, but how did we get here is the question. Why is it that America is watching as the White House has rolled out, what is it, 14 pages of platitudes, no legislative language, that is supposed to be a bipartisan negotiating standard? Why is it that the President of the United States has refused to give up on ObamaCare—which some could call ReidCare, others would call PelosiCare, some of that is ObamaCare, and I call it TroikaCare. It is a health care policy that is put together by those three rulers and leaders that are untested in a single party government, and this is what you get. You get something, Mr.

Speaker, that is put together behind closed doors in those formerly smoke-filled rooms with guards outside the doors, and they are trying to put together some kind of package that can garner now 51 votes in the United States Senate and 218 votes in the House of Representatives. Meanwhile, the President is chastising Republicans for not wanting to work in a bipartisan fashion.

So what has happened? I will make the point, Mr. Speaker, that the President of the United States has simply lost his mojo. He doesn't have it anymore. He had the most juice of any President I can think of when he was inaugurated on January 20, 2009. This was a Nation that was on the verge of euphoria because they elected the first black President of the United States, because it was a new way forward, because it was all about hope and change. And this hope and change was defined differently to people depending on what they heard from the ambiguities of the President of the United States. One side, the extreme liberals, believed that the President of the United States was going to jerk the troops out of Iraq come whatever calamity. They believed that he would never engage in a foreign conflict and he would sell off our tanks and airplanes and spend the money on social programs. The other side believed that the President might be somewhat stable with national defense and maybe wouldn't spend so much money. And everybody certainly believed that the President would work in a bipartisan fashion, but it didn't happen.

When the President of the United States, today's President of the United States, Mr. Speaker, was working in a complicit fashion with George W. Bush when TARP unfolded 1 year and several months ago, it turned out to be first \$350 billion, and then another \$350 billion. We see it as one package. Well, it was not. Under the 110th Congress, and it would be in the last months of the Bush administration, \$350 billion was approved for TARP—Troubled Asset Relief Program. Henry Paulson came to this Capitol on September 19, 2008, before the presidential election and did what I call his "Chicken Little routine." He said, The sky is falling, the sky is falling and it is a financial calamity, and the only way we can prop the sky back up is you give me \$700 billion and do so right now. And maybe, just maybe I will be smart enough and wise enough to do this, but if you tie my hands and you put any strings on this money, if you try to alter or amend the latitude that I demand, then the whole sky is going to come crashing down. The economic world will collapse. Because he had been thinking about it for 13 months, he presumed we had only thought about it for 24 hours, and we had to bite the bullet and take the bait so that they could set the hook and reel us in on TARP.

Well, Mr. Speaker, that was one of the things that happened. It wasn't ac-

tually the first. But through the course of this, President Obama, then-Senator Obama, was right along the way supporting for, voting for every irresponsible spending that took place as a United States Senator, and then as a President-elect United States Senator, then as President of the United States newly inaugurated. That is when he really turned up the heat. That is when he really opened the floodgates, and that's when the spending really moved on and that is when we really saw the nationalization of these eight huge entities. That would be three large investment banks, Mr. Speaker. It would be AIG, the insurance company. It would be Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac.

□ 2130

Now, that's six of the eight. The American people are watching this, and they're thinking we have a constitutional republic. We elect our representatives. Their job is to use their best judgment and their best resources to come to the best conclusions possible and to make decisions for the American people because, first of all, the American people can't all be investment bankers. They can't all know what's going on on the inside of Wall Street. They can't all know what the United States Treasurer is doing, and they can't understand necessarily all of the advice that's going into the White House or into the offices of the Members of Congress.

They can provide their input, and we need to listen, but they also trusted the judgment. That's how our Founding Fathers set this up. That's why this is a constitutional republic, because every one of us has his own unique franchise. Every one of the 435 Members of the House and of the 100 Members of the Senate has a unique franchise.

We owe the American people this, Mr. Speaker: first, our best effort; second, our best judgment.

Our best effort is clear, which is to work as hard, as diligently and as efficiently as you can. Our best judgment includes input from the American people, and it includes input that comes from the experts and the data and the analyses and the studies and the testimony and the hearings that come before these committees so that we can come to a good conclusion.

The American people, to some degree, trusted those conclusions, but they saw TARP come down the pike. Then they saw the takeover of some of the large investment banks and the investment brokers like Bear Stearns, Bank of America, Citigroup, AIG—bing, bing, bing, one after another—Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac taken over by the Federal Government. They are getting more and more uneasy as this unfolds.

Then, Mr. Speaker, as the American people had this knot in their guts, along came the nationalization of General Motors and Chrysler. That's when the credibility of the White House

tanked, because, even though the American people don't necessarily understand Wall Street, they understand cars. Most of us own one or more of them. We know pickups, too, and people who know pickups certainly know cars. I'm not sure it's the other way around, Mr. Speaker. We know cars. We make cars. We market them. We sell them. We fix them. We race them. We buy them, sell them, trade them. We collect them. Americans have a love affair with cars, especially with their American cars.

The President of the United States nationalized two huge, important American automakers. He took them over. He dictated the terms to the bankruptcy court, and the hearings that were held before bankruptcy changed not one single dot or cross on a "t" from the proposal that was dictated by the White House going into the bankruptcy court, according to testimony in the Judiciary Committee on just this.

So the President dictated the terms, or his people dictated the terms, and the President appointed a car czar, a 31-year-old car czar who had never made a car or sold a car. We don't think he has ever fixed a car. We don't even know if he owned a car at the time, but if he did, we ought to take a look and see if it was an American car or if it was a foreign-made car. We began to lose faith quickly when we saw the White House take over our automobile business.

The Speaker of the House, Mr. Speaker, made the point that she would not give the automakers bargaining control over the unions, over the United Auto Workers union. When she said that and when that term stuck and when the President of the United States and others leveraged the bondholders out—the secured creditors who had hard collateral invested in these companies—and when they had secured collateral that they could foreclose on, they were aced out. One of the reasons they were is that those secured entities that held those were some of the investment banks that were bailed out by TARP. So they had leverage that said, Give up your positions because we've got the money, and we can control your boards of directors.

So the White House dictated then the terms of these bankruptcies to the automakers. They took the secured credit away from the investors, and they handed it over to the labor unions. Additionally to that, the President of the United States fired the CEO of General Motors, and replaced the board of directors of General Motors down to the last two. All but two were directed by the President of the United States, and the American people were repulsed by the very idea that the President of the United States would be engaged in nationalizing companies.

As I look at this, I just have a little piece of document that I've printed off of the socialist Web site, the Democratic Socialists of America. Mr.

Speaker, I would encourage you and the others who are interested in this to go to the Web site [dsausa.org](http://dsausa.org). There you will find some of the text of the strategy that appears to be the strategy of the White House.

"Social redistribution," it reads. Social redistribution is one of the goals. "The shift of wealth and resources from the rich to the rest of society will require"—this is the Democratic Socialists' Web site—"the shift of wealth and resources from the rich to the rest of society will require, No. 1, massive redistribution of income from corporations and the wealthy to wage earners and the poor and the public sector in order to provide the main source of new funds for social programs, income maintenance, and infrastructure rehabilitation."

A massive shift of income from corporations and the wealthy. In other words, share the wealth, Mr. Speaker. This is right off the socialists' Web site.

Item No. 2 reads, "A massive shift of public resources from the military to civilian uses." We've seen that, too.

Furthermore, on the socialists' Web site, it talks of the nationalization of major corporations. It says they don't have to do it all at once. They can do it gradually. They want to nationalize the oil refinery business. They want to nationalize the energy industry in America. All of that is on the socialists' Web site, Mr. Speaker. All of that looks stunningly like what we've seen happen over the last year and a half.

The American people have had enough. Eight large entities. The last two were the automakers, and the automakers were the ones that gave the American people the insight into what the rest of those decisions were.

Right after that came the stimulus plan—\$787 billion poured into the economy for a purpose that only 6 percent of the people think it produced. Only 6 percent think that the stimulus plan worked.

Right behind that came cap-and-trade, cap-and-tax. This was another plan to punish American business and to punish everybody in America who uses energy under the extremely myopic and ill-informed idea that anybody is "trying to save the planet, trying to save the planet." I don't want to sound like a broken record. I'm actually quoting a high-profile person in the House of Representatives, Mr. Speaker.

Well, you're not going to save the planet if you're going to use false data—data that has been either jiggered or data that has been sorted and selected to produce the results that they want. It looks like the data that produced the hockey stick graph was selected data, and the language that came out of some of the leaked emails said we have to hide the decline. Michael Mann wants to hide the decline. Phil Jones wants to hide the decline.

Well, the American people understand now that it wasn't just some-

thing that they didn't understand. Cap-and-trade, the science behind that—if you call it science—is another one of those things the American people thought they didn't understand, but surely, the experts did, just like they didn't understand Wall Street, but surely, the experts did. Now they're finding out the American people knew more about Wall Street than the people of Wall Street did, because they want fiscal responsibility. They aren't skimming the cream out every quarter and, come what may, letting the economy become unstable and, perhaps, crash. It's the same with cap-and-trade, cap-and-tax, and the pseudoscience behind that. They understand now that the results have been rigged to some degree—they don't quite know what.

Right behind that came comprehensive health care reform—socialized medicine, Mr. Speaker. The American people rose up again, and they filled the town hall meetings in August, and they kept them full into September, and we came back here and argued and fought this legislation. As that unfolded, finally, on the 7th of November, a version from the House passed here on the floor. In the following month, on Christmas Eve, a version in the Senate, a significantly different version, passed there with a 60-vote super majority. On Christmas Eve, the elves were just putting away the last gift that they had put together, the last toy for the kids, and they were going to go to bed to sleep while Santa delivered, but HARRY REID had to have a vote over in the United States Senate. So the Christmas Eve gift to the American people was socialized medicine, Senate style.

Now we have a House version and we have a Senate version, and the American people rose up. Not a single pundit on Christmas Eve, on the day that that bill passed, had said that there was a chance for SCOTT BROWN to win the United States Senate race in the special election in Massachusetts, which was scheduled for and did take place on January 19 of this year. Not a single pundit predicted it on that date. No one saw it coming. Some poll showed SCOTT BROWN down 30 percent. Others showed him down 21 percent on that day. His opponent went dark, and they stopped the campaign. People thought that everybody would be distracted over Christmas, and so there wasn't any point in doing politics during that period of time from Christmas Eve on through New Year's Eve and on into the new year, when you finally get back into the rhythm of things.

Yet the thing that didn't get anticipated was that, oh, we talked politics all right when we got together for the holidays. We do several King Christmases to get it all taken care of in the right way. We talk about politics. We talk about religion. We talk about the weather. So do all kinds of Americans, and so do people in Massachusetts. So, when they came through the other side of that and with the intervention that

we had, SCOTT BROWN obviously won the election in Massachusetts in the “Scott Heard Round the World.” That was the death knell for socialized medicine in America. The President of the United States immediately refused to receive the message from the people in Massachusetts, and he insists on pushing ObamaCare back at us over and over and over again.

While that was going on—excuse me, Mr. Speaker. I think I need to make this point—from the 19th of January, there were a lot of other maneuverings that went on. Senator TOM HARKIN said that they had already negotiated a settlement between Democrats so that they could figure out how to pass a bill before SCOTT BROWN won the election. That strategy, I presume, was predicated upon an assumption that they would have 60 votes in the Senate. In any case, they contemplated the idea that they might have to try to move something through on reconciliation—the tactic that they use in the Senate on rare occasions which Democrats call the “nuclear option,” but it’s not too handy to call it a “nuclear option” today.

Mr. Speaker, even though the blizzard shut this town down for a week and it was hard to get some business done, they have been meeting behind closed doors again. Even though the American people are revolted at the idea of cooking up this toxic stew called ObamaCare—“TroikaCare” I called it earlier—this toxic stew that started with socialized medicine, single-payer government runs it all, this big, old, dated, 15-year-old, tainted soup bone called HillaryCare, they dropped it into a pot to cook up this health care bill. Then they saw that nobody wanted it. Nobody wanted the plain old, straight, single-payer that President Obama, as candidate Obama, had promised that he was for to the American people.

So they started throwing in some other kinds of vegetables and things to change the flavor of it or the looks of it a little bit. So they gave some options about it the other way, but it still turned out to be the same soup bone in there, that same tainted meat that cooked up this toxic stew. This toxic stew, called ObamaCare, is something the American people don’t want. They don’t want the taste of any toxic stew, and once it is, no matter what you add to it it’s still toxic. It’s still tainted. The American people don’t want a potful, and they don’t want a bowlful, and they don’t want a cupful, and they don’t want a spoonful. Mr. Speaker, they want no measure of this national health care plan that has been cooked up. It’s tainted. It needs to be thrown over the side, thrown out, and we need to start over. That’s what 47 percent of the people say—they want to start over. Another quarter of them says to just throw it out and do nothing. There is maybe a quarter of them who think—I think the number was actually 23 percent—that ObamaCare

should be passed, and that’s a pretty low percentage.

Thomas Jefferson said a large initiative should not be passed on slender majorities. Well, now they’re trying to push a large initiative through without a majority. I say that because, Mr. Speaker, the American people have spoken. The American people realize now what they have produced in the past election. They know they have got a new election coming up here in November of this year. The political center of America has moved, and the elections haven’t caught up to reflect the movement of the political center, but no one doubts it will happen. They are just as confident that there are going to be significant seats that are going to be picked up here in the House of Representatives.

So I’m going to make this point, Mr. Speaker, which is that nothing good can come from the President’s insisting on pushing ObamaCare back out onto the table on Thursday. Nothing good can come from closed-door, secret meetings, planning a strategy called “reconciliation-nuclear option,” which is the equivalent of holding a gun to the heads of Republicans, figuratively speaking, and then saying, Listen, I have all the cylinders full; the hammer is cocked. This is reconciliation-nuclear option. Now you can either accept this that we offer to you, ObamaCare through this version, or, if you don’t, we’re just going to pull the trigger, drop the hammer and run that reconciliation package through the Senate and over here to the House where the House would be sitting with two Senate versions passed.

Then they would pass the reconciliation, which are the changes that the House insists on in the Senate bill—not the House—excuse me—the Speaker and the House Democrats insist on in the Senate bill. If they pass that, they would then hold it and not message it to the President. They would wait, and then they would pass the Senate version of the bill, message that to the President, ask him to sign the Senate version. Then the reconciliation-nuclear option package would go to the President of the United States, and he would sign that right afterwards, probably in the same bill-signing ceremony, and the second bill amends the first bill.

That, Mr. Speaker, is how honest this is, and I’m not suggesting that it is. That should give the American people an idea of what’s going on here, and it is something that repulses them and me.

□ 2145

The job of the Speaker is to bring out the will of the group, not to bring out the will of the Speaker.

We have some negotiations to take place. Before we go to those, I want to make a point that is very useful to me, and it is something that was originated within the mind and the thought process of my friend from Minnesota. This

is the Declaration of Health Care Independence. I could read this whole thing down here, but it recognizes six points above of what went wrong. Those six points are that everything that’s going on right now, except for what Republicans have done, has denied our American liberty. It increases our taxes. It cripples the economy. It creates a new tax. It creates a bureaucracy that will devise ways to increase the spending. It empowers bureaucrats to do what they will to us. And it costs us quality and choice. Those are the negatives.

Mr. Speaker, the positives are these in this Declaration of Health Care Independence: These are the things that we say are the new rules for the road going forward. We’re going to consider working with people who believe in these principles. These principles are, number one, we’re going to protect the doctor-patient relationship. Number two, we’re not going to add to the debt. Number three, we’re going to improve, not diminish, the quality of care. What we do is going to be transparent in its negotiations and in its meaning with no favoritism to anyone from any State, equal protection under the law. We’re going to treat people the same whether they’re Members of Congress or whether they are your regular citizens that don’t have the privileges that we have here. We are not going to fund abortion. We are not going to fund illegals. There will be no new mandates on the States, individuals, businesses, or employers. I said equal protection. And we’re going to utilize the marketplace of ideas and choice with competition.

That, Mr. Speaker, is what this Declaration of Health Care Independence does. It currently has at least the signatures of 96 Members of Congress. Somebody printed that there was a small number of people that have supported this. That’s only 2 days of trying. Ninety-six Republicans have signed this. Not a single Democrat has come forward and been willing to sign it at this point. And we need to send a strong message to the leadership, going cheek to cheek with the President of the United States and dancing a tango and acting like we want to do business and we don’t have any rules for the road. These are the rules of the road. And I will, Mr. Speaker, make the announcement here that I will not vote for a bill that doesn’t honor and respect these parameters. And I want to start with single standalone pieces of legislation, and I want to start with tort reform.

I need to recognize the gentlewoman from Minnesota because she was here first for so much time as she may consume until such time as Mr. GOHMERT gets nervous about it.

Mrs. BACHMANN. I thank the gentleman from Iowa for yielding.

I’m so thankful that you’re bringing up the Declaration of Health Care Independence. I believe that viewers may be able to see that on your Web site at [king.house.gov](http://king.house.gov). Also it would be available at my Web site as well, which is

bachmann.house.gov. We encourage viewers to go and view this document and take a look for themselves. As I understand, we have about a hundred Members of Congress that have already signed this. I understand that anyone can go ahead and take a copy of this bill and post it on their Web site. They can download it. They can do whatever they would like. They can take it to their Member of Congress, their Senator. Whatever they want to do they can do with this. I understand that some people have taken this and posted it on Web sites and have gotten at least 10,000 signatures of the American people. So it's interesting how this has captivated the imagination of the American people because going forward with this health care summit on Thursday, we need to have a roadmap. The President has indicated what his roadmap is, and many of us—I know that Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. KING, myself, other Members of Congress spent hours working on this Declaration of Health Care Independence. We labored over this, particularly Mr. GOHMERT, particularly Mr. KING, wordsmithing every word to make sure this was exactly right. That's why we're very proud to have the American people see this as a roadmap going forward on health care, unlike what we believe will be seen this coming Thursday. I just want to let the American people know ahead of time. It's now Monday; so we're within the 72-hour window of when this health care "summit" will occur. I say it's summit in name only because I say we prepared, America, Mr. Speaker. I say we prepared, because we probably had more substance come out of the beer summit that was at the White House than we will in all likelihood see come out of 6 hours of TV cameras on Thursday coming up.

Why do I say that? I say that because this dog and pony show that is planned for this upcoming Thursday needs to be about what the American people want it to be about, and the President is demonstrating, in essence, a very deaf ear to what the American people have asked for.

The American people overwhelmingly have repudiated the Democrat job-killing government takeover of health care. Again, as Mr. KING has said, this is the government's taking over one-sixth of the American company, or 18 percent of the private sector. Just like that, in one fell swoop, taking it over so that rather than the American people having the say over their health care decisions, now the say goes to the Federal Government so the Federal Government gets to decide. So egregious is this bill, in fact, it's not even a bill. It's an 11- or 12-page proposal that the White House just put up online today. It says in essence the Federal Government would be able to price-fix on health insurance policies. We've been down this road before. This is an old movie. It's a B movie at that. It's been repeated over and over. Any time government gets the wise idea of

putting its hand in on price fixing any commodity, any service, any wage in the United States, inevitably the result, and it's always been this way, is scarcity.

So now think of that in terms of health insurance. The Federal Government says how much a policy can be in the United States. Inevitably there will be less of that product. Why? Why would a private organization decide to put a product out and can only spend so much on that product? The only option this organization would have would be to offer less of it. Fewer options, less care. In other words, the Federal Government is going to mess up health care even more than they already have done. We know this because the President has decided he's going to begin on Thursday with a plan that already the American people have repudiated. The American people have said clearly what they want in all of this lower costs and more competition. That isn't done at all. As a matter of fact, the President's own economic adviser, Christina Romer, has already said if the President's plan goes through, it's 5½ million jobs lost.

Now, things haven't gone real well already by the estimates from the President's advisers. They said if we passed the stimulus plan when we had 7.6 percent unemployment that we wouldn't rise above 8 percent. They said if we do nothing, it will go up to 9 percent unemployment. Well, we're now millions of jobs lost later and we're still hovering at 10 percent unemployment. And the President's own economic adviser says if we put his plan in place, we'll lose another 5½ million? I think that alone is reason enough to reject his plan.

But that isn't enough. This plan also we know is massive tax increases in violation of what the President promised the American people. It's also massive job killing, as the President's own economic adviser said. And it cuts half a trillion dollars out of Medicare. That's right, Mr. Speaker. While we will be adding in about 47 million more people into receiving services, we're going to cut \$500 billion out of Medicare. Who's going to be hurt by all of this? Senior citizens.

Senior citizens are so smart. They have been on to this from the beginning, and that's why overwhelmingly senior citizens have said, Mr. President, don't do this thing. I'm the one that's going to pay the price.

That's right. Only every American will pay the price because all of us will see tax increases. All of us will suffer from these job-killing actions. This will force Americans again to pay for other people's abortions, and it will force Americans to pay for people's health care that aren't in this country legally.

Every word in the health care bill was negotiated by Democrats behind closed doors. In fact, they said today that if the Republicans won't go along with their bill, they're going to go for-

ward with it anyway. Well, then what in the world are we going to this summit in name only for? If the Democrats have already said we've figured out our legislative trick, according to the chief negotiator for Speaker PELOSI, we've got our trick, we know how we're going to trick the American people and pass through a bill that two-thirds of the American people said they don't want. Well, if that's the case, what's this about?

Well, we know what this is about. Today the White House Communications Director gave a quote, and he said that they want the American people to see the negotiations played out on TV among Democrats and Republicans. And why do they want that to happen? Well, Mr. Pfeiffer said, "The fact that the summit," and I quote, "will be on TV and that the legislation is posted online will help take away a little of the concern of this being something hatched behind closed doors."

Well, I hate to break it to you, but this has already been done behind closed doors. As Mr. KING said, while the snow shut down Washington, D.C., that didn't shut down the Democrats, who control every lever of power in Washington, from staying behind closed doors.

Remember, every minute of this health care bill, every minute, has been negotiated behind closed doors with all the special interest groups who don't want to get whacked by the President. Except for the American people. They did not get access behind those closed doors. It's been negotiated behind closed doors. It's going to result in tax increases. It's going to result in less health care. And it's going to hurt senior citizens the most.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Exclusively with Democrats.

Mrs. BACHMANN. Exclusively by Democrats. They have been the only ones behind closed doors with these negotiations. So don't for a moment suffer the delusion to think that what's going to happen this Thursday in a 6-hour time period—remember, the President on Saturday in his weekly radio address said that when we have these negotiations, he doesn't want to see any political theater. Oh, really? He also said that he wants to go through section by section a 2,700-page bill. In a 6-hour period, Mr. President, you're going to go through section by section a 2,700-page bill, which, by the way, none of us have seen yet?

Mr. GOHMERT, have you seen this bill? Mr. KING, have you seen the bill?

Mr. KING of Iowa. I have not seen the bill.

Mrs. BACHMANN. That's because no one has seen this bill. It's not online. How do we know that? Today the Director of the Congressional Budget Office, Mr. Douglas Elmendorf, said, We can't score how much this bill is going to cost. Why? We don't have the legislation. In fact, he said, We don't even have enough details out of this, quote, little 11-page proposal to even say how much the thing is going to cost.

So we don't know exactly who the players are that are going to go to this summit in name only on Thursday. We don't have a bill yet that we can negotiate. Yet this is going to impact every American, raise taxes, kill jobs. We don't even know what the bill is. We don't even know who the players are that are going to be in the room. And somehow this is a negotiation when the President has already said through his mouthpiece, his spokesmen, they have already said, well, it doesn't matter if the GOP turns it down, we're going to go our own way anyway. So agree with us. That's your option, Republicans. Agree with us or take a hike. Doesn't that make the American people feel good?

I thought the Declaration of Independence said that we rule by the consent of the governed; that we pass laws with what our constituents want. I spoke to STEVE KING earlier; I spoke to LOUIE GOHMERT earlier. They were both home over these last 2 weeks in their respective districts. Their constituents told them, We don't want this job-killing government takeover of health care. That's what my constituents told me. I was just this weekend in St. Cloud, St. Martin, in Stillwater, in Woodbury. I was up in Anoka County. Everywhere I went people said, Michele, please, you don't think they're going to pass this health care, do you? Well, President Obama plans to. He must have his fingers in his ears or something must be happening, with all due respect, because that's not what my people are telling me in my district. All I can say is, Mr. President—Mr. Speaker, I am speaking through you. Mr. President, I beg you, listen to the heart cry of the American people. They don't want this clunker, for cash or otherwise. They don't want this thing. Let's start over and have a true legitimate negotiation. Let's not insult the intelligence of the American people. That's all this summit in name only is. There is more respect for the beer summit than there is for this so-called "summit" in name only on Thursday. It's a travesty.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Reclaiming my time, I very much thank the gentlewoman from Minnesota.

In transition to the gentleman from Texas, I will just say I can tell you, Mr. Speaker, who will not be at the summit, who will not have a forum, who will not have a microphone, and that will be there will be no outspoken conservatives allowed to address that issue on Thursday at the Blair House. That's a given. I make that prediction for the American people, Mr. Speaker.

I yield to the gentleman from Texas who has so patiently waited and has so much to say. And I thank the gentlewoman from Minnesota for joining us. Mr. GOHMERT. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

It's a pleasure to wait. It's not patiently. I'm just sitting and taking in everything that has been said and benefiting from that.

My friends here, the gentlewoman from Minnesota, the gentleman from Iowa, and others, have worked very hard on the Declaration of Health Care Independence.

□ 2200

But it must be noted that these last 10 things that are pledges are things the President has already promised. You know, and it is important that people in Washington keep their word. You give your word and say, this is what we're going to do, we will not do that, then it's important that we keep our word.

So we were hoping that the President—and there's still time, and we would ask, Mr. Speaker, that the President go ahead and note these 10 things, all of which he has promised, and say, you know what? Even though our leaders didn't make these preconditions, they're not really preconditions. They're just saying, will you live up to what you've promised before? Please, Mr. President, live up to what you promised before. That's all this is asking. That's all it's stating. That's what the pledge is.

Number 1, protect as inviolate the vital doctor-patient relationship. That's been promised by the President. We're going to protect the doctor-patient relationship. So that shouldn't be a tough one to agree to.

Number 2, reject any addition to the crushing national debt heaped upon all Americans. The President promised when he was running for the Presidency and after he's elected to the Presidency, we're not going to heap on any debt. And, in fact, I've enjoyed his speeches recently where he has chastised Congress for spending too much money, and that he's having to do by Executive order what didn't pass in Congress.

And I'm sorry. I haven't heard anybody point out the irony of saying, you know what? I am going to appoint an executive committee, people that I choose, and heck, I'll let you throw some people in there, but I'm going to sign an order to create a panel to save money. Now, this panel is going to cost millions and millions of dollars. But we're going to have a panel that will cost us millions and millions of dollars, but we're hoping somehow in the end we'll finally get this Democratic majority to do what they haven't done before, and that is rein in spending.

You know, Republicans lost the majority in 2006 because they had not reined in spending. Yeah, it was the Republican Congress in 1995 through 2000 that did as they said, they reined in spending. This President has said that.

And I don't know what happened to the Vice President. I do know the President said, you know, he's going to put him in charge and people would be afraid to mess with the Vice President.

But what happened to scrubbing the budget line by line? We just shot up \$3.8 trillion, never a budget that high

in the history of the country ever. And yet, just crushing national debt will be heaped upon all Americans.

So, the ask here, Mr. Speaker, is that the President go back and listen to some of his own speeches recently where he has said we have got to stop this runaway spending. So if he'll listen to what he said himself there, then we'll be able to get him to agree to Number 2 because he said it himself.

Number 3, improve rather than diminish the quality of care that Americans enjoy. Now, it's one thing to come before the American public and say nobody's going to be denied any type of coverage. Yet, you talk to people in England, you talk to people in Canada, they're not denied coverage.

So we're not going to say you can't have that surgery. You can't have that radiation. We're going to put you on a list and one in five of you, like for with localized breast cancer tumor, one in five of you here in England are going to die waiting on a list; whereas, if you were in America, you would get that treatment anyway. So let's improve, rather than diminish the quality of care. That ought to be the goal.

Number 4, negotiate it publicly, transparently, with genuine accountability and oversight, and be free from political favoritism. I know eight times the President promised on television that he—it's on video eight different times that the negotiations would be done on C-SPAN.

Well, that doesn't mean when you're going to come bring a bunch of people in and talk for 6 hours when the negotiation already occurred, because we've already heard from AARP and union reps, those folks that have said, oh, yeah, we've already negotiated this deal. We've come up with a compromise between the House and the Senate bill. That's not transparent.

He promised everybody would get to see who was siding with the pharmaceutical companies—I've heard the President say this stuff—and who's siding with the union, who's siding with the AARP and who's siding with people. And when I say "AARP," I mean that entity. I don't mean retired people, because all of us, I think, in this Chamber right now side with the retired people whether we do with AARP or not.

Number 5, treat private citizens at least as well as political officials. What that means is, particularly, the little phrase that was added to the House bill when people had an outcry from around the country that we expect Members of Congress to have to live with whatever they do to us, there was that line inserted into the House bill that just said Members of Congress may participate in this program.

Well, I haven't found anybody in America, when you read that line to them, that doesn't immediately pick up on the word "may."

Now, this pledge that we're asking of the President, that so many people across America have already signed on

to, just says, you know, treat private citizens at least as well as the public officials.

We're called public servants for a reason. We're the servants. We're not supposed to be the masters.

Number 6, protect taxpayers from compulsory funding of abortion. Well, the President said right in here in September, there are those who claim that our reform efforts—well, let's see. Under our plan, no Federal dollars will be used to fund abortions. He said that.

Well, the truth is, we had to have the Bart Stupak amendment to prevent what the President said from being false. And if the Stupak amendment hadn't passed here in the House, then what the President said would not have been true. In fact, at the time he said it, it wasn't true. I'm sure he didn't realize that he was stating something false, but it wasn't true. That's why the Stupak amendment was necessary. And the Stupak amendment was not used in the Senate version.

Number 7, reject all new mandates on patients, employers, individuals, or States.

Well, originally, that's what was promised by the President, so hopefully he'd be willing to go back and live up to that.

Prohibit expansion of taxpayer funded health care to those unlawfully present in the United States. The President said in September, those who claim that our reform efforts would insure illegal immigrants, this too is false. The reforms I'm proposing would not apply to those who are here illegally.

Unless you require identification, it's not going to happen. We want the President to the live up to his promise, and we'd ask that that pledge be made.

Number 9, guarantee equal protection under the law and the Constitution. That means it applies across the board to everyone, every State.

Number 10, empower, rather than limit, an open and accessible marketplace of health care choice and opportunity.

I've heard people say I want the same health care coverage you have. Well, you don't want what I had last year. I didn't want it. I got rid of that at the end of last year, and I went through that big publication we had that every Federal employee has, and I chose a different insurance for this year. I hope it works out.

You don't want my insurance I had last year. You want my choices, and that's what Number 10 is talking about. American people ought to have a choice.

And with those 10 things being covered, I sure hope the President will be willing to live up to those things he's promised over the last year and half.

And I yield back to my friend, Mr. KING.

Mr. KING of Iowa. I thank my friend the judge and Congressman from Texas for joining us here this evening. And to bring this together and bring it to a

close, Mr. Speaker, I'd just say this, that there will not be outspoken conservatives that will be part of this discussion. There may be outspoken liberals; that would be if the President speaks up. That would confirm that, in my view, Mr. Speaker.

But the American people have rejected the very idea that the Federal Government would do what it would do, take over 100 percent of the health care in America and all of the health insurance policies that are in America, and, by the way, if they say that they won't, but they'd actually regulate every single one, it's true.

□ 2210

I talked a moment earlier, some minutes earlier, about the nationalization of these eight huge entities and what that means to free enterprise, but the real utter irony that we have, Mr. Speaker, is that not since 1973, since Roe v. Wade, have there been thousands and thousands of people who have stood up and said the government has no business telling a woman what she should do with her body. That is a sacrosanct decision made by the woman and her doctor and her pastor or her priest. I've heard the argument over and over and over again. And it is made by men and women. It's been made for two generations. And now the very same people that are arguing that you can't tell a woman what to do with her body, are now advocating that the Federal Government should take over the management of everybody's body.

The utter nationalization of the most private thing we have, our health care. Take away our choices, take it over and manage it, give us whatever insurance policy the Federal Government will approve, tell us what we have to pay for it, tell us what mandates will be included in it. And if we can't afford it, they will give us a refundable tax credit, and if we can't afford it and don't buy it, they're going to fine us, and they're going to fine the employer that doesn't produce it.

This is a mandate for the first time in the history of America that the Federal Government would mandate that a person has to buy something that is imposed on us by the Federal Government, and I say "no" to it all.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. CUELLAR (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today on account of death in the family.

Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today on account of account of inclement weather and travel delays.

Ms. MCCOLLUM (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today on account of business in the district.

Mr. CULBERSON (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today on account of personal business.

Mr. DREIER (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today on account of events in the district.

Mr. POE of Texas (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today on account of other district-related business.

Mr. REICHERT (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today and the balance of the week on account of supporting his family after the sudden and unexpected death of his 16-year-old niece.

Mr. SESSIONS (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today on account of official business in the district, scheduled before the majority leader's announcement that votes would be held today.

Mr. DENT (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today on account of a death in the family.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Ms. FUDGE) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFazio, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. MORAN of Kansas, for 5 minutes, February 23, 24, and 25.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 5 minutes, today, February 23, 24, 25, and 26.

Mr. POE of Texas, for 5 minutes, February 23, 24, 25, and 26.

Mr. JONES, for 5 minutes, February 23, 24, 25, and 26.

Mr. INGLIS, for 5 minutes, February 23, 24, and 25.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PAUL, for 5 minutes, today, February 23, 24, and 25.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, for 5 minutes, February 23, 24, and 25.

Mr. SHIMKUS, for 5 minutes, February 23.

#### SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The Speaker announced her signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following title:

S. 2950. A act to extend the pilot program for volunteer groups to obtain criminal history background checks.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 12 minutes p.m.), under its previous order and pursuant to House Resolution 1084, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, February 23, 2010, at 10:30 a.m., for morning-hour debate, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Honorable John P. Murtha.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,  
ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

6057. A letter from the Deputy Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—Listing of Color Additives Exempt From Certification; Astaxanthin Dimethyldisuccinate [Docket No.: FDA-2007-C-0044] (Formerly Docket No.: 2007C-0474) received December 1, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6058. A letter from the Director, Office of National Drug Control Policy, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a proposed FY 2010 budget for High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) Program; to the Committee on Appropriations.

6059. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting FY 2011 Budget Amendments for the Departments of Defense, Education, Energy, Health and Human Services, the Treasury, Veterans Affairs and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; (H. Doc. No. 111-91); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

6060. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting A Request For Budget Amendments For Fiscal Year 2010 proposals in the Fiscal Year 2011 Budget for the Department of Homeland Security; (H. Doc. No. 111-92); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

6061. A letter from the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Plans), Department of Defense, transmitting notification of the Department's intention to close the Defense commissary store at Naval Air Station (NAS) Barbers Point on May 1, 2010; to the Committee on Armed Services.

6062. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, Department of Defense, transmitting a report detailing a Program Acquisition Unit Cost breach in the DCC 1000 Program; to the Committee on Armed Services.

6063. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter regarding the extension of the due date for a report on the current and future military strategy of Iran; to the Committee on Armed Services.

6064. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a report on assistance provided by the Department of Defense to civilian sporting events in support of essential security and safety, covering the period of calendar year 2009, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2564(e); to the Committee on Armed Services.

6065. A letter from the Assistant to the Board, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the System's "Major" final rule—Fair Credit Reporting Risk-Based Pricing Regulations [Regulation V; Docket No. R-1316] (RIN: 3084-AA94) received January 27, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

6066. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting final Head Start Impact Study report to Congress; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

6067. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Civil Penalty Factors received January 7, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6068. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Consumer

Product Safety Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Children's Products Containing Lead; Determinations Regarding Lead Content Limits on Certain Materials or Products; Final Rule received January 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6069. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Children's Products Containing Lead; Interpretative Rule on Inaccessible Component Parts received January 7, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6070. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Ban of Lead-Containing Paint and Certain Consumer Products Bearing Lead-Containing Paint received January 7, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6071. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Labeling Amendment of Blasting Caps received January 7, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6072. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Final Rule: Standard for All Terrain Vehicles received January 7, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6073. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Children's Products Containing Lead; Final Rule; Procedures and Requirements for a Commission Determination or Exclusion received January 7, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6074. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Children's Products Containing Lead; Exemptions for Certain Electronic Devices; Interim Final Rule received January 7, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6075. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Labeling Requirement for Toy and Game Advertisements; Final Rule received January 7, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6076. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Exemption From Classification as Banned Hazardous Substance; Exemption for Boston Billow Nursing Pillow and Substantially Similar Nursing Pillows received January 7, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6077. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Information Disclosure Under Section 6(b) of the Consumer Product Safety Act received January 7, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6078. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting

the Commission's final rule—Certificates of Compliance received January 7, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6079. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Technical Amendment to the Flammability Standards for Carpets and Rugs received January 7, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6080. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Portable Generators; Final Rule; Labeling Requirements received January 7, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6081. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Control of Emissions from New Marine Compression-Ignition Engines at or Above 30 Liters per Cylinder [EPA-HQ-OAR-2007-0121; FRL-9097-4] (RIN: 2060-AO38) received December 29, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6082. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Revisions to: The Requirements for Transboundary Shipments of Hazardous Wastes between OECD Member Countries, the Requirements for Export Shipments of Spent Lead-Acid Batteries, the Requirements for Submitting Exception Reports for Export Shipments of Hazardous Wastes, and the Requirements for Imports of Hazardous Wastes [EPA-HQ-RCRA-2005-0018; FRL-9098-7] (RIN: 2050-AE93) received December 29, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6083. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; South Carolina; Approval of Section 110(a)(1) Maintenance Plan for the 1997 8-Hour Ozone Standard for Cherokee County; Correcting Amendment [EPA-R04-OAR-2008-0797-200824(c); FRL-9099-9] received December 29, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6084. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans Georgia: State Implementation Plan Revision [EPA-R04-OAR-2007-0113-200709(a); FRL-9098-5] received December 29, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6085. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans and Designation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes; Tennessee; Redesignation of the Shelby County, Tennessee Portion of the Memphis, Tennessee-Arkansas 1997 8-Hour Ozone Non-attainment Area to Attainment [EPA-R04-OAR-2009-0164-200916; FRL-9099-1] received December 29, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6086. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans and Designations of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes;

North Carolina: Hickory-Morganton-Lenoir; Determination of Attaining Data for the 1997 Fine Particulate Matter Standard [EPA-R04-OAR-2009-0751-200928; FRL-9098-9] received December 29, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6087. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Finding of Failure to Submit Certain State Implementation Plans Required for the 1-Hour Ozone NAAQS [EPA-HQ-OAR-2009-0898; FRL-9099-7] received December 29, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6088. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans and Designations of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes; North Carolina: Greensboro-Winston Salem-High Point: Determination of Attaining Data for the 1997 Fine Particulate Matter Standard [EPA-R04-OAR-2009-0561-200929; FRL-9098-8] received December 29, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6089. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Oregon; Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revision [EPA-R10-RCRA-2009-0766; FRL-9098-6] received December 29, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6090. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—TSCA Section 5 Premanufacture and Significant New Use Notification Electronic Reporting; Revisions to Notification Regulations [EPA-HQ-OPPT-2008-0296; FRL-8794-5] (RIN: 2070-AJ41) received December 29, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6091. A letter from the Vice Admiral, USN Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting the Agency's reports containing the 30 September 2009 status of loans and guarantees issued under the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6092. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting 2009 Fiscal Year report in accordance with the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6093. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting the FY 2009 annual report on Military Assistance, Military Exports, and Military Imports, as required by Section 655 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (FAA); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6094. A letter from the Deputy Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting a notice of proposed lease with the Government of Australia (Transmittal No. 07-09) pursuant to Section 62(a) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6095. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's report on Foreign Policy-Based Export Controls for 2010; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6096. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Commerce, transmitting letter of certification, pursuant to Public Law 105-261, section 1512; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6097. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary For Export Administration, De-

partment of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule—Removal of Entry from the Entity List: Preson Removed Based on Removal Request [Docket No.: 0910231375-91388-01] (RIN: 0694-AE75) received December 30, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6098. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary For Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendments to the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) Based upon the Accession of Albania and Croatia to Formal Membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) [Docket No.: 0907241162-91276-01] (RIN: 0694-AE62) received December 30, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6099. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Commerce, transmitting consistent with the resolution of advice and consent to ratification of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling, and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, adopted by the Senate of the United States on April 24, 1997, and Executive Order 13346 of July 8, 2004, certification for calendar year 2009; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6100. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the report on Measuring Stability and Security in Iraq, pursuant to Section 9204 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act for 2008, Pub. L. 110-252 and Section 1508(c) of the Department of Defense Authorization Act for 2009, Pub. L. 110-417; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6101. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting report prepared by the Department of State concerning international agreements other than treaties entered into by the United States to be transmitted to the Congress within the sixty-day period specified in the Case-Zablocki Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6102. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Political Military Affairs, Department of State, transmitting an addendum to a certification, transmittal number: DDTC 09-141, pursuant to Public Law 110-429, section 201; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6103. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 09-105, certification of a proposed technical assistance agreement to include the export of technical data, and defense services, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6104. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting report prepared by the Department of State concerning international agreements other than treaties entered into by the United States to be transmitted to the Congress within the sixty-day period specified in the Case-Zablocki Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6105. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting as required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Lebanon that was declared in Executive Order 13441 of August 1, 2007; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6106. A letter from the President, transmitting a report on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from June 26, 2008 through November 16, 2009; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6107. A letter from the Deputy Executive Secretary, Agency for International Devel-

opment, transmitting report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6108. A letter from the Secretary, American Battle Monuments Commission, transmitting Fiscal Year 2010-2015 Strategic Plan, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1115; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6109. A letter from the Executive Director, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting in accordance with Pub. L. 105-270, the Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act of 1998 (FAIR Act), the Department's inventory of commerial activities for fiscal year 2009; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6110. A letter from the Secretary, Mississippi River Commission, Department of the Army, Department of Defense, transmitting a copy of the annual report in compliance with the Government in the Sunshine Act covering the calendar year 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(j); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6111. A letter from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting notification that the Administration is in compliance with the Government in Sunshine Act for calendar year 2009; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6112. A letter from the Chief Financial Officer, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, transmitting the FY 2009 annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA) of 1982, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6113. A letter from the Associate Special Counsel, Office of Special Counsel, transmitting the Counsel's fiscal year 2009 Performance and Accountability Report; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6114. A letter from the Secretary of the Board of Governors, Postal Service, transmitting the Service's report, as required by Section 3686(c) of the Postal Accountability and Enhancement Act of 2006; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6115. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Interior, transmitting Annual Operating Plan for Colorado River System Reservoirs for 2010; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6116. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting fifth annual report on crime victims' rights; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6117. A letter from the Staff Director, Sentencing Commission, transmitting report on the compliance of the federal district courts with documentation submission requirements on sentencing, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 994(w)(1); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6118. A letter from the National President, Women's Army Corps Veterans' Association, transmitting the annual audit of the Association as of June 30, 2009, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 1103 and 1101(64); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6119. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Energy, transmitting notification to authorize a noncompetitive exention of a contract for up to five years; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

6120. A letter from the Chair, NASA Aerospace Safety Advisory Panel, transmitting the Panel's Annual Report for 2009, pursuant to Public Law 109-155, section 106(b); to the Committee on Science and Technology.

6121. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting a statement of actions with respect to the report numbered GAO-10-200; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

6122. A letter from the Chief, Trade and Commercial Regulations Branch, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Class 9 Bonded Warehouse Procedures [Docket No.: USCBP-2007-0080] (RIN: 1505-AB85) received December 29, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6123. A letter from the Chief, Trade & Commercial Regulations Branch, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—"Imported Directly" Requirement Under The United States—Bahrain Free Trade Agreement [Docket No.: USCBP-2009-0015] (RIN: 1505-AC13) received December 29, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6124. A letter from the Administrator, Social Security Administration, transmitting proposed legislation to extend funding for the Work Incentive Planning and Assistance and the Protection and Advocacy for Beneficiaries of Social Security Programs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6125. A letter from the Administrator, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's report on the denial of appeal for disaster assistance for the State of California; jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Appropriations, and Homeland Security.

6126. A letter from the Administrator, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's report on the denial of appeal for disaster assistance for the State of Indiana; jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Appropriations, and Homeland Security.

6127. A letter from the Administrator, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's report on the denial of appeal for disaster assistance for the Sovereign Tribal Nation of the Havasupai Tribe; jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Appropriations, and Homeland Security.

6128. A letter from the Administrator, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's report on the Preliminary Damage Assessment information on FEMA-1861-DR for the State of Arkansas; jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Appropriations, and Homeland Security.

#### 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. 2314. A bill to express the policy of the United States regarding the United States relationship with Native Hawaiians and to provide a process for the recognition by the United States of the Native Hawaiian governing entity (Rept. 111-412). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. POLIS of Colorado: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 1083. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2314) to express the policy of the United States regarding the United States relationship with Native Hawaiians and to provide a process for the recognition by the United States of the Native Hawaiian governing entity (Rept. 111-413). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. OBERSTAR: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 3562. A bill to designate the Federal building under con-

struction at 1220 Echelon Parkway in Jackson, Mississippi, as the "Chaney, Goodman, Schwerner Federal Building"; with amendments (Rept. 111-414). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. OBERSTAR: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. House Resolution 917. Resolution recognizing the Florida Keys Scenic Highway on the occasion of its designation as an All-American Road by the U.S. Department of Transportation; with an amendment (Rept. 111-415). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. CONYERS: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 3695. A bill to authorize funding for, and increase accessibility to, the National Missing and Unidentified Persons system, to facilitate data sharing between such system and the National Crime Information Center database of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to provide incentive grants to help facilitate reporting to such systems, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 111-416). 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. PERRIELLO (for himself, Ms. MARKEY of Colorado, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. BOUCHER, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. CARNAHAN, Ms. CHU, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. HALL of New York, Mr. HARE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. HOLT, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. KILROY, Mr. KISSELL, Mr. KLEIN of Florida, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LUJÁN, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts, Mr. MASSA, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. NADLER of New York, Mr. OLVER, Mr. OWENS, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. PETERS, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. POLIS of Colorado, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. STUPAK, Ms. SUTTON, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. TEAGUE, Mr. TIERNEY, Ms. TITUS, Mr. TONKO, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. WELCH, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. WU, Mr. BARROW, and Ms. HIRONO):

H.R. 4626. A bill to restore the application of the Federal antitrust laws to the business of health insurance to protect competition and consumers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KRATOVIL:

H.R. 4627. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to impose new penalties for the knowing unlawful employment of aliens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. ADLER of New Jersey, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. HOLT, Mr. LANCE, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mr. SIREN, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. PALLONE):

H.R. 4628. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 216 Westwood Avenue in Westwood, New Jer-

sey, as the "Sergeant Christopher R. Hrbek Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. LEVIN (for himself, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. PETERS, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. DOYLE, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. ETHERIDGE, and Mr. RYAN of Ohio):

H.R. 4629. A bill to create a loan program to provide funds to State special purpose vehicles for use in collateral support programs and loan participation programs to benefit qualified manufacturers; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. ACKERMAN (for himself, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. CAPUANO, Mrs. MALONEY, and Mr. GUTIERREZ):

H.R. 4630. A bill to amend the securities laws to require that registration statements, quarterly and annual reports, and proxy solicitations of public companies include a disclosure to shareholders of any expenditure made by that company in support of or in opposition to any candidate for Federal, State, or local public office; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. ALEXANDER:

H.R. 4631. A bill to amend section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, to require that annual budget submissions of the President to Congress provide certain information regarding companies in which the Government holds stock, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Mr. BISHOP of New York (for himself, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. LEE of New York, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. KAGEN, Mr. WEINER, Mr. PETERSON, Mrs. HALVORSON, Mr. ISRAEL, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. MCMAHON, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. GRIJALVA):

H.R. 4632. A bill to amend the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 to set-aside community development block grant amounts in each fiscal year for grants to local chapters of veterans service organizations for rehabilitation of their facilities; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. BRALEY of Iowa:

H.R. 4633. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an exemption from employer social security taxes with respect to previously unemployed individuals, and to provide a credit for the retention of such individuals for at least 1 year; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROWN of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. MICA, Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, Mr. JONES, and Ms. KOSMAS):

H.R. 4634. A bill to limit the authority of the Secretary of Commerce to implement certain fishery closures unless the Secretary certifies that closure is the only option available for maintaining a fishery at a sustainable level, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. FUDGE (for herself, Ms. WATERS, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Ms. SUTTON, and Ms. KILROY):

H.R. 4635. A bill to require lenders of loans with Federal guarantees or Federal insurance to consent to mandatory mediation; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GOHMERT:

H.R. 4636. A bill to prohibit United States assistance to foreign countries that oppose the position of the United States in the

United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HALL of New York:

H.R. 4637. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the amount allowed as a deduction for start-up expenditures, to provide a standard home office deduction, to increase the amount allowed as a deduction for meals and entertainment expenses of small businesses, and to extend bonus depreciation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Small Business, 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. HERSETH SANDLIN (for herself, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. SHULER, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, and Mr. HIMES):

H.R. 4638. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to provide commodity assistance to States participating in the school breakfast program established under the Child Nutrition Act of 1966; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. JONES:

H.R. 4639. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the adoption of a military working dog by the family of a deceased or seriously wounded member of the Armed Forces who was the handler of the dog; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. LEE of New York (for himself, Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. LANCE, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. FLEMING, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, Mr. AKIN, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. LAMBORN, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. POSEY, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. JORDAN of Ohio, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. PAULSEN, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. CAO, Ms. WATSON, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. POLIS of Colorado, Mr. MINNICK, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Mr. POMEROY):

H.R. 4640. A bill to amend title 44, United States Code, to eliminate the mandatory printing of bills and resolutions by the Government Printing Office for the use of the House of Representatives and Senate; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, 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. ZOE LOFGREN of California (for herself, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Ms. BEAN, Mr. FILNER, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO):

H.R. 4641. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the making of political robocalls during certain periods, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. LOWEY:

H.R. 4642. A bill to enhance Federal efforts focused on public awareness and education about the risks and dangers associated with Shaken Baby Syndrome; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. OBERSTAR (for himself, Mr. DEFAZIO, and Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland) (all by request):

H.R. 4643. A bill to amend chapter 53 of title 49, United States Code, to establish a public transportation safety program; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. SESTAK:

H.R. 4644. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to prohibit a corporation from making any independent expenditure or disbursing funds for any electioneering communication without obtaining the prior approval of a majority of its shareholders, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. KLEIN of Florida (for himself, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. LATOURETTE, and Ms. GIFFORDS):

H. Con. Res. 236. Concurrent resolution permitting the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for a ceremony as part of the commemoration of the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mrs. DAVIS of California (for herself and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN):

H. Con. Res. 237. Concurrent resolution authorizing the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for the presentation of the Congressional Gold Medal to the Women Airforce Service Pilots; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. LEWIS of Georgia (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY):

H. Res. 1081. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Teen Dating Violence Awareness and Prevention Month; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas (for herself, Mr. HINOJOSA, and Mrs. BIGGERT):

H. Res. 1082. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of the fourth annual America Saves Week; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. KANJORSKI:

H. Res. 1084. A resolution expressing the condolences of the House of Representatives on the death of the Honorable John P. Murtha, a Representative from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida (for herself, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. RICHARDSON, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. HARE, Mr. PERRIELLO, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. SIRES, Mr. FILNER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. COHEN, Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland, Mr. SHULER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Mr. MEEK of Florida, and Mr. TOWNS):

H. Res. 1085. A resolution honoring and celebrating the contributions of African-Americans to the transportation and infrastructure of the United States; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. BACA (for himself, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. RICHARDSON, and Mrs. CHRISTENSEN):

H. Res. 1086. A resolution recognizing the importance and significance of the 2010 Census and encouraging each community within the Indian Country to name an elder to be the first member of that community to answer the 2010 Census; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. BARROW (for himself, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. LINDER, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, and Mr. GINGREY of Georgia):

H. Res. 1087. A resolution honoring the life of John H. "Jack" Ruffin, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia (for himself, Mr. WOLF, Mrs. CAPPS, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. FALBOMAVAEGA, Ms. WATSON, Mr. INGLIS, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SCHAUER, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. LANCE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. NORTON, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. MCMAHON, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. SARBANES, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. COHEN, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Ms. RICHARDSON, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. MATHESON, and Ms. LEE of California):

H. Res. 1088. A resolution recognizing the plight of people with albinism in East Africa and condemning their murder and mutilation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HARE:

H. Res. 1089. A resolution recognizing the 150th anniversary of Augustana College; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HASTINGS of Florida (for himself, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. FARR, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HONDA, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Ms. BERKLEY, Ms. WATSON, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, Ms. CHU, Mr. FILNER, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. RICHARDSON, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. MICHAUD, and Mr. POLIS of Colorado):

H. Res. 1090. A resolution recognizing the hearing of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate on the Don't Ask, Don't Tell policy, and the testimony of Secretary of Defense Robert M. Gates and Admiral Michael G. Mullen at the hearing, as an important first step in permitting gay and lesbian Americans to serve openly in the Armed Forces and expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the policy should be repealed in 2010; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. HARE, Mr. KISSELL, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. MEEKS of New York, and Ms. MCCOLLUM):

H. Res. 1091. A resolution expressing support for designation of the week of February 28 through March 7, 2010, as "School Social Work Week"; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. LOEBSACK (for himself, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, and Mr. LATHAM):

H. Res. 1092. A resolution congratulating the University of Iowa Hawkeyes football team for winning the 2010 FedEx Orange Bowl; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MORAN of Virginia:

H. Res. 1093. A resolution expressing support for designation of March as "National Whole Child Month"; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. WATSON:

H. Res. 1094. A resolution commemorating the life of the late Cynthia DeLores Tucker; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## ADDITIONAL SPONSORS TO PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 13: Ms. NORTON.  
 H.R. 39: Mr. CHANDLER, Ms. ROYBAL-AL-LARD, Mr. FILNER, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. BAIRD, and Mr. GUTIERREZ.  
 H.R. 43: Mr. DRIEHAUS and Mr. CLAY.  
 H.R. 197: Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. INGLIS, Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana, and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.  
 H.R. 211: Mr. TEAGUE, Ms. WATERS, and Mr. PERRIELLO.  
 H.R. 417: Mr. VAN HOLLEN.  
 H.R. 424: Mr. COURTNEY.  
 H.R. 442: Mr. GRAVES, Ms. GRANGER, and Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois.  
 H.R. 444: Mr. LATOURETTE and Ms. NORTON.  
 H.R. 450: Mr. BRADY of Texas.  
 H.R. 467: Mr. SALAZAR.  
 H.R. 476: Mr. DICKS.  
 H.R. 482: Mr. KILDEE, Mr. OWENS, Mr. UPTON, Mr. MILLER of Florida, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.  
 H.R. 517: Mr. HINCHEY.  
 H.R. 571: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.  
 H.R. 606: Mr. POLLS of Colorado and Mr. GRAYSON.  
 H.R. 658: Mr. MAFFEI.  
 H.R. 690: Mr. DOGGETT.  
 H.R. 734: Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, Mr. HIMES, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. PUTNAM, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. HARPER, Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, Mr. BACA, and Mr. ISRAEL.  
 H.R. 745: Mr. HONDA.  
 H.R. 789: Mr. GRAYSON and Mr. KENNEDY.  
 H.R. 795: Mr. MCDERMOTT.  
 H.R. 840: Ms. CHU.  
 H.R. 930: Mr. HALL of Texas and Mr. ISRAEL.  
 H.R. 984: Ms. CHU, Mr. WATT, and Mr. COHEN.  
 H.R. 1024: Ms. WATERS.  
 H.R. 1079: Mr. BLUNT and Mr. ELLSWORTH.  
 H.R. 1144: Ms. FUDGE.  
 H.R. 1308: Mr. SESTAK.  
 H.R. 1402: Mr. HOLDEN.  
 H.R. 1443: Ms. ESHOO and Ms. CHU.  
 H.R. 1500: Ms. NORTON.  
 H.R. 1520: Mr. CHAFFETZ.  
 H.R. 1521: Mr. SALAZAR, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, and Mr. BURGESS.  
 H.R. 1523: Ms. TSONGAS and Mr. POLIS of Colorado.  
 H.R. 1526: Mr. CASSIDY.  
 H.R. 1547: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN and Mr. THORNBERRY.  
 H.R. 1552: Ms. BERKLEY and Mr. MCMAHON.  
 H.R. 1557: Mr. SCHRADER.  
 H.R. 1629: Ms. GRANGER.  
 H.R. 1686: Mr. HOLT, Mr. TIERNEY, and Mr. WALZ.  
 H.R. 1718: Mr. AKIN.  
 H.R. 1800: Mr. CAPUANO.  
 H.R. 1826: Mr. QUIGLEY and Mr. PAYNE.  
 H.R. 1866: Mr. MCDERMOTT.  
 H.R. 1895: Mr. MCGOVERN.  
 H.R. 1908: Mr. GUTHRIE.  
 H.R. 1912: Ms. NORTON, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, and Mr. DOYLE.  
 H.R. 1943: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.  
 H.R. 1960: Mr. FORBES.  
 H.R. 2000: Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mr. JOHN-SON of Georgia, and Mr. CAO.  
 H.R. 2067: Ms. PINGREE of Maine.  
 H.R. 2089: Mr. POLIS of Colorado.  
 H.R. 2102: Ms. SUTTON, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, and Mr. LUJAN.  
 H.R. 2110: Mr. HIMES.  
 H.R. 2116: Mr. SCHRADER.

H.R. 2160: Mr. KLEIN of Florida.  
 H.R. 2227: Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana.  
 H.R. 2296: Mr. INGLIS and Mr. SHADEGG.  
 H.R. 2365: Mr. HOLT.  
 H.R. 2377: Mrs. DAVIS of California.  
 H.R. 2478: Mr. BISHOP of New York, Ms. KOSMAS, and Mr. HODES.  
 H.R. 2546: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.  
 H.R. 2567: Mr. BAIRD.  
 H.R. 2669: Mr. COHEN.  
 H.R. 2682: Mr. GRAVES.  
 H.R. 2724: Mrs. CAPPS.  
 H.R. 2746: Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. TITUS, and Ms. SHEA-PORTER.  
 H.R. 2764: Mr. COHEN and Mr. HARE.  
 H.R. 2807: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.  
 H.R. 2817: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California and Mrs. CAPPS.  
 H.R. 2819: Ms. NORTON and Mr. FILNER.  
 H.R. 2842: Mr. AUSTRIA.  
 H.R. 2849: Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts and Ms. ESHOO.  
 H.R. 2882: Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. GUTIERREZ, and Ms. CHU.  
 H.R. 2906: Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. RUSH, and Mr. CAPUANO.  
 H.R. 2909: Ms. WOOLSEY.  
 H.R. 2941: Mr. DICKS.  
 H.R. 3018: Mr. GONZALEZ.  
 H.R. 3048: Ms. NORTON.  
 H.R. 3059: Mrs. HALVORSON.  
 H.R. 3101: Ms. SLAUGHTER and Mr. BERMAN.  
 H.R. 3238: Mr. GRAYSON.  
 H.R. 3264: Mr. CUMMINGS and Mr. CLAY.  
 H.R. 3286: Ms. MATSUI, Mr. HIGGINS, and Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee.  
 H.R. 3308: Mrs. MILLER of Michigan and Mr. SESSIONS.  
 H.R. 3332: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.  
 H.R. 3339: Ms. TITUS.  
 H.R. 3381: Mr. AL GREEN of Texas and Mr. GONZALEZ.  
 H.R. 3415: Mr. ALEXANDER.  
 H.R. 3464: Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. ROSS, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. MINNICK, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. GRAVES and Mr. CHANDLER.  
 H.R. 3517: Mr. HIMES.  
 H.R. 3554: Mr. TIBERI and Mr. WELCH.  
 H.R. 3560: Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan.  
 H.R. 3592: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.  
 H.R. 3652: Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Ms. BEAN.  
 H.R. 3670: Mr. OWENS.  
 H.R. 3699: Ms. PINGREE of Maine.  
 H.R. 3734: Mr. TURNER.  
 H.R. 3735: Mr. GRAVES.  
 H.R. 3742: Mr. BISHOP of New York.  
 H.R. 3787: Mr. COHEN.  
 H.R. 3790: Mr. REHBERG, Mr. BONNER, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. ADERHOLT, and Mr. INGLIS.  
 H.R. 3800: Mr. SESTAK.  
 H.R. 3810: Mr. RAHALL.  
 H.R. 3888: Mr. HALL of New York and Mr. MCDERMOTT.  
 H.R. 3907: Mr. COHEN, Mr. HIGGINS, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MAFFEI, Mr. REYES, Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. KISSELL, and Mr. GONZALEZ.  
 H.R. 3922: Mr. MCCOTTER.  
 H.R. 3939: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.  
 H.R. 3952: Mr. LOBIONDO.  
 H.R. 3990: Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas and Mr. AL GREEN of Texas.  
 H.R. 4004: Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas and Mr. AL GREEN of Texas.  
 H.R. 4036: Ms. FUDGE.  
 H.R. 4037: Mr. SESTAK and Ms. NORTON.  
 H.R. 4045: Mr. KLEIN of Florida.  
 H.R. 4068: Ms. SCHWARTZ and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.  
 H.R. 4091: Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas and Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN.  
 H.R. 4107: Mr. MORAN of Kansas.  
 H.R. 4108: Mr. HONDA.  
 H.R. 4115: Ms. WATERS.  
 H.R. 4116: Mr. SESTAK, Mr. KAGEN, Mr. HINCHEY, and Mr. GUTIERREZ.  
 H.R. 4128: Mr. RUSH and Mr. DOGGETT.  
 H.R. 4140: Mr. RYAN of Ohio.  
 H.R. 4148: Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey.  
 H.R. 4163: Ms. NORTON.  
 H.R. 4196: Mr. HINCHEY and Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas.  
 H.R. 4197: Mr. GINGREY of Georgia.  
 H.R. 4202: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mr. KAGEN, and Ms. SHEA-PORTER.  
 H.R. 4227: Mr. BOREN.  
 H.R. 4247: Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. COHEN, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. DELAURO, and Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.  
 H.R. 4249: Mrs. BLACKBURN.  
 H.R. 4255: Mr. HOLT and Mr. WOLF.  
 H.R. 4279: Mr. MILLER of Florida.  
 H.R. 4296: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. ROSS, Mrs. MALONEY, and Mr. PETERS.  
 H.R. 4309: Mr. ELLSWORTH.  
 H.R. 4311: Mr. SKELTON.  
 H.R. 4312: Mr. CHAFFETZ.  
 H.R. 4324: Mr. CARDOZA, Ms. CHU, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, and Mr. MASSA.  
 H.R. 4332: Mr. BERMAN.  
 H.R. 4354: Mr. SESTAK and Ms. FUDGE.  
 H.R. 4378: Mrs. MYRICK and Mr. COHEN.  
 H.R. 4389: Mr. MICHAUD and Mr. KAGEN.  
 H.R. 4400: Mr. OLSON, Mrs. HALVORSON, Mr. UPTON, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. HARE, Mr. TIERNEY, and Mr. ROSS.  
 H.R. 4404: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.  
 H.R. 4405: Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. CLAY, and Mr. MCDERMOTT.  
 H.R. 4413: Mr. PIERLUISI, Ms. FUDGE, and Ms. RICHARDSON.  
 H.R. 4420: Mr. ELLSWORTH.  
 H.R. 4427: Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS.  
 H.R. 4428: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.  
 H.R. 4463: Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. MARCHANT, and Mr. LINDER.  
 H.R. 4489: Mr. DOGGETT.  
 H.R. 4491: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.  
 H.R. 4496: Mr. MICA.  
 H.R. 4505: Mr. MCKEON and Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida.  
 H.R. 4509: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts and Mr. MINNICK.  
 H.R. 4512: Mr. GRAYSON.  
 H.R. 4517: Mr. HINCHEY.  
 H.R. 4520: Mr. CAO.  
 H.R. 4522: Mr. STUPAK.  
 H.R. 4530: Mr. TONKO and Ms. MATSUI.  
 H.R. 4534: Ms. FUDGE.  
 H.R. 4540: Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. ISRAEL, and Mr. FILNER.  
 H.R. 4541: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts and Mr. MCGOVERN.  
 H.R. 4542: Mr. BOREN and Ms. FOX.  
 H.R. 4548: Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. JONES, and Mr. MCKEON.  
 H.R. 4553: Mr. STUPAK, Ms. DELAURO, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Mr. WILSON of Ohio.  
 H.R. 4554: Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. WILSON of Ohio, Mr. SESTAK, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. MEEKS of New York.  
 H.R. 4559: Mr. MICHAUD.  
 H.R. 4563: Ms. RICHARDSON.  
 H.R. 4564: Mr. FARR, Ms. RICHARDSON, Ms. BERKLEY, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. HIRONO, and Mr. HARE.  
 H.R. 4568: Mr. MASSA.  
 H.R. 4572: Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN, Mr. TERRY, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. SIMPSON, and Mr. BURTON of Indiana.  
 H.R. 4573: Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan and Ms. RICHARDSON.  
 H.R. 4598: Mr. LANCE, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. LIPINSKI, and Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. LEE of New York, and Mr. CHILDERS.  
 H.R. 4607: Ms. NORTON.

- H.R. 4615: Mr. BURTON of Indiana.  
 H.R. 4616: Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. MORAN of Virginia.  
 H.R. 4621: Mr. SERRANO, Mr. REYES, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Ms. NORTON, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Ms. BERKLEY, and Mr. HONDA.  
 H.J. Res. 61: Mr. GUTIERREZ.  
 H.J. Res. 74: Ms. NORTON, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. SUTTON, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. RAHALL, Mrs. MALONEY, Ms. SLAUGHTER, and Mr. GRAYSON.  
 H. Con. Res. 227: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia and Ms. MCCOLLUM.  
 H. Con. Res. 230: Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, and Ms. BORDALLO.  
 H. Con. Res. 232: Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. MASSA.  
 H. Con. Res. 233: Ms. BORDALLO, Ms. RICHARDSON, and Mr. CUMMINGS.  
 H. Res. 330: Mr. BOYD, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Mr. SNYDER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. SIREs, Mr. DINGELL, and Mr. COURTNEY.  
 H. Res. 397: Mr. INGLIS.  
 H. Res. 526: Mr. TANNER, Ms. HIRONO, and Mr. CLEAVER.  
 H. Res. 716: Mr. GRAYSON, Ms. WATSON, and Ms. CHU.  
 H. Res. 764: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina and Mr. SHULER.  
 H. Res. 870: Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. LINDER, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, and Mr. ROHRBACHER.  
 H. Res. 902: Mr. COHEN.  
 H. Res. 919: Mr. MCCOTTER.  
 H. Res. 935: Mr. POLIS of Colorado.  
 H. Res. 936: Mr. ELLSWORTH and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.  
 H. Res. 947: Mr. SIREs.  
 H. Res. 996: Ms. DELAURO, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. WATSON, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. CAO.  
 H. Res. 1019: Mr. MCCOTTER.  
 H. Res. 1026: Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, and Mr. MCKEON.  
 H. Res. 1032: Ms. WATERS and Mr. BACA.  
 H. Res. 1036: Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. INGLIS, Mr. MCMAHON, Mr. HOLT, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. LANCE, and Mr. ROYCE.  
 H. Res. 1039: Mr. PRICE of Georgia.  
 H. Res. 1041: Mr. COOPER and Mr. SHULER.  
 H. Res. 1042: Mr. COOPER and Mr. SHULER.  
 H. Res. 1048: Mr. WOLF, Mr. MCDERMOTT, and Mr. CUMMINGS.  
 H. Res. 1053: Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, and Mr. MORAN of Virginia.  
 H. Res. 1059: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.  
 H. Res. 1060: Mr. INGLIS, Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. TURNER, Mr. MASSA, Mr. ARCURI, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. CONAWAY, and Mr. MCKEON.  
 H. Res. 1063: Mr. SOUDER, Mr. NUNES, and Mr. BURTON of Indiana.  
 H. Res. 1066: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. BLUNT, Mrs. HALVORSON, Mr. FORBES, and Mr. JONES.  
 H. Res. 1074: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. GRAYSON, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. HOLT, and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.  
 H. Res. 1075: Mr. BOREN, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. COLE, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. SCHOCK, and Mr. MCINTYRE.  
 H. Res. 1077: Mr. HOLT.  
 H. Res. 1079: Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. ISSA, Mr. WALDEN, Mr. KINGSTON, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MCCARTHY of California, Mr. OLSON, Mr. TANNER, Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Mr. OWENS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. COHEN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. SABLAN, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. BACA, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. INGLIS, Mrs. BONO MACK, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. SHULER, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. POSEY, Mr. WOLF, Mr. FILNER, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. GUTHRIE, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. STEARNS, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. LANCE, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. FORBES, and Mr. WITTMAN.  
 H. Res. 1080: Mr. GINGREY of Georgia and Mr. NYE.

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#### CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

##### OFFERED BY MR. CONYERS

H.R. 4626, the Health Insurance Industry Fair Compensation Act of 2010, does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

The amendment to be offered by Representative ABERCROMBIE or a designee, to H.R. 2314 the Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act of 2009, does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

The amendment to be offered by Representative HASTINGS of Washington, or a designee, to H.R. 2314 the Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act of 2009, does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9I(d), 9(e), or 9(f) of rule XXI.