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No. 33

House of Representatives

The House met at 12:30 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
March 9, 2010.

I hereby appoint the Honorable DONNA F. EDWARDS to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

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

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

HONORING WOMEN OF TOMORROW MENTOR AND SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) for 5 minutes.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize a wonderful organization, the Women of Tomorrow Mentor and Scholarship Program. As a former educator and Florida certified teacher with a doctorate in education from the University of Miami, I know first hand the importance of providing our children every opportunity to succeed. The Women of Tomorrow

Program is a local lifeline for at-risk young women. This pioneering program pairs extremely accomplished professional women with small groups of at-risk teenage girls in public high schools for a 4-year mentoring program.

These mentoring women who could be judges, doctors, lawyers, indeed from all walks of life, they are all volunteers who are dedicated to showing teenage girls the possibilities that exist if they stay on the right track.

The Women of Tomorrow Program gives students the hope and inspiration needed to be successful, productive, active adults. The volunteers build self-confidence, assist the girls in achieving academic success, and help students give back to their community in both a constructive and positive manner.

Founded in 1997 by veteran TV journalist Jennifer Valoppi and Telemundo president Don Browne, Women of Tomorrow is an unrivaled positive and growing force within our south Florida community. Dozens of public high schools throughout south Florida have implemented the Women of Tomorrow Program. These schools allow over 2,000 young women to be helped by this program. And the high school graduation rate of students in the program is nearly 90 percent.

The Women of Tomorrow Program is inspiring at-risk young women to achieve their fullest potential through a strong education. And since 2000, the Women of Tomorrow project has presented \$2.3 million in scholarship value to over 800 graduates of their program for college. The support offered by the volunteers of Women of Tomorrow give these young women the confidence to pursue a college degree, to realize that they can achieve their goals.

The incredible impact this program has had on south Florida in helping countless troubled youth achieve success is truly phenomenal. It is because of the commitment of dedicated volun-

teers, mentors, and staff at Women of Tomorrow that this innovative program has been such an immense success.

As a proud grandmother of a beautiful baby girl, I know our girls deserve a program like Women of Tomorrow. I look forward to hearing more about all of the future successes of each young woman that is involved in Women of Tomorrow, and congratulate everyone involved for their everyday victory for our children.

I include for the RECORD the wonderful board of directors that guides the Women of Tomorrow Program.

Madam Speaker, at this time I would like to submit for the RECORD the board of directors for the Women of Tomorrow Mentor & Scholarship Program: Jennifer Valoppi, Television Journalist & Author, Founder & President; Don Browne, President, Telemundo Network, Co-Founder & Vice President; The Honorable Katherine Fernandez Rundle, Miami-Dade State Attorney, Founding Mentor & Co-Vice President; Betty Amos, President, The Abkey Companies, Founding Mentor, Board Member & Treasurer; Judge Judith Kreeger, Miami-Dade County Circuit Court, Founding Mentor & Secretary; Jamie Byington, Tax Partner, Cherry, Bekaert & Holland, L.L.P., Board Member; Donna Feldman, CPA, PA, Mentor & Board Member; Marisa Toccin, President, Linea Luxe Lifestyle, Board Member; Lisa Stewart Hughes, Vice President, Compliance, Telemundo/NBC Universal, Board Member; Dr. Diane Walder, MD, PA, Founding Mentor & Board Member.

RESTORING AMERICANS' NET WORTH

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

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Madam Speaker, since it began in 2007, the Great Recession has caused tremendous hardships throughout the Nation. Millions of Americans have lost their jobs, in increasingly larger numbers

□ 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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every month, including 741,000 in January 2009 alone. Our economy contracted an astounding 5.4 percent in the fourth quarter of 2008, and an unbelievable 6.4 percent as this Congress and the Obama administration were taking office in the first quarter of 2009. Foreclosures were skyrocketing, up 81 percent in 2008, with more than 2.3 million homes in default or seized. Our economy was on the brink. Nowhere was that more evident than in the precipitous drop of American households' net worth.

I brought a visual aid today because words alone cannot do this loss justice. From December 2007 through March 2009, Americans lost \$17.5 trillion in net worth. That is trillion with a "t." That is larger than the entire economy of the United States. If we dedicated the entire output of the U.S. economy, every penny spent by every single person, it still would not equal that loss. It represented a loss of \$56,000 for every single person in our country.

I am not talking about the value of a business, or corporate profit. The net worth of American households is their 401(k) and retirement accounts. It is in the value of their children's education fund. It is their emergency savings and nest eggs. It is the equity in their homes, the single largest asset most Americans have. In fact, foreclosed homes have decreased the equity of existing homeowners by \$502 billion alone. American homeowners who always have remained current on their mortgage payments nonetheless have lost more than half a trillion dollars in equity, simply because of those foreclosures. And the broader housing market troubles have only exacerbated that loss.

This long red line represents that loss. It represents \$17.5 trillion of lost college payments, \$17.5 trillion of delayed retirement, \$17.5 trillion lost from the American dream.

This blue line represents the return to growth for that net worth. One of the very first acts this Congress undertook was to pass the Recovery Act. The economy was in free fall, and Americans were literally losing trillions of dollars. And it worked. The first quarter after we passed the Recovery Act, the economy slipped only 0.7 percent, and by the end of last year it had recovered and grown by 5.9 percent, the largest increase in 6 years.

Housing prices had an unprecedented 22 straight months of decline starting in 2007, leaving more than 20 percent of all homeowners underwater with negative equity. Not only are these homeowners unable to access home equity in case of emergencies, they cannot sell their homes without risking bankruptcy if they need to relocate for their jobs. As a result of our actions through the Recovery Act, and the extension and expansion of the first time home buyers tax credit, and overall mortgage refinancing support, housing prices stabilized. And in December 2009, they grew for the seventh consecutive

month. While their value has not fully recovered, the average home sale price increased \$45,000 from January 2009 through January of this year, restoring tens of thousands of dollars in equity to each homeowner.

The stock market, representing the retirement funds, 401(k)s and life savings of so many Americans, has grown almost 60 percent since its March 2009 low. Although there is still a way to go to fully restore the value, the increases have been steady.

The result of these improvements to the American people is the blue line. It is \$5 trillion of value restored to American households. Madam Speaker, I ask you to look at that red line again. The decline was continuous until our interventions. Since our actions, the growth has been continuous.

We are not out of the woods just yet. Households lost value every month for the longest recession since World War II. But we have turned the corner, and Americans today have \$5 trillion more in net worth because of our actions. That is why it is vital to stay the course so we can continue to help every homeowner recover their life savings and restore prosperity to every household.

HEALTH CARE REFORM THAT WORKS

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

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I came to talk about health reform, but would first note that the gentleman from Virginia fails to mention that the economy began its nose-dive when Democrats took control of Congress in January 2007. For 54 months before that, with a Republican President and Republican control of Congress, the economy was doing very well and growing.

Madam Speaker, the American people have spoken loud and clear: they do not want a government takeover of health care. They want sensible, step by step health care reform that works. But the White House is not listening. Instead, they are proposing expensive new entitlements that will only worsen the Federal Government's finances and North Carolina family budgets. At least there is one thing we agree on: we need to have a bill that will lower the cost of health care in America. But you don't lower the cost of health care in America by creating expensive, new, government-run programs. The best way to lower the cost of health care is by empowering patients, putting patients in charge of their health care, not insurance companies and certainly not the government, is the solution.

While I agree with President Obama that we need to lower the cost of health care, the problem is that his proposals, which are simply retreats of the House and Senate bills, will not really lower costs. They are simply a trillion-dollar expansion of government control.

Lower costs will stem from patients who are empowered in making health care decisions through innovations like expanded health savings accounts and by making sure that the trial lawyers who are driving up the cost of health care with a blizzard of frivolous lawsuits are reined in.

So we should start over. Starting over is the single best way to produce bipartisan legislation that the public can support. We should focus on working step by step to enact commonsense health care reform that will lower costs for families and small businesses and expand access to affordable, high-quality care.

Republicans have been talking about a step-by-step approach for months. This approach would allow individuals to buy health care across State lines, cover people with preexisting conditions, improve access to health savings accounts, as well as enact medical liability reform. The nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office estimates that such a commonsense plan would reduce deficits by \$68 billion and reduce private insurance premiums by up to 10 percent. This is a plan that doesn't grow the government, and it is a plan that reduces cost without a government takeover and without breaking the budget or soaking taxpayers. Madam Speaker, it is a plan that will work for the American people.

BORDER SECURITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Arizona (Mrs. KIRKPATRICK) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona. Madam Speaker, for too many years the Mexican drug cartels have taken advantage of our unsecured borders, smuggling drugs and people into our country in exchange for the illegal weapons and cash they use to keep their supply routes open.

For too many years, failed policies from the Federal Government allowed these violent gangs to grow and thrive. Politicians in Washington fought each other rather than dealing with the problem. As a result, crime is spilling over into Arizona and throughout the entire Southwest.

While our State, local, and tribal law enforcement do a great job with the resources they have, they cannot do this job alone. Securing our borders is the responsibility of the Federal Government, and the Federal Government has to live up to that responsibility. This government has begun to give this danger the attention it deserves, but there is so much more that has to be done to make up for years of neglect.

I am fighting for the folks in my district who have to live with the consequences of Washington's mistakes, and I am continuing to push for the support that our border agents need. I will not let up. As a part of my efforts, I am happy to announce that I will be touring the Arizona-Mexico border

later this week. I will be visiting with our border agents on duty, accompanying them on the job and hearing directly from them about how I can help to address the challenges they face. I am ready and eager for this opportunity to make sure that the voice of our law enforcement on the front lines is heard and not the voice of politicians playing games in Washington.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 44 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer: Wake the world with song. Let the whole day be filled with blessing.

For the Lord of Creation rejoices and is with His people.

May all the peoples of the Earth turn to their Redeemer and seek justice for the most forsaken.

Lord, grant healing to the sick and freedom to the addicted.

May today be a new beginning of goodness and lead to peace.

Such is our prayer and our hope in You, O Lord, both now and forever. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. POE of Texas 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.

RESIGNATION FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. CHU) laid before the House the following resignation from the House of Representatives:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, March 5, 2010.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: I write to inform you that as of 5 p.m. Monday, March 8th, I will resign my position as the Federal Representative for the 29th Congressional District.

Sincerely,

ERIC J.J. MASSA,
Member of Congress.

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 resignation of the gentleman from New York (Mr. MASSA), the whole number of the House is 431.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, March 5, 2010.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, 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 March 5, 2010 at 3:03 p.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 2961.

That the Senate agreed to without amendment H. Con. Res. 236.

That the Senate agreed to without amendment H. Con. Res. 239.

Appointments: (2)
Board of Directors of the Office of Compliance.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

LORRAINE C. MILLER,
Clerk.

COMMUNICATION FROM OFFICE MANAGER, THE HONORABLE CAROLYN C. KILPATRICK, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Andrea Bragg, Office Manager, the Honorable CAROLYN C. KILPATRICK, Member of Congress:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, March 1, 2010.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally, pursuant to rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I have been served with a grand jury subpoena for testimony by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan.

After consultation with the Office of the General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the precedents and privileges of the House.

Sincerely,

ANDREA BRAGG,
Office Manager.

JOINT REAPPOINTMENT OF INDIVIDUALS TO BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 301 of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1381), as amended by Public Law 111-114, the Chair announces on behalf of the Speaker and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives and the Majority and Minority Leaders of the United States Senate their joint reappointment of the following individuals on March 5, 2010, each to a 5-year term on the Board of Directors of the Office of Compliance:

- Alan V. Friedman, California
 - Susan S. Robfogel, New York
 - Barbara Childs Wallace, Mississippi
- and, in addition, their joint designation of:
- Barbara L. Camens, Washington, D.C., Chair

IN MEMORIAM—THE HONORABLE FRANCISCO CASTRO ADA

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

Mr. SABLAN. Madam Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a man who served our country and who served the Northern Mariana Islands with great honor and distinction.

The Honorable Francisco Castro Ada passed away on March 2. His state funeral is on Wednesday.

Mr. Ada pulled himself up by his own efforts, but his efforts always pulled up others as well.

He had to go to Guam to get a high school diploma, but he returned home to teach others. He went to Hawaii to earn a college degree, and again, he returned home to help his community.

He served as district administrator for the United Nations Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, overseeing the Northern Marianas' transition to a Commonwealth of the United States. Then he was elected as our first Lieutenant Governor. Though a public figure, Mr. Ada never lost touch with his family.

His guidance shows that the Ada family is one of our most distinguished—a doctor, lawyers, public servants—each leaders in their own right and, in many ways, Francisco C. Ada's greatest legacy.

BRITISH MAN DIES OF THIRST IN GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Madam Speaker, the United States broke away from our mother country over 200 years ago. The decision to throw off our royal rulers looks even better today.

England has government-run health care, and it's dangerous to one's health.

Recently, the London Daily Mail reported the story of Kane Gorny:

Kane was a 22-year-old man who had hip replacement surgery under England's government-run health care system. Afterwards, reports say he was neglected by hospital staff. He was not even given his medications. Kane was immobile. He couldn't even get a drink of water on his own. So Kane called the police and begged them to bring him some water. When the police showed up, they were turned away by hospital staff, who said Kane was a problem patient.

The next day, Kane died of thirst in that government-run hospital in London. The police are investigating.

Madam Speaker, importing government-run health care into America would be unhealthy for everybody. Just ask the family of Kane Gorny, who died of dehydration in that British-run hospital.

And that's just the way it is.

RECLAIMING OUR CONSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND OUR RESPONSIBILITY TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

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

Mr. KUCINICH. Madam Speaker, in 2001 I joined the House in voting for the authorization for the use of military force.

In nearly 9 years, it has become clear that the authorization for the use of military force is being used *carte blanche* for circumventing Congress' role as a coequal branch of government.

Both the Bush and the Obama administrations have cited that the 2001 authorization of the use of military force is justification for the military escalation in Afghanistan, for holding prisoners indefinitely in Guantanamo or at Bagram Air Force Base, and even for mass domestic spying on U.S. citizens in violation of our most basic constitutional principles.

Tomorrow, the House will consider H. Con. Res. 248, a resolution that would require the President to withdraw U.S. Armed Forces from Afghanistan by December 31, 2010.

As U.S. Armed Forces and our allies begin the first in a series of large military operations in Afghanistan, this House must be heard from. We must reclaim our constitutional responsibility and our responsibility to the American people.

EMPOWERMENT

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

Mr. NEUGEBAUER. Madam Speaker, in today's Wall Street Journal, Director of the Congressional Budget Office, Douglas Elmendorf, an appointee of Speaker PELOSI, stated, "The U.S. Federal budget deficit is on a trajectory that poses significant economic risks."

According to Mr. Elmendorf, "the U.S. is entering unfamiliar territory in its level of public debt." In fact, a report by the CBO shows that the President's budget drives debt to an alarming 90 percent of our economy by 2020, making the U.S. public debt load one of the highest.

The Federal Government must rein in its spending, and it must cut costs, just as families and businesses all across the 19th Congressional District are doing.

We have two paths on which to set our compass. We can set our path towards empowerment or we can set our path towards entitlement. One offers opportunity and hope; the other offers uncertainties.

America deserves a choice that gets the budget and the economy back on a sustainable path.

THE FIGHT FOR JOBS ON MAIN STREET

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

Mr. PERRIELLO. Madam Speaker, within weeks in my district, we will be upon the summer construction season.

Construction is not a Democrat idea or a Republican idea. It's just something we need to do to rebuild America. In fact, we'd be well on our way if it weren't for the gigantic snowstorms having set back the building season. We have a chance across the aisle, in a short period of time, to address the issue of construction.

For my nieces and nephews, summer may just mean time off from school, but for many of our small businesses around the country, it means a time to gear up. Many have taken losses year after year, quarter after quarter, in the hopes that this year will be the time we can get back on top.

If housing starts are not going to pick up in time, we know we can build other things. We can build infrastructure. We can retrofit existing building stock. These are good jobs that rebuild the competitive advantage of this country.

This town is too paralyzed by partisanship. We have an opportunity to rise above that and to say, We will meet this summer construction season. We will not flirt with a double-dip recession just as we are starting to pull out of it. These are good commonsense ideas that make sense back on Main Street. That's what we need to be fighting for here.

□ 1415

SUPPORT SPENDING LIMIT AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

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

Mr. PENCE. Madam Speaker, Federal spending is out of control, and the

American people know it. Our Nation is facing a fiscal crisis of epic proportions. In the past 5 years, Federal spending has climbed from a historic average of 20 percent of the American economy to nearly 25 percent today, and it is rising.

According to the Congressional Budget Office, the first 5 months of this fiscal year, the Federal Government ran a deficit of \$655 billion, keeping the country on track for a record \$1.6 trillion deficit this year.

After years of trying to rein in Federal spending under Republican and Democrat administrations, the American people want fiscal discipline and they want new ideas. That is why Congressmen JEB HENSARLING, JOHN CAMPBELL, and I introduced the Spending Limit Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Under our amendment, absent a declaration of war or a two-thirds vote in the Congress, Congress would be required to adhere to its historic percentage of the economy.

For the last 60 years, we have only taken 20 cents on the American dollar out of this economy. It is time we put that limit in the Constitution of the United States. If we fail to act, our children will be less free, less prosperous, and less secure. It is time for a spending limit amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

AMERICANS SAY MEDIA ARE BIASED

(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, more than seven in ten Americans say that news sources are biased, according to a recent survey by the Pew Research Center. This opinion is consistent across party lines. Eight in ten Republicans say the news is slanted, as do two-thirds of the Democrats and three-quarters of the Independents. Not surprisingly, this is the fifth recent poll that has found Americans don't trust the media.

The reason is simple: On important issues like job creation, government spending, treatment of terrorists, and the Senate reconciliation procedure, the national media present the news from a liberal point of view.

If the media wants to restore Americans' trust, they should report all the facts, not just one side.

EDITORIALS ACROSS SOUTH CAROLINA CONDEMN PRESIDENT'S DECISION ON YUCCA MOUNTAIN

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, the President's recent budget proposal to Congress kills funding for Yucca Mountain. Without a safe and secure location like Yucca Mountain, nuclear energy development in America cannot progress.

Newspaper editorials throughout South Carolina have condemned the President's unilateral move. Last year, the Charleston Post and Courier blasted the President's decision as "breath-takingly irresponsible."

The Aiken Standard from February 17 says that the "president's lack of faith in using Yucca Mountain for nuclear waste sends a mixed signal to Americans."

The Greenville News on February 21 said that "the Obama administration has broken a long-standing Federal promise to deal with the Nation's nuclear waste."

And in the Lexington County Chronicle on March 4, Mark Bellune editorialized, "liberals would stick us with nuclear waste."

I urge Congress and the administration to put politics aside on this issue that has serious implications for America's energy future and national security from terrorist attacks.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

NASA STOPPING DREAMS FROM BECOMING A REALITY

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Madam Speaker, NASA recently announced and unveiled a new interactive computer simulation that allows kids to pretend to be going to the space station, the Moon, Mars and beyond. They said it would excite young people.

Sometimes, though, our new NASA administrators are too shy. What they failed to announce is that also the preliminary design review on Constellation was finished successfully, which means that after exhaustive scientific and technical review, there are no technical issues that can stop Constellation from doing that for which it was designed, to replace the space shuttle with a flight capacity that is 10 times safer than the space shuttle.

You see, Madam Speaker, it is nice to come up with computer games to inspire kids, but it is also cruel to stop the only programs that can make those dreams a reality. There is nothing technically that can stop Constellation from fulfilling its mission, except politics. Thanks, NASA.

HONORING U.S. ARMY SPECIALIST ALAN N. DIKCIS

(Mr. LEE of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. LEE of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise this afternoon to honor a true American hero, U.S. Army Specialist Alan N. Dikcis, a native of Wheatfield, New York. Sadly, on March 5, while serving his second tour of duty, Specialist Dikcis lost his life when he was struck by a roadside bomb in Afghanistan.

Specialist Dikcis enlisted in the Army shortly after graduating from Niagara-Wheatfield High School in 2006 and had hoped to spend his career serving his country.

He enjoyed spending time outside, whether it was going for a hike or riding on his motorcycle or his four-wheeler, and he enjoyed spending time with those he loved, his family and his friends. As Specialist Dikcis' stepmother recently said, "Alan loved being in the Army. He was proud of his work. He made us proud. He made his daughter proud."

I ask that the House join me in thanking Specialist Dikcis for his honorable service to our great Nation, and I extend our condolences to his family and friends, who had Alan taken from them far too soon.

TIME FOR CONGRESS TO LISTEN TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

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

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Madam Speaker, the 111th Congress is starting its 10th week of this session, and what have we done to help the American family and our small business men and women? Absolutely nothing, Madam Speaker. Absolutely nothing.

We have not passed any legislation that would create jobs, that would lower health care costs, or jump-start our struggling economy. Instead, congressional leaders continue to show their arrogance, ignorance, and incompetence by ramming through job-killing legislation that will increase taxes and increase uncertainty for families and businesses.

Madam Speaker, 15 million Americans are without jobs. Yet Democratic leaders are still forcing their unpopular and unconstitutional health care mandates, and implementing policies that will actually discourage job growth.

The American people want Washington to start over. It is time for congressional leaders to listen to the American people and work on real issues and real solutions.

AMERICAN PEOPLE DON'T WANT CURRENT HEALTH CARE BILL

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

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Madam Speaker, Democrats are once again rushing to meet an artificial deadline to pass their government takeover of our Nation's health care system, and it is clear that the majority of the American people don't want this bill.

Republicans have been clear about why reforms being proposed should be scrapped. This proposal will increase costs, decrease quality, and decrease access to care for the vast majority of Americans. I can say this unequivocally

as a physician and as a Tennessee resident who has experienced TennCare, our State Medicaid program, firsthand. Small businesses that are dealing with the worst recession in decades will have to lay off workers and cut back on wages to deal with the new mandates.

The end result is what we are dealing with in Tennessee right now: rationed care. To meet its budget, the State is limiting TennCare patients to eight visits per year to a physician and \$10,000 paid to providers, no matter what the costs.

While we can't make our State Medicaid program work as is, Democrats in Congress want to expand it. In the end, what is happening in Tennessee will happen to everyone in America, and that is the wrong solution.

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.

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

NATIONAL ROBOTICS WEEK

Mr. BAIRD. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1055), supporting the designation of National Robotics Week as an annual event.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1055

Whereas the United States has the largest number of academic and research organizations with dedicated programs focused on the advancement of robotics technology;

Whereas robotics has matured into an all-encompassing and enabling technology that, as a pillar of 21st century American innovation, is positioned to fuel a broad array of next generation products and applications, transform our society, and become as ubiquitous over the next several decades as desktop and mobile computing technology is today;

Whereas the emerging market for service robotics in various sectors, including healthcare, national defense, homeland security, energy, manufacturing, logistics, transportation, agriculture, education, consumer goods, and others, is expected to grow at a compound annual growth rate of nearly 20 percent over the next few years to become a worldwide \$27 billion industry;

Whereas robotics is a critical technology capable in the near term of contributing to the economic recovery by creating new jobs, increasing productivity, improving quality, and increasing worker safety, and equally capable over time of addressing the longer term labor and healthcare issues expected to result from the 40 percent increase in number of the Nation's elderly over the next 20 years;

Whereas robotics technology holds tremendous potential for reducing the cost of healthcare delivery, stimulating the discovery and development of new procedures and treatments for a wide variety of diseases and disorders, improving the standard and accessibility of care, providing individuals with disabilities, especially injured veterans, with greater independence and dignity, and enhancing overall patient health outcomes;

Whereas robotics technology is proving essential to our national defense and homeland security by enabling the ongoing development and fielding of unmanned air, ground, and maritime systems that today help keep our Nation's war-fighters and protectors out of harm's way, and in the long run will serve as a highly effective force multiplier;

Whereas robotics is a key transformative technology that can revolutionize American manufacturing by enabling small and mid-sized companies to cost effectively combine highly skilled workers and highly adaptable, precise, and reliable equipment to create and make high value products in high-stakes industries;

Whereas robotics is rapidly proving to be one of the most effective, compelling, and engaging means for teaching and reinforcing fundamental science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) concepts as well as inspiring the Nation's youth to pursue STEM-related careers thereby helping to create a highly-skilled, 21st century American workforce;

Whereas America's ability to maintain its leadership position and be both globally competitive and cooperative in a wide range of rapidly emerging markets is being currently challenged by other regions, including the European Union, Korea, and Japan, who have committed to making multi-billion dollar, long-term investments in further developing and commercializing robotics technology;

Whereas there is a strong need to recognize America's leadership in robotics technology, educate the public on robotics technology's broad potential, growing importance, and future impact on American society, underscore the need for increased investment in robotics technology research and development, and inspire the Nation's youth to pursue careers in robotics and other STEM-related fields; and

Whereas the second week in April each year is designated as "National Robotics Week", recognizing the accomplishments of Isaac Asimov, who immigrated to America, taught science, wrote science books for children and adults, first used the term robotics, developed the Three Laws of Robotics, and died in April, 1992: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the designation of National Robotics Week (NRW) as an annual event;

(2) encourages institutions of higher education and companies which utilize robotics technology to hold open houses during NRW to help explain the technology and its applications;

(3) encourages science museums to organize events and demonstrations during NRW that help to educate and engage the public on the utility, importance, and impact of robotics technology;

(4) encourages schools, clubs, and organizations to hold open houses, organize local competitions, and demonstrate student activities relating to the field of robotics technology;

(5) encourages activities that advance the use of robotics to revolutionize the way fundamental science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) concepts are taught in the classroom and that highlight the success that robotics competitions orga-

nized by groups such as For Inspiration and Recognition of Science and Technology (FIRST) are having at inspiring students to pursue STEM-related careers; and

(6) affirms the growing importance of robotics technology and supports all other efforts to increase national awareness of the technology and its impact on the future of the Nation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAIRD) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BAIRD. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H. Res. 1055, the resolution now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise today in support of H.R. 1055, a resolution supporting the designation of National Robotics Week as an annual event.

National Robotics Week is observed the second week of April. Its purpose is to celebrate the United States as a leader in robotics technology development, to educate the public about how robotics technology impacts our society, and to inspire students of all ages to pursue careers in robotics and other science, technology, engineering, and mathematics fields.

Robotics technology is an increasingly important technology for United States innovation and competitiveness, helping to create new jobs and increase productivity. It has potentially transformative implications for a broad range of sectors, including health care, national defense, homeland security, energy, manufacturing, transportation, and agriculture.

At the same time, as the United States struggles to maintain a highly skilled STEM workforce, robotics technology has the ability to inspire young people and get them excited about science and technology. It is precisely this kind of enthusiasm that robotics technology and robotics competitions offer to our children that will encourage them to consider careers in STEM-related fields.

I particularly want to thank and acknowledge the hard work of Representatives MIKE DOYLE from Pennsylvania and PHIL GINGREY from Georgia for introducing this bipartisan resolution. Representatives DOYLE and GINGREY are the co-chairs of the Congressional Robotics Caucus, and they have made it a priority to educate Members of Congress about robotics technology and the important role that it plays in our competitiveness.

I would urge support of this resolution.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HALL of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 1055, supporting the goals and ideals of National Robotics Week, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

National Robotics Week, which annually occurs during the second full week of April, recognizes the transformative role of robotics technology, the ability of robotics to inspire and educate, and the need to underscore education at all levels. This event celebrates the U.S. as a leader in robotics technology, which becomes more prevalent in our lives with each passing year.

The mission of National Robotics Week is to educate the public about the social and cultural impacts of robotics technology and to inspire students of all ages to pursue careers in robotics and other science, technology, engineering, and mathematics-related fields.

Events are scheduled around the country for this purpose. For those who cannot attend in person, the National Robotics Week Web site provides other ways for parents and teachers to get involved.

Affecting numerous sectors of our economy, including national defense, robotics will continue to be an emerging market, with substantial growth expected. As such it is important for us to recognize the many aspects of the specialized field.

Despite the projected growth, the United States is facing a shortage of graduates in STEM-related fields. National Robotics Week is yet another tool to help parents and teachers motivate and inspire our children to learn about the exciting role robotics plays in our everyday world. Somewhere out there, the next Isaac Asimov is receiving inspiration. Perhaps it is at a National Robotics Week event.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BAIRD. Madam Speaker, I would just mention, as my dear friend from Texas pointed out, that anybody who has had the opportunity to visit some of these nationwide competitions and see the enthusiasm of these young people as their robots compete in everything from pushing balls around to try to score goals in robotic soccer to mock combat, what you really see is people who have really put their hearts and minds into something, an enthusiastic learning experience that, as Mr. HALL pointed out, will really inspire these people to careers in science, technology, engineering, and math.

We need more of these folks, and this legislation helps champion that idea. I again urge its passage.

I have no further requests for time, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DOYLE. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 1055, legislation to support the designation of National Robotics Week as an annual event.

I introduced this legislation because the increase in the number of emerging and potential applications for robotics is astounding, and

I believe Americans should know more about the important role the field of robotics will play in our national security and economic health in the coming decades.

Robotics has come a long way in the last 20 years, but most Americans still think of real-life robots as confined to the assembly line. Nothing could be further from the truth.

Recently, we've seen advanced next-generation robotics playing an important role in our military for our national defense. Unmanned aerial vehicles today provide life-saving reconnaissance support for our troops in Iraq and Afghanistan, and the rocket-armed Predator UAV is reportedly the most effective tool we have for attacking the Al-Qaeda and Taliban leadership and infrastructure. In addition, our troops in Iraq and Afghanistan have benefited greatly from the development and deployment of mobile robots that detect and disarm IEDs—the improvised explosive devices that have posed the greatest threat to our troops on the ground in those countries.

Robotics is growing in economic importance as well. Robots are now being used to perform surgeries, fill prescriptions, and deliver supplies and materials, in addition to the role they've filled for many years working on the assembly line. The Robotics Industry Association estimates that nearly 200,000 robots are now used in the United States, and it's estimated that more than one million robots are being used worldwide. Even during the current economic downturn, orders for robotic technology in the pharmaceutical, biomedical, and food and consumer goods sectors rose significantly.

The emerging market for robotics in various sectors, including health care, national defense, homeland security, energy, manufacturing, logistics, transportation, agriculture, education, and consumer goods, is expected to grow at an annual rate of nearly 20 percent over the next few years to become a \$27 billion industry worldwide, and one new study predicts that the personal robotics market for products like the Aibo, the iSobot, the Looj, and the Roomba will be worth \$15 billion by 2015.

It's clear to me that robotics technology will drive much of the growth in the world economy in the coming decades, much as computer technology did over the last 30 years, and I want America to be the world leader in this exciting technology.

I'm proud to note that the Congressional District I have the honor of representing is already a world leader in researching and developing robotics technology. In 1999, in fact, the Wall Street Journal nicknamed Pittsburgh "Roboburgh."

Carnegie Mellon University has been leading the world in integrating robotic technologies into everyday life for over 30 years. Carnegie Mellon's Robotics Institute has nearly 350 full and part-time employees conducting research in a number of robotics-related fields, including space robotics, medical robotics, computer vision, and artificial intelligence, to name a few. All told, the Robotics Institute has about 100 research projects and an annual research budget of \$55 million. Current projects include a lunar prospector robot for NASA and two USDA programs applying robotic technologies to agricultural production.

Pittsburgh is home to first generation companies like Bombardier Transportation and McKesson; and second generation companies

such as RedZone, Seegrid, Aethon and RE Squared.

Pittsburgh is also the long-time home of one of the giants of the robotics industry, Red Whitaker, distinguished professor of robotics at Carnegie Mellon University and the leader of the CMU team that won the 2007 DARPA Grand Challenge, a cross-country long-distance race for robotic cars.

At the state-level, Pennsylvania has a total of 45 robotics companies with over 2,000 employees. Nationwide, the figures are even larger and growing dramatically. That is why the Congressional Robotics Caucus was established—and why we're discussing National Robotics Week here today.

National Robotics Week is the brainchild of a number of universities and companies working to promote the development and adoption of robotics technology. The consortium works closely with the House Robotics Caucus, which Representative GINGREY and I have the honor of co-chairing.

The Robotics Caucus focuses on key issues facing the nation's traditional industrial robotics industry and, perhaps even more importantly, those issues critical to newly forming companies, markets, and industries based on advances in technology that enable robots to perform functions beyond traditional assembly line tasks and operate in environments beyond the factory floor. Our goals include: Increasing general awareness of robotics industry challenges and issues among Members of Congress and policy analysts in federal government; educating Members of Congress and congressional staff on current and future research, development, and utilization initiatives regarding robotics; serving as a forum where robotics-related policy issues can be exchanged, debated, and discussed; and ensuring that our nation remains globally competitive as the robotics industry rapidly expands and begins to exert a profound effect on the way our citizens live their lives.

Representative WAMP and I established the Caucus in 2007. Today, the Caucus has over 30 members from across the country.

About a year ago, the group of universities and businesses that serve on the advisory committee for the Robotics Caucus completed a national "road map" to promote robotics technology.

One of the steps contained in the road map was to raise public awareness of the potential robotics holds for our nation's growth in the coming years and encourage young people to pursue science, technology, engineering, and math educations essential for maintaining U.S. leadership in this important field. The road map identified the establishment of an annual national robotics week as a good way to help achieve that goal. The week of April 10th to 18th this year will be the first of these annual events to raise national awareness of robotics technology and its potential impact on the future of the Nation.

Over the course of that week, robotics companies, museums, schools, and universities will hold events to educate the public and get young people interested in pursuing careers in fields associated with robotics. In Pittsburgh, for example, Carnegie Mellon University and the Carnegie Science Center will be holding open houses and other events for the public, and there will be a demonstration of an unmanned helicopter by SkEyes Unlimited, a local robotics company.

I introduced H. Res. 1055 earlier this year to recognize the observation of National Robotics Week. It's my hope that this Congressional resolution will help give National Robotics Week—and the important goals it seeks to promote—a higher profile.

I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 1055, a resolution supporting the designation of the 2nd week of April as National Robotics Week. As co-chair of the Congressional Robotics Caucus and lead Republican sponsor of this resolution, I would like to commend my colleague from Pennsylvania, Mr. DOYLE, for his leadership in robotics and as the chief author of this legislation.

Science, technology, engineering, and mathematics, STEM, education is instrumental to our ability to stay at the cutting edge of the global economy. Yet, the United States is falling behind the rest of the world in the number of students that are graduating from STEM fields.

Madam Speaker, according to a 2006 Association of American Universities study, 50 percent of students in China receive their undergraduate degrees in natural science or engineering; in Singapore, that number is 67 percent, and 38 percent of South Korea's graduates fall into these fields. Unfortunately, the United States is lagging behind with a staggering 15 percent of graduates in natural science or engineering.

H. Res. 1055 reflects the support and understanding that the promotion of robotics will help inspire current and future students to pursue careers in robotics and other various STEM-related fields. In addition to simply supporting the designation of National Robotics Week, this resolution encourages schools, universities, and other robotics companies to use that week as a way to demonstrate the impressive and ongoing technological advancements in the field of robotics.

Madam Speaker, as a graduate of Georgia Tech with a degree in chemistry, STEM education is an issue that is near and dear to me, and I am very happy to see this body consider a resolution that supports National Robotics Week. Robotics technology gives students a "hands on" learning experience and can provide them with the tools to keep them engaged in STEM fields with the hope that those students will pursue higher education opportunities and careers in those cutting edge fields.

I urge all of my colleagues to support H. Res. 1055.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 1055, "Supporting the designation of National Robotics Week as an annual event," introduced by my distinguished colleague from Pennsylvania, Representative DOYLE.

Robotics was a term first used by Isaac Asimov, who immigrated to America, wrote science books for children and adults and developed the Three Laws of Robotics. Robotics is rapidly proving to be one of the more effective, compelling, and engaging means for teaching and reinforcing fundamental science, technology, engineering, and mathematics, STEM, concepts. It is also a major vehicle for influencing the Nation's youth to pursue STEM-related careers, which is helping to create a highly-skilled 21st century workforce. Robotics is a key transformative technology

that can revolutionize American manufacturing by enabling small and mid-sized companies to cost effectively combine highly skilled workers and highly adaptable, precise, and reliable equipment to create and make high value products in high-stakes industries.

Robotics technology is essential to our national defense and homeland security in that it enables the ongoing development and fielding of unmanned air, ground, and maritime systems that today keep our Nation's war-fighters and protectors out of harm's way, and in the long run will serve as a highly effective force multiplier. Robotics technology holds tremendous potential for reducing the cost of health care delivery, stimulating the discovery and development of new procedures and treatments for a variety of diseases and disorders, improving the standard and accessibility of care, providing individuals with disabilities, especially injured veterans, with greater independence and dignity, thus enhancing overall patient outcomes. Robotics is a critical technology capable in the near term of contributing to the economic recovery by creating new jobs, increasing productivity, improving quality, and increasing worker safety.

The emerging market for service robotics in various sectors, including health care, national defense, homeland security, energy, manufacturing, logistics, transportation, agriculture, education, consumer goods, and others, is expected to grow at a compound annual growth rate of nearly 20 percent over the next few years, to become a worldwide \$27 billion industry. Robotics has matured into an all-encompassing and enabling technology that, as a pillar of 21st century American innovation, is positioned to fuel a broad array of next generation products and applications, transform our society and become as ubiquitous over the next several decades as desktop and mobile computing technology today. The United States has the largest number of academic and research organizations with dedicated programs focused on the advancement of robotics technology.

I believe that supporting the designation of National Robotics Week, NRW, as an annual event will encourage all institutions of higher education and companies which utilize robotics technology to hold open houses during NRW to help explain the technology and its related applications. The week will allow schools, clubs, and organizations to organize local competitions, and demonstrate student activities relating to the field of robotics technology, and provide science museums the opportunity to organize demonstrations that help educate and engage the public. NRW will ultimately increase the national awareness of this particular type of technology and its impact on the future of the Nation. The way that fundamental STEM-concepts are taught in the classroom and how they highlight the success that robotics competitions are organized by groups such as For Inspiration and Recognition of Science and Technology, or FIRST, are inspiring students to pursue STEM-related careers.

□ 1430

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

Mr. BAIRD. I would urge passage, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAIRD) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1055.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONGRATULATING WINNERS OF NOBEL PRIZE IN PHYSICS

Mr. BAIRD. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1069) congratulating Willard S. Boyle and George E. Smith for being awarded the Nobel Prize in physics.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1069

Whereas breakthroughs in scientific research are the building blocks of a productive, competitive, and healthy society;

Whereas the Nobel Prize is a prestigious international award administered annually by the Nobel Foundation in Stockholm, Sweden, and has since 1901 recognized the world's most outstanding achievements in physics;

Whereas, on December 10, 2009, in Stockholm, Sweden, Willard S. Boyle and George E. Smith from Bell Laboratories in Murray Hill, New Jersey, were awarded the Nobel prize for physics for their invention of an imaging semiconductor circuit, the charge-coupled device (CCD), in addition to Charles K. Kao from Standard Telecommunication Laboratories in Harlow, United Kingdom, and the Chinese University of Hong Kong in Hong Kong, China, for his work concerning the transmission of light in fibers for optical communication;

Whereas Bell Laboratories in Murray Hill, New Jersey, is an internationally renowned research organization founded in 1925 by the American Telephone & Telegraph company (AT&T);

Whereas a total of seven Nobel Prizes for physics have been awarded for work completed at Bell Laboratories;

Whereas work at Bell Laboratories has led to the invention or advancement of such groundbreaking technologies as the transistor, photovoltaic cells, the laser, the UNIX operating system, and the CCD sensor;

Whereas scientific leadership in the United States is made possible by robust investments in scientific research programs in both the public and private sectors;

Whereas continued support of science research programs is indispensable to maintaining the Nation's position as the global leader in technology and innovation; and

Whereas the accomplishments of these scientists are significant achievements in the field of scientific research and further promote the United States among the world leaders in science: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) congratulates Willard S. Boyle and George E. Smith for being awarded the Nobel Prize in physics; and

(2) recognizes Bell Laboratories in Murray Hill, New Jersey, as a contributor to leadership in scientific research and innovation in the United States.

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

Washington (Mr. BAIRD) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BAIRD. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H. Res. 1069, the resolution now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

I am very pleased today to be honoring the two Nobel Prize-winning physicists on their remarkable achievement. Willard S. Boyle and George E. Smith, of Bell Labs, were recipients of the 2009 Nobel Prize in physics, along with Dr. Charles K. Kao. Drs. Boyle and Smith won the prize for their invention of an imaging semiconductor circuit, the charge-coupled device, or CCD. If this sounds familiar, it may be because it is the device that makes digital cameras work. The digital camera is already ubiquitous in consumer usage, but people may not realize the device also has been instrumental to scientific endeavors as well. The field of astronomy was revolutionized by the integration of these devices into telescopes to capture details of the cosmos in even greater detail. CCDs have also greatly aided our ability to look inward at the tiniest particles with their adaptation into microscopes.

Today, we also honor Bell Laboratories of Murray Hill, New Jersey. Bell Labs is a renowned research organization whose name is synonymous with innovation. In addition to CCDs, work at Bell Labs has led to the development of the transistor, photovoltaic cells, the laser, and the UNIX operating system. For all of these accomplishments, a total of seven Nobel Prizes for physics have been awarded for the work done at Bell Labs.

I want to thank the sponsor of this resolution, Mr. LANCE of New Jersey, for recognizing these great scientific achievements. It's vitally important as we work to try and maintain America's competitiveness in the global economy that we celebrate scientific achievement and encourage young people to pursue careers in technical fields. We are quick in this body to recognize sports accomplishments. It is only fitting that we also recognize intellectual accomplishments of this caliber, particularly when they have such a dramatic impact on all of our lives. If we want as a society to do better in these areas of endeavor, it only makes sense for Congress to recognize great intellectual achievement when it happens; and these gentlemen are certainly deserving of that recognition.

So, once again, I want to thank my colleagues, and I urge passage.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise today in support of House Resolution 1069, which honors and congratulates Willard S. Boyle and George E. Smith for receiving the Nobel Prize in physics on December 10, 2009, for their invention of the imaging semiconductor circuit, the charge-coupled device, or CCD. This accomplishment, achieved by Willard S. Boyle and George E. Smith while working at Bell Laboratories, has greatly influenced the way human beings view the world.

The invention of the charge-coupled device allows for the direct capture of images electronically rather than on the basis of film. The CCD has given the power of instantaneous imagery to people worldwide. This image-capturing device is not only more efficient but also is more accurate than conventional photography. It has allowed for the development of high-resolution picture-making and has helped create the ability to process and to develop photographs in a real-time setting.

Their design has gone on to be the core of every digital camera, camcorder, and telescope in existence today. In addition, CCD is used in various surgical cameras, as well as in cameras used by NASA. They have enabled millions of people worldwide to capture images sharply and effectively.

It's with great appreciation that we recognize these men today for their accomplishments and for their achievement in winning the 2009 Nobel Prize in physics. I encourage my colleagues to join me in support of this resolution.

Mr. HALL of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. LANCE).

Mr. LANCE. I thank the gentleman from Texas and the gentleman from Washington.

I rise today to recognize Willard S. Boyle and George E. Smith from Bell Laboratories in Murray Hill, New Jersey, in my congressional district. Drs. Boyle and Smith, along with Charles Kao of Standard Telecommunications Laboratories and the Chinese University of Hong Kong, were awarded the Nobel Prize for physics for the invention of the charge-coupled device, an imaging semiconductor circuit.

The work of Drs. Boyle and Smith represents a breakthrough in telecommunications that may bring about revolutionary changes in the near future. Their significant achievements have helped advance the United States as the world leader in scientific research and development.

It should come as no surprise that their work was completed at Bell Laboratories. Founded in 1925 by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Bell Laboratories is an internationally renowned research organization. Work at Bell Labs has led to the invention or advancement of such groundbreaking technologies as the transistor, photovoltaic cells, the

laser, the UNIX operating system, and the CCD sensor. In fact, seven Nobel Prizes for physics have been awarded for research conducted at Bell Labs.

I'm very proud to commend Drs. Boyle and Smith on winning the Nobel Prize in physics and in sharing their scientific achievements with colleagues in Congress, with Garden State residents, and indeed with the American people. I also thank my colleague, Congressman RUSH HOLT, also from New Jersey, for his efforts to recognize this remarkable achievement and recognizing Bell Labs.

Mr. BAIRD. I want to, again, commend Mr. LANCE from New Jersey and my colleague and friend, Dr. RUSH HOLT, for his leadership on this, an absolutely fitting acknowledgment.

I again urge passage, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HALL of Texas. I congratulate Mr. BAIRD for his leadership.

Having no further requests for time, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BAIRD. I have no further speakers, 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 Washington (Mr. BAIRD) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1069.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. BAIRD. 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.

CONGRATULATING WINNERS OF NATIONAL MEDAL OF TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Mr. BAIRD. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 935) honoring John E. Warnock, Charles M. Geschke, Forrest M. Bird, Esther Sans Takeuchi, and IBM Corporation for receiving the 2008 National Medal of Technology and Innovation.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 935

Whereas the National Medal of Technology and Innovation (formerly known as the National Medal of Technology) is the highest honor for technological achievement bestowed by the President on leading innovators in the United States;

Whereas the purpose of the National Medal of Technology and Innovation is to recognize individuals, teams, and companies that have made lasting and substantial contributions to the United States' competitiveness and to strengthening the Nation's technological workforce through—

(1) the development and commercialization of technological products, processes, and concepts,

(2) technological innovation, and

(3) development of the Nation's technological manpower;

Whereas by highlighting the national importance of technological innovation, the National Medal of Technology and Innovation seeks to inspire future generations in the United States to prepare for and pursue technical careers to keep the United States at the forefront of global technology and economic leadership;

Whereas, on September 17, 2009, the President named John E. Warnock, Charles M. Geschke, Forrest M. Bird, Esther Sans Takeuchi, and IBM Corporation as the recipients of the 2008 National Medal of Technology and Innovation;

Whereas Dr. John E. Warnock and Dr. Charles M. Geschke, both of San Jose, California, pioneered technological innovations that were central to spurring the revolution in desktop publishing, which had an immense and significant role in changing the way people create and engage with information and entertainment across multiple mediums including print, video, and the Internet; and

Whereas Forrest M. Bird of Sandpoint, Idaho, invented pioneering technologies in cardiopulmonary medicine (including the medical respirator), devices that helped launch modern-day medical evacuation capabilities, and intrapulmonary percussive ventilation ("IPV") technologies, which have saved the lives of millions of patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and other conditions;

Whereas Dr. Esther Sans Takeuchi of Buffalo, New York, developed the silver vanadium oxide battery that powers the majority of the world's lifesaving implantable cardiac defibrillators, and other medical battery technologies that improve the health and quality of life of millions of people; and

Whereas IBM Corporation of Yorktown Heights, New York, created the Blue Gene supercomputer and its systems architecture, design, and software, which have delivered fundamental new science, unsurpassed speed, and unparalleled energy efficiency, and have had a profound impact worldwide on the high-performance computing industry: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes and honors the innovative technological achievements of John E. Warnock, Charles M. Geschke, Forrest M. Bird, Esther Sans Takeuchi, and IBM Corporation; and

(2) congratulates John E. Warnock, Charles M. Geschke, Forrest M. Bird, Esther Sans Takeuchi, and IBM Corporation for receiving the 2008 National Medal of Technology and Innovation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAIRD) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BAIRD. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H. Res. 935, the resolution now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 935, honoring John E. Warnock, Charles M. Geschke, Forrest M. Bird, Esther Sans Takeuchi, and IBM Corporation for receiving the 2008 National Medal of Technology and Innovation.

The National Medal of Technology and Innovation is the highest honor for technological achievement given by the President to the country's leading innovators, and the five recipients honored by this resolution have all made great contributions to technology and innovation in the United States.

These honorees have made contributions in areas including desktop publishing, medical and battery technologies, and supercomputing. Innovation and technological advancements in these areas and others are critical for many reasons, including furthering health care technology for our citizens and increasing the United States' ability to remain economically competitive with other nations.

I want to congratulate the five honorees and thank Representative LOFGREN from California for her leadership in introducing this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HALL of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may command.

H. Res. 935 honors John E. Warnock, Charles M. Geschke, Forrest M. Bird, Esther Sans Takeuchi, and IBM for being awarded the 2008 National Medal of Technology and Innovation. The National Medal of Technology and Innovation is awarded annually to the Nation's leading innovators. This award recognizes those who have made significant contributions to their country. Additionally, it's intended to also inspire our youth to pursue science, technology, engineering, and mathematics-related fields of study.

Together, Drs. Warnock and Geschke founded Adobe Systems. Adobe Systems enabled documents to be successfully sent electronically from program to program through technology that's today known as PDF. Since their retirement as software executives, both have contributed generously to programs that help encourage young engineers and innovators.

Dr. Forrest Bird of Idaho served as an aviator during World War II. Following the war, he founded Bird, Inc., which developed amphibian aircraft and innovative breathing equipment to reduce the risks of altitude sickness. Using this same technology, Bird later developed medical respirators, which are still in use around the world, and contributed to lowering breath-related infant mortality rates.

Dr. Esther Sans Takeuchi of New York began her distinguished career as a scientist for Greatbatch, Inc. In her years there, she developed a lithium/silver vanadium oxide battery, which was essential to producing implantable cardiac defibrillators. Today, more than 200,000 of those ICDs are implanted each year, most with batteries originally developed by Takeuchi.

IBM's Blue Gene Server Group represents a new age of American innovation. These supercomputers have enabled business and science to visit new calculations previously unattainable. In addition, these computers have been recognized as the most energy efficient of their type in the world today.

On October 7, 2009, President Obama honored the 2008 recipients of the National Medal of Technology and Innovation during a White House ceremony. I join the President in recognizing these distinguished Americans and urge my colleagues to do so.

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

□ 1445

Mr. BAIRD. Again, I want to commend the sponsor of this bill, Ms. LOFGREN, and, most importantly of all, commend the recipients of this prestigious award and thank them for their contributions to the betterment of our entire society, our economy, and the well-being of our public.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAIRD) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 935.

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. BAIRD. 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.

HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOMS AND HYPOXIA RESEARCH AND CONTROL AMENDMENTS ACT OF 2010

Mr. BAIRD. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3650) to establish a National Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Program, to develop and coordinate a comprehensive and integrated strategy to address harmful algal blooms and hypoxia, and to provide for the development and implementation of comprehensive regional action plans to reduce harmful algal blooms and hypoxia, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3650

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Harmful Algal Blooms and Hypoxia Research and Control Amendments Act of 2010".

SEC. 2. AMENDMENT OF HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOM AND HYPOXIA RESEARCH AND CONTROL ACT OF 1998.

Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Research and Control Act of 1998 (16 U.S.C. 1451 note).

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

(a) AMENDMENT.—The Act is amended by inserting after section 602 the following:

"SEC. 602A. DEFINITIONS.

"In this title:

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

"(2) PROGRAM.—The term 'Program' means the National Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Program established under section 603A.

"(3) STATE.—The term 'State' means each of the several States of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, any other territory or possession of the United States, and any Indian tribe.

"(4) UNDER SECRETARY.—The term 'Under Secretary' means the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere."

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 2 of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 1998 is amended by adding after the item relating to section 602 the following new item:

"Sec. 602A. Definitions."

SEC. 4. NATIONAL HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOM AND HYPOXIA PROGRAM.

(a) AMENDMENT.—The Act is amended by inserting after section 603 the following:

"SEC. 603A. NATIONAL HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOM AND HYPOXIA PROGRAM.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (d), the Under Secretary, through the Task Force established under section 603(a), shall establish and maintain a National Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Program pursuant to this section.

"(b) DUTIES.—The Under Secretary, through the Program, shall coordinate the efforts of the Task Force to—

"(1) develop and promote a national strategy to understand, detect, predict, control, mitigate, and respond to marine and freshwater harmful algal bloom and hypoxia events;

"(2) integrate the research of all Federal programs, including ocean and Great Lakes science and management programs and centers, that address the chemical, biological, and physical components of marine and freshwater harmful algal blooms and hypoxia;

"(3) coordinate and work cooperatively with State, tribal, and local government agencies and programs that address marine and freshwater harmful algal blooms and hypoxia;

"(4) identify additional research, development, and demonstration needs and priorities relating to monitoring, prediction, prevention, control, mitigation, and response to marine and freshwater harmful algal blooms and hypoxia;

"(5) encourage international information sharing and research efforts on marine and freshwater harmful algal blooms and hypoxia, and encourage international mitigation, control, and response activities;

"(6) ensure the development and implementation of methods and technologies to protect the ecosystems affected by marine and freshwater harmful algal blooms;

“(7) integrate, coordinate, and augment existing education programs to improve public understanding and awareness of the causes, impacts, and mitigation efforts for marine and freshwater harmful algal blooms and hypoxia;

“(8) assist in regional, State, tribal, and local efforts to develop and implement appropriate marine and freshwater harmful algal bloom and hypoxia response plans, strategies, and tools;

“(9) provide resources for and assist in the training of State, tribal, and local water and coastal resource managers in the methods and technologies for monitoring, controlling, mitigating, and responding to the effects of marine and freshwater harmful algal blooms and hypoxia events;

“(10) oversee the development, implementation, review, and periodic updating of the Regional Research and Action Plans under section 603B; and

“(11) administer peer-reviewed, merit-based competitive grant funding to support—

“(A) the projects maintained and established by the Program; and

“(B) the research and management needs and priorities identified in the Regional Research and Action Plans.

“(C) COOPERATIVE EFFORTS.—The Under Secretary shall work cooperatively and avoid duplication of efforts with other offices, centers, and programs within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and other agencies represented on the Task Force established under section 603(a), States, tribes, and nongovernmental organizations concerned with marine and freshwater aquatic issues related to harmful algal blooms and hypoxia.

“(d) FRESHWATER PROGRAM.—With respect to the freshwater aspects of the Program, the Administrator and Under Secretary, through the Task Force, shall carry out the duties otherwise assigned to the Under Secretary under this section and section 603B, including the activities described in subsection (e). The Administrator’s participation under this subsection shall include—

“(1) research on the ecology of freshwater harmful algal blooms;

“(2) monitoring and event response of freshwater harmful algal blooms in lakes, rivers, estuaries (including their tributaries), and reservoirs;

“(3) mitigation and control of freshwater harmful algal blooms; and

“(4) an identification in the President’s annual budget request to Congress of how much funding is proposed in that request for carrying out the activities described in subsection (e).

“(e) NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION ACTIVITIES.—As part of the program under this section, the Under Secretary shall—

“(1) maintain and enhance existing competitive grant programs at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration relating to marine and freshwater harmful algal blooms and hypoxia;

“(2) carry out marine and freshwater harmful algal bloom and hypoxia events response activities; and

“(3) enhance communication and coordination among Federal agencies carrying out marine and freshwater harmful algal bloom and hypoxia activities, and increase the availability to appropriate public and private entities of—

“(A) analytical facilities and technologies;

“(B) operational forecasts; and

“(C) reference and research materials.

“(f) INTEGRATED COASTAL AND OCEAN OBSERVATION SYSTEM.—All monitoring and observation data collected under this Act shall be collected in compliance with all data standards and protocols developed pursuant

to the National Integrated Coastal and Ocean Observation System Act of 2009 (33 U.S.C. 3601 et seq.), and such data shall be made available through the System established under that Act.

“(g) ACTION STRATEGY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of the Harmful Algal Blooms and Hypoxia Research and Control Amendments Act of 2010, the Under Secretary, through the Task Force established under section 603(a), shall transmit to the Congress an action strategy that identifies—

“(A) the specific activities to be carried out by the Program and the timeline for carrying out such activities; and

“(B) the roles and responsibilities of each Federal agency in the Task Force established under section 603(a) in carrying out Program activities.

“(2) FEDERAL REGISTER.—The Under Secretary shall publish the action strategy in the Federal Register.

“(3) PERIODIC REVISION.—The Under Secretary shall periodically review and revise the action strategy prepared under this subsection as necessary.

“(h) REPORT.—Two years after the submission of the action strategy, the Under Secretary shall prepare and transmit to the Congress a report that describes—

“(1) the activities carried out under the Program and the Regional Research and Action Plans and the budget related to these activities;

“(2) the progress made on implementing the action strategy; and

“(3) the need to revise or terminate activities or projects under the Program.”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 2 of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 1998 is amended by adding after the item relating to section 603 the following new item:

“Sec. 603A. National Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Program.”.

SEC. 5. REGIONAL RESEARCH AND ACTION PLANS.

(a) AMENDMENT.—The Act is amended by inserting after section 603A the following:

“SEC. 603B. REGIONAL RESEARCH AND ACTION PLANS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Under Secretary, through the Task Force established under section 603(a), shall—

“(1) identify the appropriate regions and subregions to be addressed by each Regional Research and Action Plan; and

“(2) oversee the development and implementation of the Regional Research and Action Plans.

“(b) CONTENTS.—The Plans developed under this section shall identify—

“(1) regional priorities for ecological, economic, and social research on issues related to the impacts of harmful algal blooms and hypoxia;

“(2) research, development, and demonstration activities needed to develop and advance technologies and techniques for minimizing the occurrence of harmful algal blooms and hypoxia and improving capabilities to prevent, predict, monitor, control, and mitigate harmful algal blooms and hypoxia;

“(3) ways to reduce the duration and intensity of harmful algal blooms and hypoxia, including in times of emergency;

“(4) research and methods to address human health dimensions of harmful algal blooms and hypoxia;

“(5) mechanisms, including the potential costs and benefits of those mechanisms, to protect vulnerable ecosystems that could be or have been affected by harmful algal blooms and hypoxia events;

“(6) mechanisms by which data, information, and products are transferred between the Program and State, tribal, and local governments and relevant research entities;

“(7) communication, outreach, and information dissemination methods that State, tribal, and local governments and stakeholder organizations can undertake to educate and inform the public concerning harmful algal blooms and hypoxia; and

“(8) the roles that Federal agencies can play to assist in the implementation of the Plan.

“(c) BUILDING ON AVAILABLE STUDIES AND INFORMATION.—In developing the Plans under this section, the Under Secretary shall—

“(1) utilize and build on existing research, assessments, and reports, including those carried out pursuant to existing law and other relevant sources; and

“(2) consider the impacts, research, and existing program activities of all United States coastlines and fresh and inland waters, including the Great Lakes, the Chesapeake Bay, and estuaries and tributaries.

“(d) DEVELOPMENT OF PLANS.—The Under Secretary shall develop Plans under this section with assistance from the individuals and entities described in subsection (f).

“(e) PLAN TIMELINE AND UPDATES.—The Under Secretary, through the Task Force established under section 603(a), shall ensure that the Plans developed under this section are completed not later than 24 months after the date of enactment of the Harmful Algal Blooms and Hypoxia Research and Control Amendments Act of 2010, and updated once every 5 years thereafter.

“(f) COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION.—In developing the Plans under this section, as appropriate, the Under Secretary—

“(1) shall coordinate with State coastal management and planning officials;

“(2) shall coordinate with tribal resource management officials;

“(3) shall coordinate with water management and watershed officials from both coastal States and noncoastal States with water sources that drain into water bodies affected by harmful algal blooms and hypoxia; and

“(4) shall consult with—

“(A) public health officials;

“(B) emergency management officials;

“(C) science and technology development institutions;

“(D) economists;

“(E) industries and businesses affected by marine and freshwater harmful algal blooms and hypoxia;

“(F) scientists, with expertise concerning harmful algal blooms or hypoxia, from academic or research institutions; and

“(G) other stakeholders.”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 2 of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 1998 is amended by adding after the item relating to section 603A, as added by section 4(b) of this Act, the following new item:

“Sec. 603B. Regional research and action plans.”.

SEC. 6. NORTHERN GULF OF MEXICO HYPOXIA.

Section 604 is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 604. NORTHERN GULF OF MEXICO HYPOXIA.

“(a) TASK FORCE INITIAL PROGRESS REPORTS.—Not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of the Harmful Algal Blooms and Hypoxia Research and Control Amendments Act of 2010, the Administrator, through the Mississippi River/Gulf of Mexico Watershed Nutrient Task Force, shall complete and transmit to the Congress and the President a report on the progress made by Task Force-directed activities toward attainment of the goals of the Gulf Hypoxia Action Plan 2008.

“(b) TASK FORCE 2-YEAR PROGRESS REPORTS.—After the initial report required under subsection (a), the Administrator, through the Task Force, shall complete and transmit to Congress and the President a report every 2 years thereafter on the progress made by Task Force-directed activities toward attainment of the coastal goal of the Gulf Hypoxia Action Plan 2008.

“(c) CONTENTS.—The reports required by this section shall assess progress made toward nutrient load reductions, the response of the hypoxic zone and water quality throughout the Mississippi/Atchafalaya River Basin, and the economic and social effects. The reports shall—

“(1) include an evaluation of how current policies and programs affect management decisions, including those made by municipalities and industrial and agricultural producers;

“(2) evaluate lessons learned; and

“(3) recommend appropriate actions to continue to implement or, if necessary, revise the strategy set forth in the Gulf Hypoxia Action Plan 2008.”

SEC. 7. PACIFIC NORTHWEST, ESTUARIES, AND PUGET SOUND HYPOXIA.

(a) AMENDMENT.—The Act is amended by inserting after section 604 the following:

“SEC. 604A. PACIFIC NORTHWEST, ESTUARIES, AND PUGET SOUND HYPOXIA.

“(a) ASSESSMENT REPORT.—Not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of the Harmful Algal Blooms and Hypoxia Research and Control Amendments Act of 2010, the Task Force established under section 603 shall complete and submit to Congress and the President an integrated assessment of hypoxia in the coastal and estuarine waters of the Pacific Northwest that examines the status of current research, monitoring, prevention, response, and control efforts.

“(b) PLAN.—The Task Force shall include in the regionally appropriate Regional Research and Action Plan developed under section 603B a plan, based on the integrated assessment submitted under subsection (a), for reducing, mitigating, and controlling hypoxia in the coastal and estuarine waters of the Pacific Northwest. In developing such plan, the Task Force shall consult with State, Indian tribe, and local governments, and academic, agricultural, industry, and environmental groups and representatives. Such plan shall include incentive-based partnership approaches. The plan shall also address the social and economic costs and benefits of the measures for reducing, mitigating, and controlling hypoxia.”

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 2 of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 1998 is amended by adding after the item relating to section 604 the following new item:

“Sec. 604A. Pacific Northwest, estuaries, and Puget Sound hypoxia.”

SEC. 8. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—Section 605 is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 605. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“There are authorized to be appropriated—

“(1) to the Under Secretary to carry out sections 603A and 603B, \$34,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2011 through 2015, of which, for each fiscal year—

“(A) \$2,000,000 may be used for the development of the Regional Research and Action Plans and the reports required by section 604A;

“(B) \$3,000,000 may be used for the research and assessment activities related to marine and freshwater harmful algal blooms at research laboratories of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration;

“(C) \$8,000,000 may be used to carry out the Ecology and Oceanography of Harmful Algal Blooms Program (ECOHAB);

“(D) \$5,500,000 may be used to carry out the Monitoring and Event Response for Harmful Algal Blooms Program (MERHAB);

“(E) \$1,500,000 may be used to carry out the Northern Gulf of Mexico Ecosystems and Hypoxia Assessment Program (NGOMEX);

“(F) \$5,000,000 may be used to carry out the Coastal Hypoxia Research Program (CHRP);

“(G) \$5,000,000 may be used to carry out the Prevention, Control, and Mitigation of Harmful Algal Blooms Program (PCM);

“(H) \$1,000,000 may be used to carry out marine and freshwater harmful algal bloom and hypoxia events response activities; and

“(I) \$3,000,000 may be used for increased availability, communication, and coordination activities; and

“(2) to the Administrator to carry out sections 603A, 603B, and 604, \$7,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2011 through 2015.”

(b) EXTRAMURAL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES.—The Under Secretary shall ensure that a substantial portion of funds appropriated pursuant to subsection (a) that are used for research purposes are allocated to extramural research activities.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAIRD) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BAIRD. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3650, as amended, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise in support of H.R. 3650, the Harmful Algal Blooms and Hypoxia Research and Control Act. This bill represents a timely and necessary step to address a large and growing problem. The Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs) and Hypoxia Research and Control Act was first signed into law in 1998 and last reauthorized in 2004. And from the outset, I want to commend my dear friend and colleague, Dr. EHLERS, for his tireless work on this over many years.

I stand in support of these programs because this affects virtually every coastal waterway in America as well as freshwater ecosystems. Let me share with you an example of how serious this problem is.

In a small lake in my own district recently, a person was out with their dog, playing fetch in the water. They threw their favorite tennis ball in the water. The dog jumped into the water, retrieved the tennis ball, swam back up on the shore, and promptly died.

Harmful algal blooms are what we know in the saltwater environment as red tides. In freshwater, it's often blue-green algae. They are deadly in both environments. Estimates suggest the cost may be \$82 million a year, the annual economic impact of HABs, according to a 2006 study. This means billions of dollars over decades.

I mentioned already the tragic loss of this animal, but on a human scale, red tides pose a serious neurotoxin that can actually affect your ability to remember things over the long run. So we have a serious problem. It is growing in the case of harmful algal blooms.

We have a parallel and related problem that the bill also addresses, and these are so-called dead zones, or hypoxia, so known because they are areas of lack of oxygen. These are expanding. Perhaps the most well known is in the Gulf of Mexico, areas literally thousands of square miles wide that if virtually any marine organism swims into them, they die very shortly thereafter because they do not have sufficient oxygen to survive. This has impacted not only the Gulf of Mexico, but also my own coast and elsewhere in the country.

Now, within the freshwater system, I want to underscore a particularly important point. From the Great Lakes to small creeks of West Virginia and throughout the country, this is a problem. My friend and colleague, Mr. MOLLOHAN from West Virginia, has been particularly interested in this. We need to understand that these harmful algal blooms in freshwater are particularly toxic for the following reasons:

Most of the mechanisms that we currently use to purify water do not work with harmful algal blooms. If you boil water to kill pathogens, that normally purifies it. If you boil water that has harmful algal blooms in it, you actually increase the toxin and increase its lethality. If you filter water to get out protozoa and other things, as many of us do when we are hiking or climbing, that can purify normal water. It is totally ineffective and may be actually counterproductive in harmful algal blooms because all you do is break up the bodies of the algae, but the toxin survives. Chlorination does not work to stop these things.

So we have a problem that is deadly to organisms ranging from fish to shore birds and to human beings. And again, both harmful algal blooms and hypoxic events are spreading.

I want to also mention that in my own district, which has a coastal area that is very economically benefited by the clamming season, all you need is one red tide to come in, shut down the clamming season, and you literally lose millions of dollars of business. And for many of our hotel owners and restaurateurs and others, that's the season. You lose that because of a harmful algal bloom, you have basically lost your economy for the year. So this bill would expand our ability to study and ultimately to control these harmful algal blooms and hypoxic events.

I appreciate the support of many colleagues.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Harmful algal blooms are those blooms that produce toxins that are hazardous to plants and animals. The

most recognized harmful algal bloom is red tide, since it discolors the water and makes seafood inedible. Such an event causes many States severe economic harm through beach closures and restrictions on seafood.

This bill fosters continued research into the causes of red tide, explores ways to manage the blooms, and sets up mechanisms to potentially predict when they may occur. These are all areas of research that are beneficial to our economy and to human health, and I commend the vice ranking member of our committee, Dr. VERN EHLERS, for his commitment to address this important issue through his cosponsorship of this legislation.

While I'm supportive of the goals of this measure, I do need to convey some concerns that I and several of my Republican colleagues had in committee. The bill addresses a problem that affects nearly every State. However, we want to make sure that the original and the regional research and action plans that are called for are not a top-down mandate but a true collaboration between the Federal Government and the States and local areas directly affected by these blooms. We want to make sure we are not imposing undue burdens on States that they would not voluntarily take on themselves.

Although the onus is currently on the Federal Government, the activities identified in these plans are ones that will most likely be executed by State, tribal, and local governments. As written, the bill does not contain any safeguards against unfunded mandates. During the markup, we offered amendments that would address these concerns.

The first amendment would have prevented any increased financial burden to State, tribal, or local governments as a result of anything in the bill or the law it amends. Despite receiving bipartisan support, the amendment was not accepted.

A second amendment would have required the development and implementation of the plans initiated only at the request of the States, not the Federal Government. Unfortunately, this amendment also failed. State, tribal, and local governments are already shouldering the burden of the effects of harmful algal blooms since these events have a direct impact on local and regional economies. Furthermore, in the current economic climate, these governments are struggling to prioritize and fund the most basic of services. The assurance of the added protection against unfunded mandates at this time should be something all Members favor.

This legislation has gone through a number of changes since it passed out of committee. Some changes were made by the majority after the bill passed out of committee, and I hope that in the future, we can make necessary changes while bills are still in committee so that all Members can weigh in before bills go to the floor.

Finally, I have concerns about the authorization levels in the bill. Given this era of fiscal constraint, we must be mindful of how we spend taxpayers' dollars. This bill authorizes funding that is almost three times the amount that has been appropriated in recent years. The authorization levels are 50 percent higher than the last reauthorization in 2004. The Federal Government did not spend more than \$15 million per year when the authorization level was at \$26 million per year, so it's hard for me to support raising the level to \$41 million per year in 2011.

Harmful algal blooms and hypoxia are growing threats to our economy and to our economic prosperity and impact coastal gulf and even inland States. While I support the overarching goals of research into these issues and the development of technologies and procedures to lessen their harmful consequences, I remain concerned that this bill is too expensive and does not protect against unfunded mandates.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BAIRD. Madam Speaker, at this point, I want to acknowledge that, as is so often the case, H.R. 3650 was a collaborative effort, not just with my minority colleagues on the Science and Technology Committee, but also with the Natural Resources Committee and the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee as well. I would like, here, to insert a letter of exchanges with those committees into the RECORD, and I want to also thank both Chairmen RAHALL and OBERSTAR for their efforts on this legislation.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES,
Washington, DC, November 12, 2009.
Hon. BART GORDON,
Chairman, Committee on Science and Technology, Rayburn H.O.B., Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for the opportunity to work with you on H.R. 3650, the Harmful Algal Blooms and Hypoxia Research and Control Amendments Act of 2009, which was referred to the Committee on Science and Technology, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources.

Because of the continued cooperation and consideration that you have afforded me and my staff in developing these provisions, and knowing of your interest in expediting this legislation, I am willing to waive further consideration of H.R. 3650 by the Committee on Natural Resources at this time. Of course, this waiver is not intended to prejudice any future jurisdictional claims over the provisions of this legislation or similar language. I also reserve the right to seek to have conferees named from the Committee on Natural Resources on these provisions, and request your support if such a request is made.

Please place this letter into the committee report on H.R. 3650 and into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor.

With warm regards, I am
Sincerely,

NICK J. RAHALL II,
Chairman, Committee on Natural Resources

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY,

Washington, DC, November 12, 2009.

Hon. NICK J. RAHALL, II,
Chairman, Committee on Natural Resources,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN RAHALL: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 3650, the Harmful Algal Blooms and Hypoxia Research and Control Amendments Act of 2009. Your support for this legislation and your assistance in ensuring its timely consideration are greatly appreciated.

I agree that provisions in the bill are of jurisdictional interest to the Committee on Natural Resources. I acknowledge that by discharging the Committee on Natural Resources from further consideration of 3650, your Committee is not relinquishing Its jurisdiction and I will fully support your request to be represented in a House-Senate conference on those provisions over which the Committee on Natural Resources has jurisdiction. A copy of our letters will be placed in the Committee Report on H.R. 3650 and in the Congressional Record during consideration of the bill on the House floor.

I value your cooperation and look forward to working with you as we move ahead with this important legislation.

Sincerely,

BART GORDON,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE,

Washington, DC, December 14, 2009.

Hon. BART GORDON,
Chairman, Committee on Science and Technology, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN GORDON: I write to you regarding H.R. 3650, the "Harmful Algal Blooms and Hypoxia Research and Control Amendments Act of 2009".

H.R. 3650 contains provisions that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. I recognize and appreciate your desire to bring this legislation before the House in an expeditious manner and, accordingly, I will not seek a sequential referral of the bill. However, I agree to waive consideration of this bill with the mutual understanding that my decision to forgo a sequential referral of the bill does not waive, reduce, or otherwise affect the jurisdiction of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure over H.R. 3650.

Further, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure reserves the right to seek the appointment of conferees during any House-Senate conference convened on this legislation on provisions of the bill that are within the Committee's jurisdiction. I ask for your commitment to support any request by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure for the appointment of conferees on H.R. 3650 or similar legislation.

Please place a copy of this letter and your response acknowledging the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure's jurisdictional interest in the Committee Report on H.R. 3650 and in the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure in the House.

I look forward to working with you as we prepare to pass this important legislation.

Sincerely,

JAMES L. OBERSTAR, M.C.,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY,

Washington, DC, December 14, 2009.

Hon. JAMES L. OBERSTAR,
Chairman, Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN OBERSTAR: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 3650, the Harmful Algal Blooms and Hypoxia Research and Control Amendments Act of 2009. Your support for this legislation and your assistance in ensuring its timely consideration are greatly appreciated.

I agree that provisions in the bill are of jurisdictional interest to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. I acknowledge that by forgoing a sequential referral, your Committee is not relinquishing its jurisdiction and I will fully support your request to be represented in a House-Senate conference on those provisions over which the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure has jurisdiction in H.R. 3650. A copy of our letters will be placed in the Committee Report on H.R. 3650 and in the Congressional Record during consideration of the bill on the House floor.

I value your cooperation and look forward to working with you as we move ahead with this important legislation.

Sincerely,

BART GORDON,
Chairman.

If I may, at this point, I would like to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. KRATOVIL).

Mr. KRATOVIL. I thank the gentleman from Washington for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3650 and urge my colleagues to support it.

Maryland's First Congressional District, my district, is a district defined by the water that surrounds it. Healthy water in our district means commerce, recreation, and, most importantly, jobs.

A harmful algal bloom is a rapid overproduction of certain species of algae that produce toxins which are detrimental to plants and animals. These outbreaks are commonly referred to, as you have heard, as red or brown tides and have the potential to kill fish and other aquatic life by decreasing sunlight available to the water and by using up available oxygen in the water.

In recent years, many of the Nation's coastlines, near-shore marine waters and freshwaters have experienced an increase in the number, frequency, duration, and types of HABs. If we continue to allow this problem to persist, bodies of water like the Chesapeake Bay in my district will see a detrimental decline in water quality which will affect the thousands of species that call the bay home.

More importantly, perhaps, the thousands of men and women who rely on the bay to pay their bills will be put out of work. Watermen, commercial fishermen, charter boat captains, and any number of similar professions have been part of the Eastern Shore culture for decades. If gone unchecked, these professions will become less and less prominent, and an entire segment of our local economy will be hurt.

H.R. 3650 is a good bill that takes important steps in the fight against red tides and other harmful algae by creating a coordinated national strategy to deal with HABs while at the same time allowing for flexibility so that different regions can best address their unique concerns.

I am also pleased, again, as was mentioned, that funding will actually be directed to control and prevention of this problem in addition to, simply, research. This will no doubt limit the severity and frequency of this dangerous environmental concern.

Madam Speaker, I once again urge my colleagues to support this measure.

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

Mr. BAIRD. I want to thank the gentleman from Maryland. He has been a tireless champion of this. The watermen in his district and the others who depend on this great natural resource owe him, I am certain, a great debt of gratitude.

I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlelady from Florida (Ms. CASTOR), who has also been a tireless champion of clean water and of this issue.

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Madam Speaker, I would like to thank Mr. BAIRD from Washington for his leadership. He has been a real champion on behalf of clean water and clean beaches. I would also like to express my gratitude to the Science and Technology Committee for their terrific work on what I call the "red tide bill."

This is a jobs bill because, let me tell you, coming from the great State of Florida, the Sunshine State, we depend on folks from all across the country coming to vacation in Florida, to swim and to fish. There is nothing like a vacation in the warm waters of the Gulf of Mexico. And I see my friend and colleague here who represents the Florida Keys. There is nothing like a vacation there where you can spend time unwinding on our beautiful beaches.

But there is a real threat to our tourism economy and jobs in the State of Florida, like there is in other parts of the country, and it's these very harmful algal blooms that cause red tide. In a State that employs over 1 million Floridians and where tourism has a \$65 billion impact on our State's economy, when the red tide rolls in, it's a serious threat, because what the red tide does is it causes you difficulty breathing. It burns your eyes. Dead fish will roll up on the beaches. It's really bad news.

The problem is we don't know what causes it, and that's why this bill is so important. And it's tied to jobs because, if we can do a little bit of research and determine what the causes are, we will be able to protect our tourism economy and make sure that we have clean and healthy beaches for folks who need that vacation.

□ 1500

By some estimates, red tide outbreaks cost coastal communities \$82

million a year. We have got to find out what is happening here. I also want to recognize my colleague and good friend Congressman CONNIE MACK, who represents some of the most beautiful beaches in the country down in Naples and Sanibel Island. Two years ago we were able to authorize \$90 million for a 3-year period for peer-reviewed science research on red tide.

But today's legislation builds on that bipartisan effort. And Representative BAIRD's bill, which I cosponsored, creates a new initiative on red tide, and will dedicate some monies to over 5 years of finding a solution that will give our Federal and State agencies a real leg up.

Like I said, red tide is a significant threat to jobs, our tourism economy, our health, and our environment. So I am pleased to urge that we all join together to protect our coastal resources and the tourism-related jobs that come with having healthy beaches by learning more about harmful algal blooms and adopting H.R. 3650.

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

Mr. BAIRD. Madam Speaker, I want to commend Ms. CASTOR for her comments, and join her in acknowledgement of the incredible leadership of CONNIE MACK from Florida. We talk about the costs of this legislation. Consider the costs to Florida's economy, to the Gulf economy if a red tide comes in at the height of tourist season. You can't swim in this; it's toxic. You can't fish in it, you can't collect shellfish. The fishing industry out in the coast when a hypoxic zone comes in, it kills hundreds of thousands of fish overnight. Shore birds are affected. And on and on the list goes.

As Ms. CASTOR pointed out and as Mr. MACK has pointed out in our discussions, making sure that we understand what causes this and finding ways to remediate it and prevent it is not only in the interests of human health, it is in the interests of our economy as well.

I am particularly pleased also that the Puget Sound area, which is near and dear to my heart and near to my home, has received recognition. We have got a serious problem off the coast in terms of red tide. But within the Puget Sound region, particularly Hood Canal, there is a growing annual development of a dead zone. And these things seem to be developing earlier, lasting longer, and growing in size. This bill will help us understand why.

The bill has support from a broad group of stakeholders, including Ocean Champions and the PURRE Water Coalition. And again, I am pleased that it has been a bipartisan effort. Dr. EHLERS, as I mentioned earlier, has been instrumental for many years on this. And of course CONNIE MACK has been as well. I thank the gentlemen for their input. Mr. HALL has offered some constructive suggestions. And of course as we move this forward and work with the Senate, we will try to make sure

we incorporate as many of those as we can. Finally, I would also like to recognize the staff who worked so diligently on this bill: Shimere Williams and Katrina Lassiter on the majority side, and Tara Rothschild on the minority side.

Ongoing research, development, and implementation of an action strategy are key components to addressing this environmental challenge, and H.R. 3650 helps move us forward in each of these areas. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3650.

One last thing I will say. Understanding the impact of harmful algal blooms in freshwater is absolutely critical. If a major metropolitan area develops a toxic algal bloom, as I mentioned earlier, it will be extraordinarily difficult to remove the toxins from the waterway. It has happened in some smaller communities. It is extremely costly, and can present an urgent and immediate and hugely expensive health crisis. We need to understand how to prevent this, and we need to understand how to treat it. This legislation will help us do that both in the saltwater and in the freshwater environment. I urge its passage, and thank my colleagues.

Mr. MACK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support for H.R. 3650, the Harmful Algal Blooms and Hypoxia Research and Control Amendments Act. I would like to thank Congressman BAIRD who took the lead this Congress, along with Congresswoman KATHY CASTOR and Congressman ALLEN BOYD, for their work on this important issue. Passing this important piece of legislation is the first step in increasing research for harmful algal blooms while ensuring that scientists and experts in the field, and not politicians, determine where research money is spent.

Last Congress, I introduced the Save Our Shores Act to increase our commitment to researching harmful algal blooms. Since then, my colleagues and I have worked together to tackle red tide and other harmful algal blooms. The committee has crafted new language to improve the legislation by including freshwater harmful algal blooms and instituting regional action plans.

These are important efforts and it is time we recognize that although harmful algal blooms affect our entire Nation, they are different throughout the country. I represent the coastal areas of southwest Florida. If you haven't been there, it's a beautiful part of the country, with miles and miles of white sandy beaches. For southwest Florida, like many communities, a healthy environment and a healthy economy go hand-in-hand. As a kid growing up in Cape Coral red tide blooms were short-lived nuisances that lasted just a few days. Today, however, these blooms continue for months at a time, and they have long-lasting implications that threaten the environment, people's health, and our overall quality of life. It is imperative that we do more to understand and combat this problem.

These blooms cause dangerous respiratory distress and burning eyes, as well as the potential for severe food poisoning from contaminated shellfish. Harmful algal blooms not only affect our personal health, they also affect the health of our economy. Red tide and other

toxic blooms cost approximately \$80 million annually to communities across the United States of America. From New England to the Great Lakes, from California to South Carolina, these toxic blooms affect us all.

Madam Speaker, by passing this legislation today, the House of Representatives is giving this important issue the attention it deserves. I salute Congressman BAIRD and all the other Members who cosponsored this legislation for bringing this matter to the forefront and making this research a priority. I urge all of my colleagues to support this vital legislation.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3650, the "Harmful Algal Blooms and Hypoxia Research and Control Amendments Act of 2010".

This legislation, which is an amendment to the Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Research and Control Act of 1998, provides additional focus on Federal efforts to understand, detect, predict, control, mitigate, and respond to both marine and freshwater harmful algal blooms and hypoxia events.

I applaud the work of the principal sponsors of this legislation, my colleagues on the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, the gentleman from Washington, Mr. BAIRD, and the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. EHLERS, and their bipartisan efforts to improve the overall understanding and control of harmful algal blooms and hypoxic conditions.

Over the past two Congresses, the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure has held numerous hearings on the impact of excessive nutrients on water quality—most notably in connection with nonpoint sources of pollution, coastal water quality protection, under the BEACH Act, and in the Great Lakes.

These hearings highlighted the strong scientific evidence that excessive discharges of nitrogen and phosphorous can result in the growth of harmful algal blooms and hypoxic, low-oxygen, conditions in receiving waters. According to testimony from the Environmental Protection Agency, EPA, the most significant sources of nutrients come from agricultural runoff, as well as commercial or residential fertilizers, animal waste, sewage treatment plants, and air deposition from utilities and vehicles. As is evident from the ongoing "dead-zone" in the Gulf of Mexico and the emergence of a similar "dead-zone" in Lake Erie, additional efforts are warranted to reduce the adverse impacts of excessive nutrients on national water quality.

EPA has statutory authority under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, more commonly known as the Clean Water Act, as well as other Federal authorities, to implement programs designed to provide protections for oceans, coastal waters, and freshwater lakes, rivers, and streams.

Through the Clean Water Act's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, NPDES, permitting program under section 402, the establishment of water quality standards by individual States, and other Clean Water Act authorities, both EPA and the States have statutory tools available to target ongoing sources of nitrogen and phosphorous and to minimize the potential for harmful algal bloom outbreaks or the creation of hypoxic conditions in the Nation's waters. Unfortunately, there has been mixed success in equally addressing both point sources, e.g., publicly owned treatment

works and urban stormwater, and nonpoint sources, e.g., runoff from urban lawns, construction sites, and agricultural areas.

I believe that more needs to be done to meet the goals of the Clean Water Act "to restore and protect the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters." We should not be complacent with the fact that one-third of the Nation's assessed waters still do not meet "fishable and swimmable" standards—as called for almost 40 years ago in the 1972 Clean Water Act.

I believe that the authorities contained in H.R. 3650 can complement ongoing efforts by the Environmental Protection Agency and other Federal partners, including the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, NOAA, to address these remaining water quality challenges. However, this legislation should not be interpreted as allowing other Federal agencies to overtake or otherwise supplant ongoing efforts by EPA, including efforts pursuant to the Clean Water Act.

I thank the Chairman of the Committee on Science, the gentleman from Tennessee, Mr. GORDON, and the Ranking Member of the Committee on Science, the gentleman from Texas, Mr. HALL, for their commitment to continue to work with the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure to enhance the implementation of the Federal harmful algal bloom program.

As this legislation goes to conference with the Other Body, I will continue to work with the chairman and ranking member to ensure that this legislation complements, not supplants, ongoing efforts by EPA to control harmful algal blooms and hypoxic conditions in the Nation's waters.

Increased Federal attention and accountability to harmful algal bloom and hypoxic condition control efforts is important. This legislation provides an opportunity for increased coordination between various Federal agencies, States, and other stakeholders, while building on the strong foundation of Federal efforts to address harmful algal blooms and hypoxic conditions to date.

I urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.

Mrs. CAPP. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3650, the Harmful Algal Blooms and Hypoxia Research and Control Amendments Act of 2009. As a cosponsor of this bill I strongly support the development of a national strategy to address and respond to marine and freshwater harmful algal bloom and hypoxia events.

Coastal regions across the country are reporting increases in the occurrence of devastating harmful algal blooms. It is believed that excess nutrients from upstream cause what are normally naturally occurring algae in our coastal waters to rapidly increase in number causing a bloom.

These increased levels of algae have devastating environmental, economic, and human health impacts along our coastlines.

Harmful algal blooms produce powerful toxins that kill fish, shellfish, mammals and birds. In 2007, a devastating harmful algal bloom along the California coastline—from San Luis Obispo to Los Angeles—resulted in hundreds of marine mammal and seabird deaths.

Toxins from harmful algae also accumulate in shellfish causing commercial shellfish industries to close during blooms, which in turn leads to significant economic losses to fishing

families. Decreased tourism and recreation during a bloom event can also result in the loss of millions of dollars to local coastal economies. Even worse, if contaminated shellfish are consumed it could result in paralysis or even death. Increased cases of respiratory distress, especially among seniors and children, have been reported in areas affected by these blooms.

Madam Speaker, I support the directive in H.R. 3650, which establishes a Federal task force that would develop regional action plans to address and respond to harmful algal bloom and hypoxia events around the country. Currently, hypoxic areas, or dead zones, have been recurring over large areas of the Pacific Northwest coastline for the last several years.

H.R. 3650 is a critical first step for developing strategies to mitigate the impacts of harmful algal blooms on regional coastal water quality, marine mammals and harvestable shellfish.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3650 to protect human health and coastal economies.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to support H.R. 3650, the Harmful Algal Blooms and Hypoxia Research and Control Amendments Act of 2009, which recognizes the growing problem of harmful algal blooms in coastal and freshwater environments.

Unfortunately, I know all too well the need for this legislation. In September of 2009, a fish kill occurred in Dunkard Creek, a 38-mile creek on the border of West Virginia and Pennsylvania. According to news reports, this massive fish kill eliminated more than 160 species of fish, salamanders and endangered mussels from one of the most biologically-diverse streams in either State. The West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection determined that golden algae caused the kill, but much remains unknown. How did the algae arrive in West Virginia? What factors contributed to the bloom? How can blooms be contained from moving throughout the watershed? More information is needed to develop a thoughtful process to mitigate and control the growth and spread of harmful algae.

Fortunately, the legislation under consideration today recognizes the increasing number of freshwater algal blooms, and establishes a partnership between NOAA and EPA to research, monitor and respond to those freshwater blooms. Ultimately, this legislation will put West Virginia in a better position to address existing blooms in the State and prevent further spread of golden algae.

For West Virginia, this is an ecological and economic issue. Our rivers, creeks and watersheds are recreation destinations, modes of transportation, and are critical to local economies. I am pleased to support this measure, and look forward to its enactment.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3650, "The Harmful Algal Blooms and Hypoxia Research and Control Amendment Act of 2009." This bill requires the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere to utilize the resources of the Inter Agency Task Force on Harmful Algal Blooms and Hypoxia Task Force to establish and maintain a National Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Program. This program will help to develop and promote a national strategy to address and respond to one of the major problems facing our marine and freshwater ecosystems: algal blooms.

The need to address the ongoing harmful blooms and hypoxic events that increase daily, in our oceans, lakes, rivers and waterways, is long overdue. I applaud the fact that this bill allows for closer coordination between state and federal agencies through the use of innovative demonstration projects. Similarly, I also support provisions in this legislation that focus our efforts to educate our citizens about the causes and harmful environmental effects of pollution and algal blooms in our oceans, rivers, lakes, and waterways.

Water is our most critical natural resource and this legislation will improve our Nation's ability to provide safe water to all. As we continue to experience climate change, the threat posed by algal blooms will be a continuing challenge. This legislation addresses this threat in a measured, scientific manner and will improve our ability to address this issue in the future. I encourage my colleagues to support the bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAIRD) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3650, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. BAIRD. 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.

EXPRESSING CONDOLENCES TO CHILE EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1144) expressing condolences to the families of the victims of the February 27, 2010, earthquake in Chile, as well as solidarity with and support for the people of Chile as they plan for recovery and reconstruction.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1144

Whereas, on February 27, 2010, an 8.8 magnitude earthquake, one of the largest ever recorded, struck off the coast of Chile;

Whereas casualty estimates, which number in the hundreds and continue to grow, as well as the destruction of entire coastal villages and extensive damage to highways, bridges, apartments, and infrastructure, have led to the Government of Chile's declaration of a "state of catastrophe";

Whereas an estimated 2,000,000 people, including upwards of 1,500,000 displaced persons, have been directly affected by the earthquake, the tsunami, and its aftermath;

Whereas aftershocks numbering over 100, including 8 aftershocks registering above a 6.0 magnitude, continue to affect the coast and the rest of the country after the initial 120-second tremor, the strongest and most damaging earthquake in Chile in the last 50 years;

Whereas Chile had already overcome the trials of more than a dozen previous 7.0-magnitude or greater earthquakes since the 1960 Valdivia 9.5-magnitude quake, the largest ever measured, which left thousands dead;

Whereas the tsunami caused by the earthquake, which came shortly after, with waves measuring over 19 feet, slammed 124 miles of Chile's coast and accounted for a significant percentage of the casualties and missing;

Whereas the threat of potential tsunamis across the "Ring of Fire" earthquake area prompted warnings and advisories issued from Hawaii to as far as the California coast and Alaska;

Whereas according to the United States Geological Survey (USGS), Concepcion, Chile's second largest city, was 70 miles from the earthquake's epicenter and suffered some of the worst damage, and its hundreds of thousands of residents initially remained largely cut off from the remainder of the country without many basic necessities, including running water and electricity;

Whereas the coastal town of Dichato and its 4,000 residents were among the hardest hit, and is reportedly 80 percent destroyed;

Whereas 80 percent of Talcahuano's 180,000 residents living on the Chilean coast were left homeless by the earthquake;

Whereas initial estimates of the damage costs range from \$15,000,000,000 to \$30,000,000,000;

Whereas basic necessities across the country, including electricity, clean water access, telephone access, and communication systems, continue to be restored on a progressive basis in many zones;

Whereas the Government of Chile continues to deliver aid to affected citizens to the best of its ability, including airlifting supplies to remote towns;

Whereas the Government of Chile has taken significant measures to maintain order and public security in the streets to prevent more widespread panic and chaos as damage assessments are made and relief is delivered;

Whereas Chile is a political and economic leader and a close ally of the United States in Latin America;

Whereas the people and Government of Chile have stood resolute and steadfast in the face of a long history of destructive earthquakes;

Whereas Chile's stringent building codes, which one local architect called "our proud building standards", as well as the Government of Chile's ability to implement them, greatly mitigated the impact of this catastrophic natural event both in terms of casualties and physical damage to the infrastructure of the country;

Whereas Chile showed its deep generosity and responsibility as a regional ally when it deployed Chilean earthquake rescue teams, which Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton has described as among the best in the world, to Haiti following its devastating earthquake earlier this year;

Whereas these search and rescue teams continue to work tirelessly to save more lives from collapsed buildings and neighborhoods struck by the earthquake in Chile;

Whereas several international urban search and rescue teams remain prepared to deploy to Chile if the need arises;

Whereas sitting Chilean President Michelle Bachelet declared the natural disaster "a catastrophe of such unthinkable magnitude that it will require a giant effort to recover";

Whereas incoming Chilean President Sebastian Pinera, to be sworn in March 11, 2010, expressed that "The future government is working tirelessly and will continue to confront the emergency that Pres. Bachelet is facing, because the emergency will not be

over in five days. We are set to tackle something even more difficult, which is to lift Chile up, to reconstruct our country”;

Whereas President Obama declared that the United States “stands ready to assist in the rescue and recovery efforts and we have resources that are positioned to deploy should the Chilean government ask for our help.”;

Whereas Secretary Clinton visited Chile on March 2, 2010, delivering crucial communication equipment, and vowed that “We’ll be here to help when others leave because we are committed to this partnership and this friendship with Chile.”; and

Whereas the world stands ready to swiftly aid those affected by this epic natural disaster: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) mourns the significant loss of life, as well as the physical damage, caused by the February 27, 2010, earthquake and resulting tsunami in Chile;

(2) expresses its deepest condolences and sympathy to the families of the victims of this horrific tragedy, and solidarity with the millions of affected Chileans;

(3) recognizes that Chile is and remains a close ally and friend of the United States;

(4) recognizes that Chile’s embrace of democratic ideals and the Government of Chile’s ability to implement strict building standards due to its strong governance structure greatly mitigated the impact of this natural disaster;

(5) commends the rescue, relief, and recovery actions, still underway, taken by the Government of Chile;

(6) commends the United States Government, the entire international community, and nongovernmental organizations for their prompt deployment of assistance to Chile;

(7) urges the President to continue to support the Government of Chile, as it assesses its relief and recovery needs; and

(8) pays tribute to the resilience, strength, and courage of the people of Chile as they begin the recovery and rebuilding process.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) and the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution and yield myself as much time as I may consume.

This resolution, introduced by my good friend and colleague from Texas, RUBÉN HINOJOSA, marks the tragedy of a second powerful earthquake in as many months to strike a country in the Western Hemisphere, this time our close friend and ally Chile.

On February 27, an 8.8-magnitude tremor struck just 70 miles away from Chile’s second largest city, Concepcion, and has left a terrible toll in its wake. The Chilean people have a long history

of resolve in the face of past earthquakes. Last month’s quake was one of the largest ever recorded, and the worst to hit the country since a 1960 earthquake, the strongest ever measured.

The tsunami and aftershocks from this quake, one of which measured 6.3 this past Friday, led to the declaration of a state of catastrophe for this economic and political leader in Latin America. The Chilean people are now faced with an unprecedented challenge to recover and rebuild, and they deserve our support.

Official casualty estimates number in the hundreds, while another 2 million people, including as many as 1.5 million displaced persons, were directly affected by the temblor and the crashing 19-foot waves that soon followed. In addition to the human toll, estimates of the cost of physical damage range from \$15 to \$30 billion, including the destruction of entire coastal villages, damages to roads, bridges, residences, and other infrastructure.

The international community rallied behind Chile with financial contributions, donations of telecommunications equipment, and offers of expert technical help in the immediate aftermath of this 120-second quake, which was 500 times more powerful than the 7.0-magnitude tremor that hit Haiti just over 6 weeks prior. In this context, it is important to highlight Chile’s generosity in dispatching some of its own outstanding earthquake rescue teams to Haiti in that country’s time of desperate need just weeks before.

It is also worth noting that Chile’s embrace of good governance, and specifically its ability to create, implement, and enforce strict building codes played a major role in mitigating the effects of this terrible event, which could have had so much more by way of loss of lives.

In spite of this epic natural disaster, the Chilean people and their government remain committed to the principles of unity and rebuilding their lives and restoring their country. This resolution makes it clear that as they go about this critical task, the United States stands with them.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important resolution, and reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today as a proud original cosponsor of the bill before us, House Resolution 1144, and join my colleagues in expressing our heartfelt sympathy to all of those impacted by the devastating earthquake in Chile 2 weeks ago. The strength and the magnitude of this quake and its resulting tsunami caused hundreds of lives to be lost and left countless survivors homeless.

As the Government of Chile continues to carry out its immediate relief and recovery efforts and complete its damage assessments, we are just begin-

ning to get a sense of how much this destruction has brought about. Nearly 1.5 million homes are reported to have been damaged, and many historic structures collapsed. An estimated 2 million people in Chile were displaced by the quake and the subsequent tsunamis that swept away entire coastal towns. However, the democratic stability and the strong government structures in place prior to the earthquake will undoubtedly enable Chile to respond responsibly to this disaster. In particular, its commitment to free market principles will allow private sector actors to immediately respond to certain damaged sectors such as water and sanitation. This will help to minimize the tremendous challenges facing the government of Chile in the aftermath of the crisis. It will allow domestic and international assistance to go only where it is absolutely needed.

The U.S. Southern Command, SOUTHCOM, based in my home district of Miami, Florida, has played a vital role in providing necessary assistance to the people of Chile. While we are carrying out important relief efforts in Haiti, here the U.S. military has helped to provide important satellite communications equipment to the emergency operation and response officials in Chile. What an incredible statement that is for our wonderful men and women serving our Nation’s Armed Forces.

Our military is also in the process of deploying an Expeditionary Medical Support team, EMEDS unit, to help increase crucial medical capabilities in that country. And we thank them for their prompt action.

I join my colleagues in expressing our condolences to those impacted by this terrible disaster. The United States will continue to stand side by side with the people of Chile as they begin to recover.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I thank my good friend and colleague from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN), the ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

I now yield 4 minutes to the chairman of the Higher Education Subcommittee, my friend from Texas (Mr. HINOJOSA).

Mr. HINOJOSA. I thank the gentleman from Virginia for yielding time.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 1144. The resolution expresses the House of Representatives’ condolences for the families of the victims of the powerful earthquake in Chile, as well as solidarity with and support for the people of Chile.

Let me first thank Chairman BERMAN, Subcommittee Chairman ENGEL, and my friend and colleague Ranking Member ROS-LEHTINEN for helping bring this resolution to the floor. I would also like to thank my colleagues in the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, who are unanimously in support of H. Res. 1144.

Chile and the United States have a long-standing and important partnership. It is one of mutual respect and understanding. Both countries understand their democratic and economic prosperity are aligned, and that we need to work together for our mutual benefit. The Congressional Hispanic Caucus has worked to build on this relationship by recognizing the rich cultural heritage both nations share.

As chairman of the CHC's task force on commerce and international relations, I am committed to working with my colleagues to strengthen our relations with our neighbors in the Western Hemisphere.

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The devastating disaster that has struck Chile is a humanitarian imperative requiring immediate action. Millions of families have lost their home or been displaced by the gigantic earthquake and the following tsunami and strong aftershocks. Hundreds have died and many are still missing. Hundreds of thousands of families in Chile remain without running water or power.

The United States has been quick to respond to President Bachelet's call for help and is providing much-needed equipment to reestablish communication and has deployed two C-130 cargo planes to help transport humanitarian cargo. The United States stands ready to provide whatever additional aid is necessary to help the victims of this natural disaster. We have seen the generosity of the American people during the recent disaster in Haiti, and I am confident that spirit of generosity will also be extended to the people of Chile.

In closing, I want to say that the resolution recounts the tragic events that have unfolded in Chile so I will not read it again. The resolution reaffirms the House of Representatives' commitment to the people of Chile to aid in their speedy recovery. We applaud the resolve and the resilience of those affected by the earthquake. The people of Chile on other occasions have come together to help their friends and neighbors rebuild. Today we want to assure them that we will stand by their side to help as they recover from this tragedy.

I urge all of my colleagues to support this important resolution.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I want to thank Mr. HINOJOSA for his leadership on this important resolution, and I thank my colleague from Florida.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1144.

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. CONNOLLY of Virginia. 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.

SENSE OF HOUSE REGARDING ASSISTANCE TO MEXICO IN FIGHT AGAINST DRUG VIOLENCE

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1032) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States should continue to assist the Mexican Government in fighting the drug cartels and curbing violence against Mexican and United States citizens, both in the United States and abroad, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1032

Whereas Mr. Agustin Roberto "Bobby" Salcedo, a United States citizen and resident of California, was senselessly murdered on December 31, 2009, at the young age of 33 while vacationing with his family in the city of Gomez Palacio, Durango, Mexico;

Whereas Bobby Salcedo was a rising star in the community, had just been elected to his second term as a member of the El Monte City School Board, and served as the vice principal and football coach at his alma mater, Mountain View High School;

Whereas Bobby Salcedo was studying for his doctorate in educational leadership at the University of California, Los Angeles, after having earned his bachelor's degree in history from California State University, Long Beach, and a master's degree in educational administration from California State University, San Bernardino;

Whereas Bobby Salcedo, the son of immigrant parents, sought to chart a better course for his entire community, serving as a local leader for such organizations as the South El Monte/Gomez Palacio, Durango, Mexico Sister City Organization;

Whereas, on December 31, 2009, Mr. Salcedo was having dinner in Mexico in a restaurant with family and friends when a group of armed and masked men burst in and forcibly removed Mr. Salcedo and 5 other men;

Whereas Mr. Salcedo was killed execution-style with a single gunshot to the head;

Whereas Bobby Salcedo's body, along with the bodies of the 5 other men, was found several hours later dumped in a field near a canal;

Whereas the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been asked by the Government of Mexico to assist in investigating the death of Mr. Salcedo;

Whereas innocents are directly impacted by drug-related violence in Mexico;

Whereas the Mexican drug cartels are major producers and suppliers to the United States market for heroin, methamphetamine, and marijuana and the major transit country for 90 percent of the cocaine sold in the United States;

Whereas the National Drug Intelligence Center, a component of the U.S. Department

of Justice, has identified Mexican drug trafficking organizations as "the greatest drug trafficking threat to the United States";

Whereas the illegal trafficking of firearms, including from the United States to Mexico, contributes to drug-related violence, and the United States-Mexico Joint Statement on the Merida Initiative on October 22, 2007, stated that the United States will "continue to combat trafficking of weapons and bulk currency to Mexico.";

Whereas the Mexican drug cartels have become increasingly violent, killing at least 5,600 people in 2008 and more than 7,000 people in 2009;

Whereas the Mexican State of Durango, where Bobby Salcedo's execution took place, is one of the most violent with more than 700 recorded gang related killings in 2009;

Whereas the Government of President Felipe Calderon has significantly stepped up Mexico's efforts to confront the drug cartels and end the violence, deploying some 45,000 troops and 5,000 police throughout Mexico; and

Whereas the United States Congress has appropriated over \$1,300,000,000 under the Merida Initiative to help Mexico break the power and impunity of the drug cartels, assist the Government of Mexico in strengthening its judicial and law enforcement institutions, curtail gang activity in Mexico, and disrupt demand for and distribution of drugs in the region: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) expresses sorrow at the death of Mr. Agustin Roberto "Bobby" Salcedo;

(2) supports continued cooperation between the United States Government and the Government of Mexico to help identify and convict Mr. Salcedo's killers;

(3) calls on the Governments of the United States and Mexico to increase cooperation to prosecute those responsible for the drug-related killings of innocents in Mexico, be they United States or Mexican citizens; and

(4) reaffirms its continued support for bilateral cooperation with Mexico to break the power of the Mexican drug cartels and turn the tide of violence.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CLAY). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) and the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

On December 31, Mr. Agustin Roberto "Bobby" Salcedo, a high school vice principal and school board member, and a young leader of several local organizations, was brutally murdered while on a family vacation in Durango state, Mexico, at the hands of violent men with ties to Mexican drug cartels.

While enjoying the company of family and friends at a restaurant in the city of Gomez Palacio, Mr. Salcedo and five other patrons were taken hostage by a group of masked, armed individuals. They were all subsequently killed execution-style, their bodies discovered in a field a few hours later.

This incident is a tragic example of the drug-related violence that is plaguing Mexico today. Reliable estimates suggest that more than 16,000 people have died in drug-related violence since President Felipe Calderon declared a war on drug traffickers in January 2007, including almost 8,000 deaths in 2009 alone and over 1,000 so far this year.

Many of those killed each year are associated with the drug trade, but there has been an alarming increase in the number of innocent bystanders who have become victims of the violence, including Mr. Salcedo. Last year, more than 500 women and children were killed by these cartels. The Department of Justice has identified the Mexican cartels as "the greatest drug trafficking threat to the United States." Indeed, these cartels are major producers and suppliers of heroin, methamphetamine, and marijuana to the United States drug market and the major transit country for 90 percent of the cocaine sold in the United States.

In light of horrific events such as Mr. Salcedo's senseless murder, which the FBI continues to investigate, alongside Mexican authorities, we must continue to seek justice for all American citizens and other innocents harmed by drug-related violence.

Mr. Salcedo was a respected member of his El Monte, California, community, and an inspiration to so many of his students. His friends and family deserve to see that his murderers and their patrons are brought to justice. The United States must continue to work with Mexico to break the grip of the powerful drug cartels, curtail violence, reduce arms trafficking from the United States to Mexico, and diminish the demand for drugs throughout North America.

It is important that we express our solidarity with the Mexican people and government who are on the front lines of the fight against the cartels, and that we work together closely to address the drug-related violence that has had such a devastating effect on both of our countries.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleague in supporting the ongoing cooperation between the United States and Mexico to fight the drug cartels and curb the drug-related violence which is increasingly impacting our citizens on both sides of the border. There is no doubt that through the

Merida Initiative, significant gains have been made against narcotraffickers and organized crime in Mexico over the past couple of years.

However, as is to be expected, the harder we fight to get them off the streets, the harder they fight to stay there. More than 7,000 people were killed at the hands of drug-related violence in Mexico last year alone. One of those victims is recognized in this resolution, Mr. Agustin Roberto "Bobby" Salcedo, a U.S. citizen and resident of California. Mr. Salcedo was in Mexico visiting his family, and was with family on New Year's Eve when, as the resolution states, he was callously abducted and murdered by a group of masked, armed men. His family has yet to learn why.

Unfortunately, Mr. Salcedo's story is one that many of us are becoming all too familiar with. Over 14 months ago, Mr. Felix Batista, a constituent of my congressional district, disappeared in Mexico. He has not been heard from or seen since. I have worked closely with many of my colleagues in the Florida delegation, both in the House and the Senate, especially our Florida Senator BILL NELSON, to try to help his family over the last year. And while it is my understanding that the FBI and Mexican authorities were investigating his case, his family has yet to gain a better understanding of exactly what happened to Mr. Batista on December 10, 2008.

The tragic disappearance of Mr. Batista and so many other Americans who have been victims of violence in Mexico demonstrates that the security challenges facing our neighbor in the south also pose a threat to the safety of our Nation and our citizens. It is critical that we continue to work with Mexico and other democratic partners in the region to present a united front against narcotraffickers in our hemisphere. We especially must not forget our partners in Colombia. While there is no doubt that tremendous advances have been made, the premature reduction in assistance to Colombia would undoubtedly put these great gains at risk. Much hard work remains to be done in Colombia and throughout the region.

Together we can successfully confront the transnational nature of these criminals and their illicit activities.

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

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU).

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 1032, a resolution to honor Agustin "Bobby" Salcedo, an exemplary American citizen who was the victim of a shocking murder in Mexico, and to urge the United States to be resolute in its efforts to help Mexico fight the drug cartels.

This past December, Bobby traveled to Gomez Palacio in the Mexican state of Durango to visit his wife's family for

the holidays. On New Year's Eve, he was out with family and friends at a local restaurant when gunmen burst in and dragged Bobby, along with five other men, out of the restaurant at gunpoint. They were then each shot to death execution-style. The next day, all six bodies were found dumped in a ditch. Bobby was only 33 years old.

I met Bobby early in his career. Having grown up in my district, in El Monte, California, he was dedicated to improving the lives of children in his community. He was an elected school board member in the El Monte School District. He returned to his alma mater to become its assistant principal and was studying for his doctorate in education at UCLA. It was clear to everyone who knew him that he was going somewhere. He was a rising star.

After the investigation began, it was confirmed that none of the six murder victims were connected to the drug trade in any way. Bobby and the others were in the wrong place at the wrong time. Their deaths exemplify the growing number of innocent bystanders who are becoming victimized by cartel violence in Mexico. It had seemed as though the situation could not get worse. However, only weeks after Bobby was murdered, the lead state investigator in his case was also shot dead by the drug cartels.

Bobby's murder brings to the forefront two critical issues: the urgency in finding the killers of Bobby Salcedo, and the importance of reducing the violence of the drug cartels in Mexico. There must be justice in the murder of Bobby Salcedo, but the challenges are great. The state of Durango is one of the most violent in Mexico. In 2009, there were 637 cartel-style murders in Durango, and not one of the cases has been solved by the police. State authorities are limited in their resources, and the cartels have successfully corrupted or scared away many officials from interfering in their business.

That is why I have asked the Mexican Government to make every effort to bring the full force of the federal government on the Salcedo murder. The federal government's strong stance against organized crime offers hope in this case. The federal government has greater resources at their disposal, such as forensic equipment, manpower, and training. Although the federal government has yet to federalize Bobby's case, I am hopeful they will realize this case is a symbol for both of our countries and can demonstrate to all parties that progress can be made.

We cannot allow the death of innocent bystanders, of American citizens, to pass without consequence. Until there is true accountability for the violence, there is little incentive for the drug lords to keep peace. But the overall solution is not stopping the violence of the drug cartels. The U.S. must be resolute in supporting Mexico's efforts to combat the drug trade and its violent consequences. There has been progress. President Felipe

Calderon made the combating of drug violence his focal point. He greatly increased efforts on the Federal level to track down the drug kingpins and reduce their supply lines.

□ 1530

In 2007 the United States and Mexico worked together to pass the Merida Initiative. This agreement took Mexican and American cooperation to a whole new level, providing over \$1.3 billion to support the Mexican Government in its fight. The funds went to helicopters, surveillance aircraft, interdiction equipment, nonintrusive inspection equipment and improved data collection capabilities, as well as provided for training programs and institution building in Mexico.

But now we are at a critical point. The Merida Initiative will expire at the end of this year, the war has not been won, and the violence grows more disturbing each day. That is why Congress and the administration must decide now how to implement the next phase of this partnership.

In my conversations with law enforcement and state departments, three elements are critical in a new initiative: fighting the massive money laundering of funds out of the U.S., improving the forensic technology available to Mexican law enforcement entities, and helping Mexico rebuild its judicial institutions.

On money laundering: Every year between \$8 billion to \$10 billion is smuggled out of the U.S. by the drug cartels. Even as our law enforcement agencies are improving their ability to stop these funds from leaving the country, the cartels are finding novel ways to launder money. They are using money service businesses, online services, and even legitimate retail businesses as fronts for their illegal transactions, and they are also using massive bulk cash transfers. Stopping the money laundering gets at the heart of the drug cartel operation.

On technology: Mexican state and local law enforcement agencies are sorely lacking in the appropriate technology to combat these well-armed cartels. We must focus more of our efforts on the local institutions to provide them with 21st-century law enforcement technology.

And on the judiciary: until we have a partner with a strong judiciary and objective law enforcement, the cartels will continue to run free. By providing resources to train law enforcement and rooting out corruption amongst them, drug kingpins will be forced to face the consequences of their actions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. I yield an additional 30 seconds for my colleague to sum up.

Ms. CHU. Now is the time to pass this resolution. Bobby Salcedo's death is a brutal reminder that this violence is a growing threat not just to Mexicans, but also to Americans. Bringing his

killers to justice will vindicate his death, and ending the violence in Mexico will save the lives of thousands of innocent victims in this gruesome war. For these reasons, I urge you to vote in favor of this resolution.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate our colleague from California (Ms. CHU) for her leadership on this issue.

I was in Mexico just about 1 year ago, and clearly the unfolding violence is something that ought to be of great concern to every American. It is just on the southern part of our border, and frankly it is something that is very alarming in its scope and in its unparalleled violence. I thank our colleague from California for bringing this once again to the attention of the United States Congress.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 1032.

H. Res. 1032 not only stresses the need to work with the Mexican law enforcement community in the fight against drug cartels, it also honors the life of El Monte resident, Agustin Roberto "Bobby" Salcedo. El Monte is a great city in the San Gabriel Valley which Congresswoman CHU, the author of this resolution, and I represent. I am pleased to be a cosponsor of H. Res. 1032 and I want to thank Congresswoman CHU for her hard work on this important issue, and her dedication to the Salcedo family and the El Monte community.

Mr. Salcedo was an innocent bystander in the relentless, ongoing drug war that is being waged throughout Mexico. He was viciously murdered, along with five other men, while visiting family in Mexico over the holidays. It is clear that Bobby Salcedo touched the lives of thousands through his work as a teacher, coach and school administrator and I offer my deepest condolences his family and friends. The community of El Monte lost an outstanding family man, friend, colleague and educator.

Unfortunately Mr. Salcedo is not the only innocent victim in this drug war. As noted in H. Res. 1032, there has been an outbreak of violence in Mexico and individuals who have no connection whatsoever to the drug cartels are in danger. I will continue to support efforts in Congress to ensure that our law enforcement have the resources they need to end drug related violence in Mexico and the United States. This will not be an easy task. The cartels are ruthless in their desire to continue the brutality.

The Mexican government and the FBI are working together to solve Mr. Salcedo's murder. It is my hope that with continued cooperation between law enforcement agencies in both the United States and Mexico, the individuals who committed this senseless crime against Mr. Salcedo will soon be brought to justice.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 1032, "Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States should continue to assist the Mexican Government in fighting the drug cartels and curbing violence against Mexican and United States citizens, both in the United States and abroad."

Let me begin by thanking my colleague Representative JUDY CHU for introducing this resolution, as it is vitally important both to our national security and the safety of the American people that we confront the problem of transnational drug trafficking and attempt to reduce the violence associated with the trade of narcotics.

Violence related to the drug trade has hit catastrophic proportions over the last few years. Just across the United States-Mexico border from my home state of Texas a battle is being waged by armed gangs for the control of the illicit transnational drug market. In Mexico alone, drug cartels killed at least 5,600 people in 2008 and that number increased to more than 7,000 people in 2009. I condemn in the strongest possible terms this type of senseless violence and will work to see that violence against civilians in the U.S. and in Mexico is curbed or eliminated.

Unfortunately, execution-style killings and kidnappings have become the norm in many Mexican cities like Ciudad Juárez and Gomez Palacio as drug cartels attempt to extend the reach of their power and institute a sense of fear over the local populations.

In one of the most atrocious acts of violence against an innocent U.S. citizen, Bobby Salcedo was killed execution-style while vacationing in Mexico by a single gunshot to the head after being kidnapped. Mr. Salcedo was kidnapped while at dinner with family and friends in a restaurant and had no apparent connections to the drug or arms trade.

Mr. Salcedo was a pillar of his community in El Monte City, California where he served on the local School Board, and also served as the vice principal and football coach of Mountain View High School. Mr. Salcedo also served as a local leader for such organizations as the South El Monte/Gomez Palacio, Durango, Mexico Sister City Organization.

Furthermore, Mr. Salcedo was in the process of earning a doctoral degree in educational leadership at the University of California, Los Angeles, and had previously earned his bachelor's degree in history from California State University, Long Beach, and a master's degree in educational administration from California State University, San Bernardino.

Violence from the drug trade has also created many problems in my home city of Houston, Texas. Houston has one of the highest murder rates among U.S. cities with a population over 1 million. Furthermore, much of this violence likely stems from the fact that Houston is a major hub for drug traffickers, who supply cocaine, marijuana, heroin, and methamphetamine to distributors in other American markets. Many of these issues surrounding violence also stem from the problem of transnational gangs and organized crime cartels.

There are currently at least seven drug cartel organizations operating between the U.S. and Mexico. These groups are not only involved in the illicit transportation of drugs but are also involved in the illicit trade of firearms, execution of public officials and these groups have also terrorized entire local populations.

Many of these gangs and cartel organizations also have vast links and networks within the U.S., some even managing to penetrate American Junior High and High Schools. It is important that we recognize this threat and work towards the dissolution of these groups

and continue to promote legitimate transnational trade and exchange.

I would like to commend the Mexican Government under the leadership of President Felipe Calderon for having significantly increased their efforts to stop the drug cartels and end the violence, deploying some 45,000 troops and 5,000 police throughout Mexico. We in the U.S. will continue to support the Mexican Government as we did in 2008 when over \$1,300,000,000 was appropriated to the Mexican Government to fight the illicit drug trade. This money was appropriated under the Merida Initiative to help break the power of the drug cartels, assist the Mexican Government in strengthening its military organizations, to help improve the capacity of its justice system, curtail gang activity in Mexico, and to diminish demand for drugs in the region.

It is important that we continue to work vigilantly towards breaking the illicit drug trade links and networks between the U.S. and Mexico while working together to create a bright future through legitimate commercial and financial trade between our two great nations. I am quite confident that through a concerted effort towards increasing transnational trade and creating opportunities in the legitimate sector we can work towards a brighter future for both the U.S. and Mexico.

I ask that my colleagues support this resolution. I also ask my colleagues for their continued support of anti-drug trade measures as well as their support for ending the spate of violence that has become associated with the drug trade.

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Mr. 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 Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1032, 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: "Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States should continue to assist the Government of Mexico in fighting the drug cartels and curbing violence against Mexican and United States citizens, both in the United States and abroad."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECOGNIZING THE PLIGHT OF PEOPLE WITH ALBINISM IN EAST AFRICA

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1088) recognizing the plight of people with albinism in East Africa and condemning their murder and mutilation, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1088

Whereas, in parts of East Africa, most notably Tanzania, shamans promote the rep-

rehensible belief that people with albinism are less than human, and that their body parts can be made into potions to bring wealth or luck;

Whereas over the last 2 years, more than 50 adults and children with albinism have been murdered in East Africa by mercenaries who sell their body parts to shamans;

Whereas countless other people with albinism have survived these attacks, but have been permanently mutilated in the name of profit;

Whereas two mothers of children with albinism were attacked by gangs who were searching for the children in Eastern Tanzania in November 2008;

Whereas a 10-year-old boy with albinism, Gasper Elikana, was beheaded by men who fled with his leg in October 2008;

Whereas a 28-year-old woman with albinism, Mariamu Stanford, was attacked while she slept, losing both of her arms and her unborn child in October 2008;

Whereas a 17-year-old woman with albinism from Kenya, Vumilia Makoye, was killed by 2 men in her home who sawed off her legs in May 2008;

Whereas hundreds of children with albinism are living in fear for their lives in rural areas;

Whereas people with albinism are routinely shunned by their communities and often excluded from East African society;

Whereas a number of government officials in rural areas of East Africa have ignored or even colluded with local shamans in these degradations;

Whereas people with albinism in East Africa generally are not provided with life-saving information about preventing skin cancer, and have no means of protecting themselves from excess sunlight; and

Whereas people with albinism lack access to medical treatment for skin cancer, and the average person in East Africa with albinism dies by age 30 from skin cancer, and only 2 percent of people with albinism in that region live to age 40: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) condemns the murder and mutilation of adults and children with albinism for their body parts;

(2) expresses support for people with albinism in East Africa who have been the victims of such attacks;

(3) recognizes that the murder and mutilation of people with albinism in East Africa is a gross violation of human rights;

(4) urges governments in East Africa, particularly the Governments of Tanzania and Burundi, to take immediate action to prevent further violence against persons with albinism and to bring to swift justice those who have engaged in such reprehensible practices;

(5) calls upon governments in East Africa, along with international organizations and other donors, including the United States, to actively support the education of people with albinism about the prevention of skin cancer and provide appropriate levels of assistance toward that end;

(6) calls upon governments in East Africa, along with international organizations, to educate populations in East Africa about the realities of albinism, with the purpose of eliminating discrimination and abuses against people with albinism; and

(7) calls upon the United States to work with the governments of East Africa, and international organizations and other donors, to eliminate violence against people with albinism.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. CHU). Pursuant to the rule, the gen-

tleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) and the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution and yield myself such time as I may consume.

House Resolution 1088 shines a light on the untold horrors men and women with albinism have faced and continue to face in East Africa where human beings with albinism are butchered and their body parts sold for profit. These acts of brutal murder are best told through the story of a brave Tanzanian mother, one of the few survivors of the attacks. I had the honor of meeting a survivor of one of these attacks, a young woman from Tanzania named Mariamu Stanford, who epitomizes the essence of bravery.

These horrific acts, like the crime committed against Mariamu, are perpetrated by shamans who believe that the body parts of people with albinism have magical powers and can be mixed in potions to bring the buyer good luck. Rural villages have strong incentive to harvest the limbs of their neighbors with albinism because a single limb can sell for as much as \$2,000, a king's ransom in Tanzania's countryside.

Mariamu, who has albinism, is one of the few survivors of these attacks. Her story is one of fear, horror, and unbelievable courage. She told me her story through an interpreter the last day of the first session of this Congress in December.

One night in October of 2008, when Mariamu was sleep with her toddler son, a group of machete-wielding men from her own village broke into her home and attacked her. They cut off both of her arms while she struggled, screamed and shielded her 2-year-old from the blows. It was 6 long hours after the attack before Mariamu, who was 5 months pregnant, was able to receive any medical treatment. In the end, she lost her unborn baby, but she survived; and she is now relaying her story in the hopes that these brutal crimes against people with albinism will come to an end.

Mariamu came to the United States for a visit thanks to the generosity of many, including some of my constituents from northern Virginia with albinism and some who are parents of children with albinism, several of whom are here today in the gallery. While she

was here for nearly 2 weeks in December, Mariamu was fitted with prosthetic arms donated by the Orthotic Prosthetic Center in Fairfax County, Virginia; and she underwent intensive physical therapy.

She is a rare survivor of a horrific and inhumane crime that is of growing concern in East Africa. More than 54 people with albinism have been butchered in the region, most of them women and children. In November of 2008, a 6-year-old girl was shot dead in Burundi's eastern province of Ruyigi, close to the border of Tanzania. Her attackers removed her head and limbs, leaving only her dismembered torso. In January of 2009, three men armed with machetes killed an 8-year-old boy in Burundi and smuggled his limbs into Tanzania. Every one of these stories borders on the unbelievable and, quite frankly, must turn every stomach of those of us who have to hear them.

Not only do people with albinism face violence in parts of the world, but they are also at high risk for medical complications such as skin cancer and poor vision due to the lower melanin levels in their skin. In East Africa's harsh sun, this is a lethal combination, but oftentimes people with albinism have no choice but to expose themselves to the sun with little protection as they must be outside to work, go to school, and attend everyday business.

Unfortunately, the medical issues that people with albinism face are the least of their worries. The threat of brutal violence looms over them at all times. Tanzania Prime Minister Mizengo Peter Pinda has condemned, correctly, this violent crime against people with albinism, but judicial and enforcement barriers remain.

My meeting with Mariamu and local families concerned about her plight, and albinism in general, has moved me to take action. I am contacting President Obama and the State Department to urge them to place diplomatic pressure on Tanzania's federal and local governments to end these crimes now, these crimes against humanity, and to provide education to dispel the myth that body parts of those with albinism have any special properties.

I also believe we must look at providing humanitarian and medical assistance to people with albinism in East Africa, with a focus in Tanzania where most of these crimes have occurred. To this end, I introduced House Resolution 1088, a resolution recognizing the plight of people with albinism in East Africa, condemning these murders and mutilations, and advocating remedies to bring an end to this heinous and misguided behavior.

Specifically, the resolution urges governments in East Africa, particularly the governments of Tanzania and Burundi, to take immediate action to prevent any further violence against persons with albinism and to bring to swift justice those who have engaged in such reprehensible practices. It also calls upon those governments, along

with international organizations and other donors, including the United States, to actively support the education of people with albinism about the prevention of skin cancer and provide appropriate levels of assistance toward that end.

Finally, it urges the United States to work with the governments of East Africa and international organizations and other donors to eliminate violence against people with albinism.

I urge my colleagues to join Mariamu Stanford and me in bringing international attention to this horrific abuse of human beings and to bring those who have perpetrated that violence to justice by voting "yes" on this measure.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of House Resolution 1088.

In 2008, an undercover reporter for the BBC's Swahili Service broke the horrific story of the occult-based killings of albinos in parts of eastern Burundi and northwest Tanzania. Since that time, it has been revealed that albinos have been killed and mutilated by so-called "hunters" who sell their victims' body parts to unscrupulous traditional healers. The hunt is driven by the absurd belief that albinos possess mystical powers and that their body parts can be used as talismans to bring wealth and good luck. The market itself is driven by greed. It has been reported that a complete set of body parts can fetch up to \$75,000 on the black market.

To be clear, the hunting and mutilation of albinos in East Africa is by no means a common practice. The number of attacks is relatively few in terms of the broader population.

The hunting and mutilation of people simply because they look different is profoundly disturbing and requires us to condemn it. This resolution calls upon the governments in East Africa, particularly in Burundi and Tanzania, to take effective action to end these senseless attacks which constitute gross human rights violations. It also calls upon those governments, with support from international organizations and other donors, to take effective action to educate the general population with a view toward eliminating discrimination and abuse.

I thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) for introducing this measure, and I encourage my colleagues to support it.

With that, Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. I want to thank my friend and colleague from Florida for her cooperation and support and leadership on this issue.

I have to say, just on a personal note, there are many issues I thought I would face when I came here to the

United States House of Representatives; this was not one of them. It is an incredible tale, but it is something that we can do something about by bringing pressure to bear on the governments in East Africa. I thank my friend from Florida in helping to make that happen today.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 1088, "Recognizing the plight of people with albinism in East Africa and condemning their murder and mutilation."

Let me begin by thanking my colleague Representative GERRY CONNOLLY for introducing this resolution, as it is important that we recognize the plight of albinos in East Africa.

In recent years, the belief that albino body parts, particularly limbs, have magical powers has driven thousands of Africa's albinos into hiding. According to a report released in November of last year by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the killings of albino people in Burundi and Tanzania, based on occult practices, have triggered a crisis involving almost the entire albino population of the two countries.

The stories of these victims are heart wrenching. I recall an article in the New York Times in 2008 that vividly describes the horror and fear that many Albinos live with on a daily basis.

"In May 2008, Vumilia Makoye, 17, was eating dinner with her family in their hut in western Tanzania when two men showed up with long knives, "Vumilia was like many other Africans with albinism. She had dropped out of school because of severe near-sightedness, a common problem for albinos, whose eyes develop abnormally and who often have to hold things like books or cell phones two inches away to see them. She could not find a job because no one would hire her. She sold peanuts in the market, making \$2 a week while her delicate skin was seared by the sun. When Vumilia's mother, Jeme, saw the men with knives, she tried to barricade the door of their hut. But the men overpowered her and burst in. "They cut my daughter quickly," she said, making hacking motions with her hands. The men sawed off Vumilia's legs above the knee and ran away with the stumps. Vumilia died. Yusuph Malogo, who lives nearby, fears he may be next. He is also an albino and works by himself on a rice farm. He now carries a loud, silver whistle to blow for help. "I'm on the run," he said."

According to the Red Cross, thousands more albinos across a huge swathe of countryside, are unable to move freely to trade, study or cultivate fields for fear of albino hunters. These albinos fear losing their lives and limbs to unscrupulous dealers who can make up to \$75,000 selling a complete dismembered set.

In his New Year's address to the nation, President Jakaya Kikwete of Tanzania said the nation that the government would step up efforts to stamp out the albino killings. I commend the government of Tanzania for acknowledging the danger posed to albinos in their country, but I hope that Tanzania and Burundi will do more to educate their nations about albinos. The Albino Association of Tanzania says that although just 4,000 albinos are officially registered in the country, they believe

the actual number could be as high as 173,000. A census is now under way to try to verify the figures.

In addition, in 2008, President Kikwete nominated Al-Shymaa Kway-Geer to represent the albino community at the national level. Ms. Kway-Geer is the first Minister of Parliament with albinism.

Yet, despite these improvements, people with albinism still live in fear. As Samuel Mluge, a Tanzania albino remarked to the reporter, "I feel like I am being hunted." No one should live in this state of fear. We must vocally denounce such killings, and do everything we can to prevent them from occurring in the future. I ask that my colleagues support this resolution. I also ask my colleagues for their continued support albinos in East Africa.

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. 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 Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1088, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. 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.

□ 1545

RECOGNIZING THE 189TH ANNIVERSARY OF GREEK INDEPENDENCE

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1107) recognizing the 189th anniversary of the independence of Greece and celebrating Greek and American democracy.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1107

Whereas the ancient Greeks developed the concept of democracy, in which the supreme power to govern was vested in the people;

Whereas the Founding Fathers of the United States, many of whom read Greek political philosophy in its original text, drew heavily on the political experience and philosophy of ancient Greece in forming our representative democracy;

Whereas the Greek national anthem (Hymn to Liberty) includes the words, "Most heartily was gladdened George Washington's brave land";

Whereas Greek Commander in Chief Petros Mavromichalis, a founder of the modern Greek state, said to the citizens of the United States in 1821 that "it is in your land that liberty has fixed her abode and . . . in imitating you, we shall imitate our ancestors and be thought worthy of them if we succeed in resembling you";

Whereas the people of the United States generously offered humanitarian assistance to the Greek people during their struggle for independence;

Whereas Greece played a major role in the World War II struggle to protect freedom and democracy through such bravery as was shown in the historic Battle of Crete, which provided the Axis land war with its first major setback, setting off a chain of events that significantly affected the outcome of World War II;

Whereas the price for Greece in holding onto our common values in their region was high, as hundreds of thousands of civilians were killed in Greece during World War II;

Whereas, throughout the 20th century, Greece was one of a few countries that allied with the United States in every major international conflict;

Whereas Greece is a strategic partner and ally of the United States in bringing political stability and economic development to the volatile Balkan region, having invested over \$20,000,000,000 in the countries of the region, thereby creating over 200,000 new jobs, and having contributed over \$750,000,000 in development aid for the region;

Whereas Greece was extraordinarily responsive to requests by the United States during the war in Iraq, as Greece immediately granted unlimited access to its airspace and the base in Souda Bay, and many ships of the United States that delivered troops, cargo, and supplies to Iraq were refueled in Greece;

Whereas Greece is an active participant in peacekeeping and peace-building operations conducted by international organizations, including the United Nations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the European Union (EU), and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE);

Whereas its Chairmanship of OSCE in 2009 underlined Greece's continued commitment to the trans-Atlantic community;

Whereas in August 2004, the Olympic Games came home to Athens, Greece, the land of their ancient birthplace 2,500 years ago and the city of their modern revival in 1896;

Whereas Greece received worldwide praise for its extraordinary handling during the 2004 Olympics of over 14,000 athletes and over 2,000,000 spectators and journalists, which it did efficiently, securely, and with its famous Greek hospitality;

Whereas Greece, located in a region where Christianity meets Islam and Judaism, maintains excellent relations with Muslim nations and Israel;

Whereas the Government of Greece has had extraordinary success in recent years in furthering cross-cultural understanding and has been consistently working for rapprochement with Turkey, as most recently demonstrated by Prime Minister George Papandreou's visit to Turkey in October 2009, just days following his election, his first diplomatic trip abroad;

Whereas Greece and the United States are at the forefront of the effort for freedom, democracy, peace, stability, and human rights;

Whereas those and similar ideals have forged a close bond between Greece and the United States and their peoples;

Whereas March 25, 2010, Greek Independence Day, marks the 189th anniversary of the beginning of the revolution that freed the Greek people from the Ottoman Empire and celebrates the aspirations for democracy that the peoples of Greece and the United States share; and

Whereas it is proper and desirable for the United States to celebrate this anniversary with the Greek people and to reaffirm the democratic principles from which these two

great nations were born: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) extends warm congratulations and best wishes to the people of Greece as they celebrate the 189th anniversary of the independence of Greece;

(2) expresses support for the principles of democratic governance to which the people of Greece are committed; and

(3) notes the important role that Greece has played in the wider European region and in the community of nations since gaining its independence 189 years ago.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) and the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 1107.

I would like to begin by thanking my good friend and ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Ms. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN, for her leadership in introducing this important resolution which marks the 189th anniversary of Greek independence.

I am pleased to announce that, moments ago, the administration accepted Greece as a participant in the Visa Waiver Program.

As the birthplace of democracy, Greece stands alone among nations in its influence over our modern American Government. Our Founders fashioned our society based in significant part on the political experience and philosophy of the ancient Greeks.

Today, we stand here in a room surrounded by images of some of the greatest thinkers of world history, many of them Greek. We stand in a building inspired by ancient Greek architectural designs. We continue to legislate today under Greek ideals of democratic governance.

The Greek contribution to world culture is hardly limited to politics. From the ancient works of Homer, Plato, and Aristophanes, to the sculpture of Praxiteles, to the ethical sensibility of Hippocrates, to the mathematical insights of Archimedes and Pythagoras, we are indebted to the Greek nation for its scientific, philosophical, and artistic contributions to the development of the finest aspects of civilization.

The Greek-American bond, inspired by the ancients, remains vibrant today. Throughout the modern era, Greece has been one of the United States'

strongest allies, supporting us in every major international conflict. Today, our two nations express their mutual commitment to safeguarding democracy and freedom through a partnership in NATO and through bilateral defense cooperation.

Situated at the crossroads of three continents, Greece holds a strategic position in the Mediterranean region. Over the past decade, Athens has pursued path-breaking diplomacy that has resulted, for example, in meaningful rapprochement with neighboring Turkey.

In that regard, we especially want to welcome to Washington Prime Minister George Papandreou, who is visiting us this very week. As foreign minister in the 1990s and in the first years of this century, Mr. Papandreou was essentially the architect of that rapprochement with Turkey. Thanks largely to his vision, the threat of war in the Aegean, a near constant for many decades, has now diminished. In a remarkable gesture of friendship and reconciliation, Prime Minister Papandreou, newly elected last fall, made Turkey the site of his very first Prime Ministerial trip abroad.

As we commemorate today the 189th anniversary of Greek independence, we would be remiss if we failed to acknowledge the rich contributions of Greek immigrants and their descendants to the United States. Their accomplishments are a testament to the greatness of their land of origin.

Madam Speaker, I extend anniversary congratulations to Greece, an ancient country of noble traditions. I join with all Americans and democracy lovers throughout the world in celebrating Greek heritage and our thriving Greek-American friendship. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, the greatest aspect of Greek influence on our country has its roots in the classical era of ancient Greece—that point in time when the Greek political philosophy of democracy was born. In our political debates today, we can easily see the continuing influence of that classical age in our lives.

How different would the world be today if the Greeks of that day had not stood up to the invading armies of the Persian Empire? Unfortunately, although the ancient Greek political philosophers first conceived of democratic self-government, after their time passed, the Greek nation, itself, in fact, became a part of larger empires.

It was ruled for centuries by men with unquestioned and arbitrary power over life and death—the antithesis of democracy. By the start of the 1800s, however, the signs were clear. The Greek people saw the opportunity and were determined to win back their independence and to live in liberty once again.

The most eloquent advocate for liberty in the nation of Greece in the early 19th century was a freedom fighter and a poet, who, before perishing in the struggle, penned the immortal line, “Better 1 hour of free life than 40 years of slavery and prison.” After the Greek Revolution was declared on March 25, 1821, this poem became a patriotic call for liberty and the motto for the freedom fighters of Greece.

Our Founding Fathers shared that same passion for liberty, as evidenced by Patrick Henry’s famous statement just a few decades earlier, “Give me liberty or give me death”—a brave statement which is so familiar and so similar to the rallying cry of the Greek people during their historic struggle.

Such are the shared ideals, the common values upon which the friendship between Greece and America was founded, and that friendship has, indeed, become a formal alliance.

During the 20th century, in every major international conflict, Greek soldiers stood beside American soldiers in the fight for freedom and liberty.

To this day, Greece supports our reconstruction and stabilization missions in Iraq and Afghanistan. Greece has deployed an operational mentor and liaison team to assist NATO efforts to train the Afghan army. Further, the Souda Bay naval base on Crete has been a valuable support for the coalition forces in Iraq. During the brutal fighting in 2005 alone, this Greek base supported over 11,000 U.S. military ships and planes on their way to Iraq.

Greece has also contributed significant financial and diplomatic support to continuing stabilization efforts in the Balkan region, and it has effectively promoted such efforts in that region during the 2009 chairmanship of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

I was honored to have met with the Greek Prime Minister earlier today to discuss these issues and to discuss ways to continue strengthening our bilateral relationship.

Greece continues today as a valued partner and as a strong friend of the United States. It is my pleasure to offer this resolution which recognizes the 189th anniversary of the independence of that great nation.

With that, Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to my friend, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. SARBANES).

Mr. SARBANES. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, today, I rise to honor the 189th anniversary of Greek Independence Day. We are also celebrating today Greece’s entry into the U.S. Visa Waiver Program, which is a strong affirmation of the close ties between our two nations.

The American people and the people of Greece have been united by common values from the very beginning. De-

mocracy, liberty, freedom, and the idea that the individual should have a say in the workings of society are the values we share and are the foundations upon which both of our great nations have been built and have prospered.

It is no coincidence, therefore, that Greece and the United States have stood by each other’s side in every major struggle. After all, our two great nations are the historical pillars of democracy: Greece as creator and America as promoter.

By passing this resolution today, we commemorate the struggle of the Greek people to secure their freedom and to establish the modern Hellenic Republic.

Today, as we know, Greece is facing particularly difficult challenges. Yesterday, as part of his 4-day visit to the United States, the Prime Minister of Greece, George Papandreou, delivered an address at the Brookings Institution in which he described those challenges and emphasized the important role the United States can play in ensuring that global speculators do not take further advantage of what remains a very fluid situation.

America and Greece must stand together to ensure that the global economic system is restored, to support European democracy, and to foster peace and prosperity around the globe. We are strong allies and are up to the task. In that spirit, our country today congratulates Greece on the celebration of its independence, and we look forward to strengthening our mutual ties in the days to come.

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to my friend, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY).

Mrs. MALONEY. Thank you, my dear friend, for your leadership and for yielding to me.

Madam Speaker, as an original cosponsor of H.R. 1107 and as co-chair and cofounder of the Congressional Caucus on Hellenic Issues, I rise today to celebrate the entrance of Greece into the Visa Waiver Program and to celebrate the 189th anniversary of Greece’s declaration of independence from the Ottoman Empire.

Against incredibly difficult odds, the Greeks defeated one of the most powerful empires in history to win their independence. Following 400 years of Ottoman rule, in March 1821, Bishop Germanos of Patras raised the traditional Greek flag at the monastery of Agia Lavra, inciting his countrymen to rise against the Ottoman army.

The bishop timed this act of revolution to coincide with the Greek Orthodox holiday celebrating the archangel Gabriel’s announcement that the Virgin Mary was pregnant with the divine child. Bishop Germanos’ message was clear: A new spirit was about to be born in Greece.

The following year, the Treaty of Constantinople established full independence for Greece.

New York City is home to the largest Hellenic population outside of Greece

and Cyprus. Western Queens, which I have the honor of representing, is often called "Little Athens" because of the large Hellenic population in that neighborhood. New Yorkers celebrate Greek Independence Day with a parade on Fifth Avenue, along with many cultural events and private gatherings. These events, hosted by the Federation of Hellenic Societies and other Hellenic and Philhellenic organizations and friends, remind us of the Hellenic American community's many contributions to our Nation's history and culture.

I am also pleased that President Obama is continuing the tradition of holding a White House celebration in honor of Greek Independence Day.

Relations between the United States and Greece remain strong with a shared commitment to ensuring stability in southeastern Europe.

I hope permanent solutions can be found for ending the division of Cyprus and for finding a mutually agreeable name for the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Additionally, I have re-introduced legislation which urges Turkey to respect the rights and religious freedoms of the Ecumenical Patriarchate. It is time for this suppression of religious freedom to come to an end and for Turkey to move in the direction of freedom and democracy.

I, along with my colleagues, have worked to ensure that the process for Greece's entry into the Visa Waiver Program has continued to move forward. I have had legislation before this body for well over 6 years.

In September of 2007, Greece was formally nominated for the Visa Waiver Program by the U.S. State Department and was the only member of the original 15 European Union nations not to belong to the Visa Waiver Program. In light of this, I was very, very pleased to learn that, just today, Secretary Napolitano announced the inclusion of Greece into the program. This is a most welcomed and long overdue development for Greece, the birthplace of democracy and one of our Nation's closest allies.

I ask the Nation to join me in celebrating the Greeks' independence. I also join my colleagues in welcoming Prime Minister Papandreou, who is visiting this country for 4 days. It is also my sincere pleasure to pay tribute to New York's Hellenic American community and to its many contributions to our city and Nation.

Zeto E Eleftheria. Long live freedom.

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I want to thank my colleagues for their thoughtful comments on this important matter. I want to thank the ranking member, my friend from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN), for her leadership on this matter.

Before I yield back the balance of my time, I also want to thank both the majority and minority staffs of the committee for their fine work, and I want to thank my own staff member, Hera Abbasi, for her fine work, especially on our albinism resolution.

Mr. McMAHON. Madam Speaker, today, I congratulate Greece on her 189th anniversary of independence.

Greece has long been a close ally to the United States and rightly so, given that our founding fathers formulated the American political philosophy from the Greek ideals that were first conceptualized in 500 BC.

Today, Greece is a partner in Afghanistan and continues to build bridges between cultures throughout Europe and the greater region.

Greece promotes peaceful dialogue and understanding through its own negotiations, particularly in regards to its divided neighbor, Cyprus.

Ending the occupation of Cyprus has long been a focus of my political career. Greece and Cyprus's steadfast commitment to finding peaceful people to people solutions to ending the occupation have touched and motivated my own work on the House Foreign Affairs Committee. In fact, Secretary Clinton described Cyprus as a strategic focal point in response to my questions on integrating the Island.

Today, thousands of Turkish and Greek Cypriots pass through various passageways between the occupied North and the Republic of Cyprus. There has not been one incidence of violence and many Turkish Cypriots escape the congestion of the occupation and enjoy education and health benefits in the Republic that they do not have in the North.

After over 35 years, it is time to bring peace to this island through a bi-zonal, bi-communal federation driven solely by the joint efforts of all Cypriots and Cypriots, only.

On a similar note, Greece has for years pursued the deserved rights of the leader of the Orthodox Christians, the Ecumenical Patriarchate. I will continue to advocate for the Patriarchate's recognition. I believe that this recognition would not only benefit the Patriarchate's legacy, but Turkey's multi-cultural history, as well.

Finally, I will work to make sure that a mutual agreeable name for the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, FYROM, is reached. After all, Macedonia is Greek!

Through its great history, Greece has always approached its own matters with grace. I am particularly proud of the Greek-Americans who, through, their advocacy and hard work, today heard the great news that Greece has finally been granted visa waiver status.

I cannot tell you how happy I am that families will finally be comfortably reuniting after years of a discriminatory status.

I thank President Obama and Secretary Napolitano for their decision and once again congratulate Greece on all that it has achieved and of course, all that it will achieve.

Mr. SPACE. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 1107, a bill recognizing the 189th anniversary of the independence of Greece and celebrating Greek and American democracy.

I am proud to support a bill whose significance is so extensive and which has such great personal meaning to me and my family members.

I am extremely proud to call myself a Greek-American. My paternal grandfather emigrated from the island of Icaria, Greece in the early 20th century and earned his American citizenship by fighting in World War I for the U.S. yet, he never let go of his roots. My fa-

ther served in the Marines during the Korean War and instilled in me a deep sense of patriotism and respect for our great country. My family, like so many other Greek-American families, has never forgotten that strong bond that exists between Greece and the United States.

Our Founding Fathers looked to ancient Greece and her political wisdom. They drew on the enlightenment of the ancient texts to build a new representative democracy, deeply rooted in the philosophy and ethos of Greek government. Greece and the U.S. have always been at the forefront of the effort for freedom, democracy, peace, stability and human rights, and those similarities are what have forged our enduring bond over the centuries.

The solidarity between our two great countries has served us both throughout the years. The Greek people fought alongside American soldiers in the historic battles of World War II and have lent aid to our troops fighting in Iraq and in battlefields around the world. Whether in war, or in peace, the U.S. and Greece have been able to stand strong, firmly anchored by the democratic principles from which both of these two great nations were born.

Today, as we celebrate the anniversary of this wonderful nation's independence, it is important that we continue to recognize the significance of Greek contributions to the global society. As an American, and as a Greek, I support H. Res. 1107 and ask my colleagues to do the same.

Ms. TSONGAS. Madam Speaker, as an original cosponsor of this resolution, and a member of the Congressional Caucus on Hellenic Issues, I rise today in order to voice my heartfelt congratulations to the people of Greece on the 189th anniversary of their independence.

Massachusetts' Fifth Congressional District has deep roots in the rich Greek-American community, as does my family—my husband Paul's family emigrated from Greece to Lowell, Massachusetts when his father was 3 years old.

Our Nation has benefited tremendously from the contributions of the prominent Greek community that resides, works, and sustains a vibrant Greek heritage here in the United States.

The bond between the United States and the nation of Greece has always been an exceptional alliance, anchored in our common values, traditions, and passion for freedom and democracy.

President Obama has appropriately continued the tradition of holding a White House celebration in honor of Greek Independence Day, and I look forward to joining him this year to celebrate this historic occasion.

This measure expresses the House of Representatives' support for the important partnership and strong relations between Greece and the United States over the past 189 years. To this day, Greece remains one of our greatest allies.

I am proud to join the Greek-Americans of Massachusetts' Fifth District, and across our country, in celebrating the 189th anniversary of their independence day.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. 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 Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1107.

The question was taken.

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

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. 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.

□ 1600

PREVENT DECEPTIVE CENSUS LOOK ALIKE MAILINGS ACT

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4621) to protect the integrity of the constitutionally mandated United States census and prohibit deceptive mail practices that attempt to exploit the decennial census, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4621

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Prevent Deceptive Census Look Alike Mailings Act".

SEC. 2. REQUIREMENTS FOR MAIL BEARING THE TERM "CENSUS" ON THE ENVELOPE OR OUTSIDE COVER OR WRAPPER.

(a) MATTER SOLICITING PURCHASE OF A PRODUCT OR SERVICE.—Section 3001(h) of title 39, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting, in the matter preceding paragraph (1), “; or which bears the term ‘census’ on the envelope or outside cover or wrapper” after “such matter by the Federal Government”;

(2) in paragraph (2), by redesignating subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) as clauses (i), (ii), and (iii), respectively;

(3) by redesignating paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) as subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C), respectively;

(4) by inserting “(1)” after “(h)”; and

(5) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(2) In the case of matter bearing the term ‘census’ on the envelope or outside cover or wrapper, in addition to satisfying one of the exceptions contained in paragraphs (1)(A), (1)(B), or (1)(C), such envelope or outside cover or wrapper bears on its face an accurate return address including the name of the entity that sent such matter.”.

(b) MATTER SOLICITING INFORMATION OR CONTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.—Section 3001(i) of title 39, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting, in the matter preceding paragraph (1), “; or which bears the term ‘census’ on the envelope or outside cover or wrapper” after “such matter by the Federal Government”;

(2) in paragraph (2), by redesignating subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) as clauses (i), (ii), and (iii), respectively;

(3) by redesignating paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) as subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C), respectively;

(4) by inserting “(1)” after “(i)”; and

(5) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(2) In the case of matter bearing the term ‘census’ on the envelope or outside cover or wrapper, in addition to satisfying one of the exceptions contained in paragraphs (1)(A), (1)(B), or (1)(C), such envelope or outside cover or wrapper bears on its face an accurate return address including the name of the entity that sent such matter.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DOYLE). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GARRETT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4621, as amended. I would like to thank Chairman TOWNS and Ranking Member ISSA of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and Congresswoman MALONEY and Congressman CHAFFETZ for working with me on this legislation. As chairman of the Information Policy, Census, and National Archives Subcommittee, this legislation is of particular importance to me.

This legislation would require certain mailings which have the term “census” on the outside of the envelope to also include an accurate return address and the name of the sender on the envelope. H.R. 4621 would also mandate that such mailings follow existing legal requirements to include disclaimers making it clear that the mailing is not from the Federal Government.

H.R. 4621 was introduced on February 9, 2010, and referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. The committee approved the measure with a manager's amendment by voice vote on March 4, 2010.

In recent months, mailings which have the word “census” on the envelope and contents that resemble official census forms have been sent by the Republican National Committee and other nonprofit organizations to citizens in several States. The RNC mailings were marked “DO NOT DESTROY. OFFICIAL DOCUMENT.” The envelope used in these mailings did not include a return address or identify the sender. Using these terms on the outside of the envelope without a return address and the name of the sender creates an appearance of an official government document.

Later this month, the Census Bureau will begin conducting the decennial census through the U.S. mail. The decennial census is mandated by article I, section 2, of the U.S. Constitution. This official government function provides an accurate portrait of the Amer-

ican population. The decennial census serves as a basis for the distribution of hundreds of billions of dollars for schools, hospitals, job training centers, and transportation projects.

In addition to conducting the decennial census every 10 years, the Census Bureau conducts surveys throughout the decade. For example, under the previous administration, the Bureau started the American Community Survey, which is an annual survey sent to a sample of the public. This survey helps communities understand where and how their population lives and permits the community to allocate resources accordingly.

Because legitimate census mailings are used for such important purposes, it is critical that the Census Bureau is able to receive accurate information and that American citizens continue to have confidence in census mailings. Increased confidence in the census will save taxpayers money by improving the response rate.

The Director of the Census Bureau, Robert Groves, has said that the Bureau will save \$85 million for every 1 percent increase in the mail-back response from recipients of the decennial census.

This bill is narrowly tailored to address the specific problems caused by census look-alike mailings. This bill would not prevent the use of the term “census” in mailings altogether; H.R. 4621 would merely require the sender to identify itself and include language clarifying that the mailing is not from the Federal Government.

Mailings by private organizations which appear to be from the Census Bureau, without a proper clarification or disclaimer, create a risk of confusion on the part of citizens who will be receiving actual census mailings this year. H.R. 4621 will help to prevent such confusion.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.

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

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank Mrs. MALONEY for her introduction of H.R. 4621, the Prevent Deceptive Census Look Alike Mailings Act. What this bill will do is seek to prevent the word “census” from appearing on mail that does not pertain directly to the national census.

Currently we do have laws to address sending deceptive or fraudulent mail, and the Postal Inspection Service currently has responsibility for investigating allegations of this nature and determining if a violation has been committed. However, what this bill will do is simply reinforce and reiterate existing law.

This bill would give postal inspectors an additional tool, if you will, in addressing mail sent by those seeking to capitalize on the importance people place on the U.S. census—mail that

may be in a gray area where inspectors are unable to determine whether a violation has been committed or not.

The census is one of the most important functions of the Federal Government, particularly given the role it plays in our representative democracy, so confusion or reduced participation can affect political representation, and also whether a community receives its fair share of Federal dollars. So when a piece of mail says “census” on it, we want people to take it seriously, to read it and to respond to it. We must maintain public trust in this process and send the message to citizens that an accurate census is of paramount importance to all Americans.

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

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY).

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and for his leadership in moving this bill to the floor. I also would like to thank Chairman TOWNS and Ranking Member ISSA, along with Congressmen CLAY and LYNCH, for their support and cooperation.

The 2010 census is here. Later this week, on March 12, 2010, forms will be hitting the mailboxes. That is why we must act quickly to ensure a fair and accurate count without disruption or confusion.

Many may not realize this, but the constitutionally mandated census is used to determine the distribution of billions of dollars in Federal funding into our States and our communities, in addition to determining the number of congressional seats per State. Participation in the census is essential to ensuring a brighter tomorrow for our communities and a representative government for our country.

It is because of this we must do everything possible to protect the integrity of the United States census and ensure that it is both accurate and cost-effective, and it's why the Congress has appropriated hundreds of millions of dollars to the Census Bureau to encourage participation.

Unfortunately, while the U.S. Government is working to encourage participation, there are some organizations that are causing confusion by sending mailers that resemble official census documents. These deceptive mailings include the words “census department,” “census document,” and “official document,” but are instead letters seeking support for other purposes.

If we allow organizations to send mock census documents or mock look-alikes of the census forms, we stand to confuse people and risk a lower response rate, which ultimately would increase the cost of the entire count. In fact, every percentage decrease in the mail response rate costs approximately \$25 million for the additional expense of sending enumerators to the homes of

those who do not respond to the mailing. After all, when people simply fill out the form and mail it back, it costs the least to our government.

Former Census Director Dr. Barbara Bryant, who served under President George H.W. Bush, has noted that there are documents that are intentionally made to look like the census in an effort to deceive. That is why I introduced H.R. 4621, the Prevent Deceptive Census Look Alike Mailings Act, and why I am grateful that we will pass this bill today with bipartisan support.

H.R. 4621 would require any mailing with an envelope marked “census” to clearly indicate the sender and return address. It would also trigger an existing requirement in Federal law to include a disclaimer that the mailing is not from or affiliated with the Federal Government.

The bill would not prohibit the use of the word “census” on a mailing if an organization wants to do a census and call it that. That is fine. However, the mailer must be absolutely clear that it is not the United States Government's census.

This bill will serve as an important tool in protecting the integrity of census mailings and save the taxpayer money in fulfilling the constitutionally mandated census by limiting any confusion that a deceptive census look-alike mailer could cause.

Finally, I would like to note that Senator CARPER intends to move this bill to the Senate floor once we pass it in the House. I thank my colleagues for moving swiftly on this issue, and urge my colleagues to vote yes.

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

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, again, I encourage my friends from both sides of the aisle to join me in supporting H.R. 4621, as amended, and again I thank the gentlewoman from New York for her leadership on this legislation.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, entering its 23rd decade, the U.S. Census is the longest-running national census in the world. Our founders wrote it into the Constitution, because taking a fair count is an essential part of fair government. A comprehensive, accurate Census helps ensure that our common resources are distributed where they are most needed, so that our communities can get the roads, schools, and police protection that they need. There's nothing partisan about that goal.

Unfortunately, some groups have set out to deceive Americans by disguising their own private mailings as Census documents. This month, Americans have received envelopes marked “Census” and “official document,” when the papers inside are nothing of the kind—and sometimes even political fundraising appeals. Groups that send out such mailings are taking advantage of the Census to unfairly promote their own interests. And even worse, they are interfering with a fair and accurate Census by possibly depressing the response. According to Barbara Everitt Bryant, a former Republican appointee to head the U.S. Census Bureau, “those who respond

may feel they have been good citizens and already answered the census when their real questionnaires arrive next month.”

To stop that kind of cynical manipulation, I urge my colleagues to support the Prevent Deceptive Census Look Alike Mailings Act. It would require any mailing with an envelope marked “Census” to clearly indicate the sender, reducing the possibility of deception; it would also trigger an existing legal requirement that the mailing include a disclaimer stating that it is not affiliated with the U.S. Census. This bill won't prevent any organization from using the word “Census”—but it will stop private organizations from disguising themselves as the federal government.

This bill is an important way to ensure an unbiased count of all Americans, and I strongly support its passage.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today in support of H.R. 4621, the “Prevent Deceptive Census Look Alike Mailings Act.” I would like to thank Representative MALONEY for introducing this important piece of legislation.

It is extremely important that we protect the integrity of the constitutionally mandated United States census and prohibit deceptive mail practices that attempt to exploit the decennial census. This legislation is vital because it will set requirements for mail bearing the term “census” on the envelope or outside cover or wrapper.

Protecting the integrity of the Census from fraudulent activity will ensure that the U.S. Census Bureau is able to gather more accurate data. Hopefully, this legislation will ease the fears of those afraid to be scammed and therefore do not respond to the Census. It is important that the American people are aware that the questions in the Census survey are used only to produce statistics, and never identify an individual. The Census Bureau never asks for a full social security number, money or a donation, requests on behalf of a political party or requests PIN codes, passwords or similar access information for credit cards, banks or other financial accounts.

The official U.S. Census is described in Article I, Section 2 of the Constitution of the United States. It calls for an actual enumeration of the people every ten years, to be used for apportionment of seats in the House of Representatives among the states. Besides providing the basis for congressional redistricting, Census data are used in many other ways. Since 1975, the Census Bureau has had responsibility to produce small-area population data needed to redraw state legislative and congressional districts. Other important uses of Census data include the distribution of funds for government programs such as Medicaid; planning the right locations for schools, roads, and other public facilities; helping real estate agents and potential residents learn about a neighborhood and identifying trends over time that can help predict future needs.

According to the PriceWaterHouse report on the 2000 Census, the Census Bureau has estimated that the Census 2000 undercounted the actual U.S. population by a net of over three million individuals, representing an undercount rate of 1.18 percent. I am particularly concerned about correcting undercounting problems because Harris County, Texas, which is situated in my district, ranked fourth of the fifty U.S. counties with the highest number of people living in hard-to-count

areas. In fact, 80.5 percent of the population in Harris County lives in hard-to-count areas. Even more astonishing, Harris County, Texas is one of eight counties estimated to lose over \$100 million each in federal funds from undercounting in the 2000 Census, according to the aforementioned Price Waterhouse report.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation and protect the integrity of the constitutionally mandated United States census and prohibit deceptive mail practices that attempt to exploit the decennial census.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4621, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

□ 1615

SPC NICHOLAS SCOTT HARTGE
POST OFFICE

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4624) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 125 Kerr Avenue in Rome City, Indiana, as the "SPC Nicholas Scott Hartge Post Office".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4624

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

SECTION 1. SPC NICHOLAS SCOTT HARTGE POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 125 Kerr Avenue in Rome City, Indiana, shall be known and designated as the "SPC Nicholas Scott Hartge 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 "SPC Nicholas Scott Hartge Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GARRETT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise in support of H.R. 4624. This legislation will designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 125 Kerr Avenue in Rome City, Indiana, as the "SPC Nicholas Scott Hartge Post Office." Army Specialist Nicholas Hartge was raised in the small town of Rome City, in northeastern Indiana. After the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, Specialist Hartge enlisted in the infantry while still in high school and was stationed in Germany before deploying to Iraq.

On May 14, 2007, Specialist Hartge's patrol came under heavy attack. He was killed in combat when his Humvee hit a roadside bomb while maneuvering under intense fire.

For his service to his country, Specialist Hartge received a Commendation Medal for outstanding achievement for helping to capture the enemy in Iraq, and a Bronze Star for his actions on the day he was killed. He is missed by his family, his community, and his country. Our Nation owes a great debt of gratitude for his service.

H.R. 4624 was introduced by the gentleman from Indiana, Representative MARK SOUDER, on February 9, 2010. The measure was referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, which approved it by unanimous consent on March 4, 2010. The measure enjoys the support of the entire Indiana delegation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of H.R. 4624, designating the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 125 Kerr Avenue in Rome City, Indiana, as the "SPC Nicholas Scott Hartge Post Office."

It was back on May 14, 2007, that Specialist Hartge met a tragic, yet heroic fate when his unit came in contact with enemy forces in Iraq. In honor of this fallen American hero, it is fitting and appropriate that we recognize the ultimate sacrifice that he made for his country.

He was raised in Rome City, Indiana. Specialist Hartge was profoundly affected by the 9/11 attacks on the United States. It was then that he decided that he wanted to, more than anything else, serve his country. Before graduating from East Noble High School, he enlisted in the Army. Just 1 week after graduation, he left for boot camp at Fort Benning.

In August 2006, he was deployed to Iraq, where he and his unit patrolled the difficult streets of the city. Risking his life every day, he served as a driver and a radio/telephone operator. Although he was one of the younger members of his unit, he distinguished himself as hard working, a good soldier, and the type of person his comrades could always count on. He believed in what he was fighting for. He believed and felt that they were really helping the people of Iraq.

While he was only 20 years old, he aspired to do something special with his

life. And, indeed, when we think about it, he did. He became a positive role model for those around him and those he surrounded himself with. He once told his fellow soldiers that "the Army doesn't give you values; it develops values that you already had from your parents." That's so true.

He is survived now by his parents, a sister and brother—a fellow soldier. Yes, this fine young man embodied the values and the passions of this great Nation. Sadly, he paid the ultimate sacrifice to preserve those freedoms for all of us.

Mr. Speaker, as I come to the floor and speak about this fallen soldier, I'm mindful of the fact that I was here only literally several weeks ago, submitting a similar resolution for a young man about the equal age, back from our district, from the Fifth Congressional District of the State of New Jersey. Likewise, in these circumstances we saw the outpouring of support from the people of his community on the day that he was returned once and for all to his final resting place in his hometown. At that time, members of his fire department, the mayor and council and, more importantly, the entire community came out and recognized him.

It was at that point we realized that it's a day to remember these fallen soldiers when they do come back. But that day is a fleeting day. Even when you talk to the parents of the soldiers at those funerals and the services, they don't really even remember it, in some ways. A week later, it was such a blur, just a fast passing, and all the commotion that went on that day. It was hard to remember who was there.

So I'm sure, like the speaker on the other side of the aisle and all the Members on the other side of the aisle agree, it's for this reason we come to the floor today and name the post office for Specialist Hartge, because we don't want to just make it a 1-day event. We don't want it to be an incident where the community comes out and pays respect at the church service and graveside. We don't want it to be a time that is in passing. We want to have something there in the community that, day in and day out, members of his family, other members of the community that he grew up with, his boyhood friends and the like, will be able to see his name on post office.

We also want to have something in the community that, days in the future, when future generations grow up, kids that he grew up with have grown up and gotten married and have children themselves and they come back to town, that they will see Specialist Hartge's name up there on the post office.

Maybe they will ask their parents, Who was that Specialist? Who was that name? Who was that soldier? And there will be people still around in the community who say, I remember him when

he grew up here. I remember what he did for the town. I remember him going through the high school in the days there, and the friends that he had there. I remember him for the love that he had for his family, his brother and his sister, and for everyone else here. I remember him also for the sacrifice that he made for this country overseas.

So in that respect a little bit of him will be remembered for this generation and his posterity as well. So I thank the gentleman for moving this piece of legislation in a bipartisan manner so that a piece of him will be remembered for posterity.

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

Mr. CLAY. I want to thank the gentleman from New Jersey for his kind words about Specialist Hartge. Also, Mr. Speaker, again, I encourage my friends from both sides of the aisle to join me in supporting H.R. 4624.

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, SPC Nicholas Scott Hartge served in Charlie Company, 1st Battalion, 26th Infantry, Brigade Combat Team, 1st Infantry Division in Schweinfurt, Germany.

Nicholas grew up in the small town of Rome City, Indiana where he was deeply involved with his community. He was extremely patriotic and was moved by the events of September 11th to do something special. He decided to serve his country and enlisted in the army during his senior year of high school. His mother, Lori, has often described that on the day he came home seeking her permission to join, Nicholas was so determined that a freight train could not stop him. Just one week after graduation, he left for boot camp at Fort Benning, GA. He could have taken many paths, but chose to serve in the infantry.

In August, 2006, Nicholas and his unit were deployed to Iraq where they had the difficult task of patrolling the streets of Adhamiyah. Every day his unit risked their lives, constantly under pressure, never knowing who their enemy was. Though he was one of the younger members, Nicholas quickly earned the respect of his fellow soldiers. They described him as having a Midwest innocence, and even teased him good naturedly for being such a straight-laced young man. All were impressed by his dedication and drive to succeed—notice how he would practice new tasks endlessly until he mastered them.

He had a goal to attend West Point, and worked with his commanding officer to prepare for the process. However, when an opportunity was presented to him to join a prep school that could have led to the academy, Nicholas decided he could not leave his unit and chose to stay and finish his combat tour. On May 14, 2007, his patrol came under heavy attack. Nicholas was killed in combat when his humvee hit a roadside bomb, while maneuvering under intense fire.

He always maintained deep roots in his community and was very proud of his hometown. When on a two-week leave from Iraq, Nicholas took time to visit classes and talk with students at the Rome City Elementary and Middle School. In the summer of 2009, the school renamed their annual spirit award as the "Nicholas Scott Hartge Spirit Award." Nicholas had previously received the honor when he was in 8th grade.

SPC Nicholas Scott Hartge received a Commendation Medal for outstanding achievement in the capture of Abu Hassan, and a bronze star for his actions on the day he was killed. He is survived by his mother and stepfather, Lori and Dave Abbott of Rome City; father Scott Roger Hartge of Delaware, OH; sisters Elise Hartge of Rome City and Jennifer (Scott) Wheeler of Fort Wayne; brothers Ryan Abbott of Camp Humphreys, Korea and Justin Abbott of Auburn; maternal grandmother Janet Hines of Orlando; paternal grandfathers Roger Hartge of New Carlisle, OH, Frank Robey of VanWert, OH; grandmother Marjorie Abbott of Fort Wayne and many nieces and nephews.

Renaming the Rome City Post Office in his honor is just a small gesture to recognize the contributions of a young man and his family who sacrificed so much for us all.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4624.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECOGNIZING CONTRIBUTIONS OF KOREAN AMERICANS

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1036) recognizing the contributions of Korean Americans to the United States.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1036

Whereas, on January 13, 1903, the arrival of 102 pioneer Korean immigrants to the United States marked the first chapter of Korean immigration in this country;

Whereas the Korean War began 60 years ago this June and impacted the lives of millions of Koreans;

Whereas thousands of Koreans, fleeing from war and poverty, came to the United States seeking opportunities;

Whereas Korean Americans, like thousands of immigrants to the United States before them, have built strong families and contributed to dynamic communities;

Whereas more than a million people in the United States can trace their roots to Korea;

Whereas the Centennial Committees of Korean Immigration and Korean Americans have designated January 13 of each year as "Korean American Day" to commemorate the first step of the long and prosperous journey of Korean Americans in the United States; and

Whereas Korean Americans have contributed significantly to the development of the arts, sciences, engineering, medicine, government, military, education, and the economy in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives urges all people in the United States to recognize the invaluable contributions Korean Americans have made to this Nation.

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

Missouri (Mr. CLAY) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GARRETT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise in support of H. Res. 1036, a resolution that will recognize the contributions of Korean Americans to the United States. Korean Americans have contributed significantly to the culture, economy, and success of the United States. January 13, 2010, marked the 107th anniversary of the beginning of Korean immigration into the United States. There are now more than a million and a half people of Korean descent living in the United States. Korean Americans have helped build our communities and our Nation. They have added significantly to the development of the arts, sciences, engineering, medicine, government, military, education, and the economy of the United States.

House Resolution 1036 was introduced by the gentleman from New Jersey, Representative SCOTT GARRETT, on January 22, 2010. The measure was referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, which ordered it reported by unanimous consent on March 4, 2010. The bill enjoys bipartisan support from over 50 Members of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H. Res. 1036.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my strong support for H. Res. 1036, recognizing the contribution of Korean Americans to the United States.

It was indeed back on January 13 that we marked the 107th anniversary of Korean American Day, for it was on that day, 107 years ago, that a boat carrying 102 Korean immigrants arrived in Hawaii. In the years since that time, many Koreans have come to the United States for opportunity, safety, and other reasons. Like the millions of immigrants before them, Korean Americans have made a tremendous contribution to the United States. At the beginning, these immigrants were laborers on farms, worked in mines, railroads, and such. It was their hard labor that literally helped build this country as we have it today. Today, there are over a million Korean Americans across this great country.

This year marks yet another great anniversary for them. The Korean War began 60 years ago this June, impacting the lives of millions of Koreans and, of course, people in this country as well. By the 1960s, Koreans became

one of the top five immigrant groups to the United States, as many Koreans sought hope and freedom and refuge from poverty and violence. The consequences of a divided Korean Peninsula affected the world then, as it does today. We will continue to work for diplomatic relations to resolve this conflict, and a North Korea free from nuclear weapons as well.

These Korean American immigrants have made untold contributions to American society. They have raised strong and good families and built successful businesses, dynamic communities, active civic associations, churches and charities. Thousands of Korean Americans currently serve in our Armed Forces; and many of them deployed overseas today, in harm's way, are keeping our Nation safe from terrorism and other risks.

□ 1630

Whether it's in military or in education, in science, in business or in the arts, Korean Americans have played and continue today to play a vital role in shaping communities throughout this country. So, Mr. Speaker, I come pleased to present this opportunity to recognize the contributions that Korean Americans have made to our Nation and urge all of us here on the floor and my colleagues across this House to support H. Res. 1036.

I would like to say thank you to the gentleman from the other side of the aisle for the past resolutions and this one as well.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to express my strong support of H. Res. 1036, offered by my colleague from New Jersey, Mr. GARRETT, which recognizes the contributions of Korean-Americans in the United States.

I have always believed that the Republic of Korea is one of America's most committed friends and allies, and the warmth and hospitality extended to me and my wife during our visit there last Spring reinforced my belief that the bonds that bind the people of the United States together with the people of South Korea are as strong today as they have ever been. Furthermore, I stand in fervent support of the more than 22 million citizens of North Korea who have suffered political oppression and severe human rights abuses for far too long under the dictatorship of Kim Jong-il and his father Kim il-Sung.

The United States and the Republic of Korea first became partners more than 125 years ago, when we signed a treaty of amity and commerce in 1882. This partnership grew stronger on the battlefield during the Korean War. The South Koreans fought bravely alongside Americans to stay free from the chains of tyranny and communism and have remained a beacon of light and democracy ever since. When countless Koreans were faced with war and poverty, they chose to come to the United States seeking better opportunities.

I believe that one of the reasons this bond has endured for over a century and remained so strong is because of the more than a million and a half people currently living in the United States of Korean descent. As noted in the resolution, these Korean-Americans, like

countless others before them, have provided to their American communities by building strong families and becoming valuable members, greatly contributing to the arts, sciences, engineering, medicine, government, military, education and the economy in the United States. In addition to these contributions, these Korean-Americans continue to serve as a reminder of our long history together.

Furthermore, as this matter is of great importance to Korean-Americans, I would like to take this time to draw attention to the Administration's delay in pushing through various free trade agreements, especially the agreement that is pending with South Korea, which is the biggest U.S. trade pact since the 1994 North American Free Trade Agreement. I urge this Administration to implement this agreement without any further delay as it is of vital interest to all and will have enormous economic and trade benefits for both the United States and South Korea.

Once again, in accordance with this resolution, and as Co-Chair of the Congressional Caucus on Korea, I would like to both acknowledge and express my gratitude for these important contributions to our society and to this Nation. I look forward to the continued positive role of Korean-Americans in communities all across America, and I look forward to the quick implementation of the free trade agreement with South Korea.

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to add my voice of strong support for H. Res. 1036, introduced by Representative SCOTT GARRETT from New Jersey, which recognizes the invaluable contributions of Korean Americans to the United States of America.

Korean Americans have a long and proud history of serving their country in numerous ways. Military service, teaching our students, serving at high level posts in our current Administration, running Ivy League institutions, and providing quality medical care are just a few examples of how Korean Americans contribute to our society. They have added to the fabric of our culture and education with contributions in the fields of medicine, economy, business, architecture, and the arts.

Mr. Speaker, the history of Korean Americans in the U.S. traces back to January 13, 1903 when a group of 102 Korean men, women and children immigrants arrived in Hawaii after a long journey across the Pacific. The Centennial Committees of Korean Immigration and Korean Americans have designated January 13 of each year as 'Korean American Day' to commemorate the first step of the long and prosperous journey of Korean Americans in the United States. In 2005, Congress formally designated this date as Korean American Day. This special day recognizes their American journey to this country as well as their entrepreneurial contributions to American society, culture, and economy.

Today, there are over one million Americans of Korean descent, making it the fifth largest Asian American subgroup. According to the 2006-2008 American Community Survey, California's fifteenth district, which I represent, is home to nearly 15,000 persons of Korean and Korean American background. Korean Americans are proudly serving the American people in the current Obama Administration, as well as excelling in professional sports such as golf and football.

Mr. Speaker, the United States and Korean peninsula share strong diplomatic and eco-

nomics ties, dating back to the 1953 Korean War that unfortunately split apart a people with a rich history, culture, and religion. South Korea has blossomed into a beacon of democracy and free-market economy and continues to be one of America's unwavering friends in an increasingly critical region of the world.

Once again, Mr. Speaker, I applaud the introduction of H. Res. 1036 and urge colleagues to support this resolution so that we may recognize the contributions of Korean Americans.

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 1036, recognizing the contributions of Korean Americans to the United States.

There are more than 1 million Korean-Americans living in the United States. From the first hundred who immigrated to the United States in the early 20th century, Koreans have become an integral part of our country. Today, one out of every eight Korean-Americans owns his or her own business.

In my own district, I have had the opportunity to work hand in hand with the Korean community and I have seen their commitment in upholding their own rich heritage. The United States, and California in particular, have been enriched and defined by the contributions of Korean-Americans in a wide variety of fields.

Korean-Americans have invigorated businesses, civic institutions, and academic communities across the country. Korean-owned businesses employ more than 333,000 men and women, generating sales and receipts of over \$46 billion. This resolution gives Congress the chance to recognize the importance Korean-Americans play in our communities.

Abroad, our relationship with South Korea has steadily grown and is now better than ever. Our trade relations are strong, and stand to be only further strengthened by the Korea-U.S. Free Trade Agreement, a deal that stands to grow both of our economies. In the previous Congress, I was proud to have authored legislation that granted Korea NATO +3 status in terms of military sales. These measures are important, but the strongest bridge between our two societies remains the Korean-American community, which continues to flourish.

In closing, I want to remind my colleagues that it is all too easy to overlook the invaluable contributions that Korean-Americans have made, not just in my home state of California, but to our Nation as a whole. This resolution provides well-deserved recognition to the Korean-American community for the indelible mark they have made upon the diversity and prominence of our great Nation.

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, again, I encourage my friends from both sides of the aisle to join me in supporting House Resolution 1036.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1036.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CAPTAIN LUTHER H. SMITH, U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES POST OFFICE

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4547) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 119 Station Road in Cheyney, Pennsylvania, as the "Captain Luther H. Smith, U.S. Army Air Forces Post Office".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4547

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

SECTION 1. CAPTAIN LUTHER H. SMITH, U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 119 Station Road in Cheyney, Pennsylvania, shall be known and designated as the "Captain Luther H. Smith, U.S. Army Air Forces 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 "Captain Luther H. Smith, U.S. Army Air Forces Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GARRETT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4547. This legislation will designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 119 Station Road in Cheyney, Pennsylvania, as the Captain Luther H. Smith, U.S. Army Air Forces Post Office.

Luther Smith was one of the original Tuskegee Airmen, a highly decorated World War II prisoner of war, and a recipient of the Congressional Gold Medal. One of the first African Americans to become a licensed pilot, Captain Smith began his military career in 1943. He flew 133 combat missions with the 332nd Fighter Group as a combat fighter pilot over Europe. He was severely wounded on his last mission in October 1944 and spent the next 7 months in enemy hospitals and prison camps before being liberated in May of 1945 by the Allied forces.

During his distinguished military career, Captain Smith destroyed two German aircraft in aerial conflicts and 10 aircraft in ground strafing attacks. Captain Smith was awarded the Distinguished

Flying Cross, the Air Medal with six oakleaf clusters, the Purple Heart, the Prisoner of War Medal, and eight European Theater Campaign Ribbons.

After retiring from the U.S. Army Air Forces, Captain Smith earned a B.S. in mechanical engineering at the University of Iowa. He was hired by General Electric, where he was involved in projects for the Air Force, the Navy Submarine Command, and NASA. His work included missile and jet engine design, and he published numerous papers and was awarded two patents.

Following his retirement from GE in 1988, Captain Smith was active in support of local civic causes, serving as the vice chairman of the Radnor Township, Pennsylvania, school board, and the board of the Delaware County Community College in Pennsylvania.

He also was instrumental in preserving the history of the Tuskegee Airmen. He and two other Tuskegee Airmen were featured in the 2006 documentary, "On Freedom's Wings: Bound for Glory—The Legacy of the Tuskegee Airmen." He also designed the plaque, dedicated in memory of the Tuskegee Airmen, in Arlington National Cemetery.

In May of 1995, he was selected by President Bill Clinton to represent the U.S. Air Force for the 50th anniversary celebration of VE Day, and he accompanied President Clinton and Vice President Gore to Europe.

Captain Smith was a pioneer in American military and aviation history and left a lasting legacy for future pilots and engineers.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4547 was introduced by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Representative JOE SESTAK, on January 27, 2010, and was reported out of the Committee on Oversight by unanimous consent on March 4, 2010. This legislation enjoys the support of the entire Pennsylvania delegation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 4547.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I do rise today in support of H.R. 4547, designating the facility of the U.S. Post Office, located at 119 Station Road in Cheyney, Pennsylvania, as the Captain Luther H. Smith U.S. Army Air Forces Post Office.

Luther H. Smith was an original of the now legendary Tuskegee Airmen. His accomplishments, as already set forth, during World War II truly speak for themselves but deserve to be mentioned here on the floor.

Mr. SMITH was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Purple Heart, the Air Medal with six oakleaf clusters, the Prisoner of War Medal, and eight European and Mediterranean Theaters Campaign Ribbons.

It was on October 13, 1944, while he was flying a mission over Hungary, that Mr. SMITH's P-51 Mustang fighter

plane was hit, caught fire, and he was forced to bail out. Saved then only by a parachute, Mr. SMITH lost consciousness as he drifted towards Earth, snapping his hip in two places when he crashed into a tree. Later, there were some German soldiers who found him, and he was placed in a German hospital and then, after that, a prison camp for 7 months until the war ended. Wounded and starving, the exuberant and now talkative man, affectionately nicknamed Quibbles by his Airmen friends, withered to a mere 70 pounds during his internment.

After returning home from the war, Mr. SMITH received an engineering degree from the University of Iowa. He went on to spend the next 37 years as an aerospace engineer for General Electric, leveraging his experience to hold two U.S. patents; a testament, I think, to his creativity and his innovation.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. SMITH's life is an inspiration, and his tremendous sacrifices and a clear willingness to place himself in harm's way for this Nation are worthy of commendation. I ask our colleagues to support this resolution so that his life story will continue to inspire generations of Americans to serve their country.

Having no further requests for time, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, again, I encourage my friends from both sides of the aisle to join me in supporting H.R. 4547. Mr. SMITH certainly led an exemplary life which we can all be proud of.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4547.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMENDING OHIO STATE FOOTBALL TEAM ON 2010 ROSE BOWL VICTORY

Mr. PIERLUISI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1047) commending The Ohio State University Buckeyes football team for its victory in the 2010 Rose Bowl.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1047

Whereas The Ohio State University (Ohio State) Buckeyes football team achieved many historic accomplishments during the 2009 regular season;

Whereas Ohio State defeated favored Oregon 26-17 in the Rose Bowl on January 1, 2010;

Whereas Ohio State won its seventh Rose Bowl all-time;

Whereas Ohio State won its fifth consecutive Big Ten title and played in its fifth consecutive BCS bowl;

Whereas Ohio State finished the season at 11–2, ranked fifth nationally;

Whereas Ohio State led the Big Ten for the eighth consecutive season in academic all-conference honorees;

Whereas Ohio State Coach Jim Tressel became only the second coach in Ohio State history to win both a NCAA National Championship and a Rose Bowl (Woody Hayes);

Whereas the Ohio State defense ranked in the Top 5 nationally in 4 different categories;

Whereas Quarterback Terrelle Pryor threw for 266 yards, ran for 72 yards, and scored two touchdowns, leading all players for both teams in these categories; and

Whereas Quarterback Terrelle Pryor was the Rose Bowl MVP: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) commends The Ohio State University (Ohio State) Buckeye football team for its victory in the 2010 Rose Bowl;

(2) congratulates Coach Jim Tressel, winner of five Big Ten titles; and

(3) recognizes the accomplishments of the Ohio State Buckeye football team, which has played in more BCS Bowl Games than any other team in college football.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. PIERLUISI) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. PETRI) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Puerto Rico.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PIERLUISI. Mr. Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise, extend, and insert extraneous material on H. Res. 1047 into the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise today to congratulate the Ohio State University Buckeyes football team for their victory in the 2010 NCAA Rose Bowl. On January 1, the Ohio State Buckeyes of the Big Ten Conference faced off against the Oregon Ducks from the Pac-10 Conference for the 96th Rose Bowl game. The Buckeyes defeated the Ducks by a score of 26–17, collecting their seventh Rose Bowl crown.

The Buckeyes finished their season with an 11–2 record and a fifth national ranking. In addition to winning its seventh Rose Bowl title, Ohio State won its fifth consecutive Big Ten title, playing in its fifth consecutive BCS bowl game. The Buckeyes have played in eight BCS games, the most of any school. The players and coaches deserve to be recognized for their outstanding accomplishments.

Congratulations are in order for Terrelle Pryor, Ohio State's quarterback and 2010 Rose Bowl MVP. Pryor threw for 266 yards, ran for 72 yards, and scored two touchdowns, leading all players from both teams in these categories.

I also want to extend my congratulations to Head Coach Jim Tressel. Coach Tressel just completed his ninth season with the Buckeyes. Since taking the position, Tressel has led the Buckeyes

to an overall record of 94–21, with nine bowl appearances and one national championship.

The extraordinary achievement of this year is a tribute to the skill and dedication of the many players, coaches, students, alumni, families, and fans that have helped to make the Ohio State University Buckeyes a great football program. Winning the Rose Bowl and finishing the season with an 11–2 overall record have brought acclaim to the school and to the Buckeye football team. I know the fans of the university will revel in this victory as they look forward to the 2010 season.

Mr. Speaker, once again, I congratulate the Ohio State University Buckeyes for their success and thank Congresswoman KILROY for bringing this bill forward.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise today in support of the resolution before us, House Resolution 1047, commending the Ohio State University Buckeyes football team for its victory in 2010's Rose Bowl game.

In the 2010 Rose Bowl, the Ohio State University Buckeyes defeated the University of Oregon on January 1, 2010. Sophomore quarterback Terrelle Pryor scored two touchdowns and was Rose Bowl's offensive most valuable player. Although Oregon's team fought valiantly, the Buckeyes' defense held fast. Despite the Ducks' lead early in the third quarter, the Buckeyes' defense marched forward to win the game 26–17.

Known as "The Granddaddy of Them All," the Rose Bowl game kicked off a myriad of college football legacies in 1902. Since then, the game has showcased 18 Heisman Trophy winners, produced 32 national champions, featured 197 consensus All-Americans, and honored 98 college football legends by inducting them into the Rose Bowl Hall of Fame.

The 2010 Rose Bowl was the seventh Rose Bowl won by the Buckeyes. The 2009–2010 season marked the fifth consecutive Big Ten title for the Buckeyes and the fifth consecutive BCS Bowl for the team.

□ 1645

Ohio State was ranked fifth nationally and competed in a manner unparalleled in the Rose Bowl game. The Buckeyes have won seven national championships and produced seven Heisman Trophy winners. While the tradition of excellence certainly presents itself on the gridiron, Ohio State University's commitment to academic excellence is equally abundant.

Ohio State University is the flagship institution of Ohio's public university system. It has been ranked as the 18th best public university by U.S. News & World Report and houses several programs that were ranked among the top 10 in these United States. The university was established in 1870, and its students have excelled since that time.

I extend my congratulations to head coach Jim Tressel and all of the hard-

working players, the fans, and to Ohio State University. I am happy to join in recognizing the Ohio State Buckeyes for their accomplishment, and wish all involved continued success, except of course when they are playing the Wisconsin Badgers.

I ask my colleagues to support this resolution, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PIERLUISI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield such time as she may consume the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KILROY), the sponsor of this legislation.

Ms. KILROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 1047, bipartisan legislation I introduced to recognize the Ohio State University Buckeyes football team for its victory in the 2010 Rose Bowl. As a graduate of the Moritz College of Law at the Ohio State University, and the Representative of the 15th Congressional District, where Ohio State University is located, it is my very great pleasure to wear the scarlet and gray today, and to publicly and formally congratulate the Buckeyes on a wonderful season, particularly for its Rose Bowl win.

I would like to thank the 26 cosponsors of this resolution for joining me in recognizing the Buckeyes' achievements, including all 18 members of the Ohio delegation. Buckeye football unites us across party lines. And I thank my Big 10 colleague from Wisconsin for his support of the resolution, and particularly for his kind words about Ohio State University's strong history of academic achievement. I am pleased that we can set aside partisan differences to come together and recognize the achievements of the student athletes of Buckeye football. I would also like to thank Chairman MILLER for his help in bringing this resolution to the floor.

On January 1, 2010, central Ohio cheered on the Ohio State Buckeyes as they defeated the University of Oregon Ducks 26–17 in the 96th Rose Bowl game. It was the Buckeyes' fifth straight BCS bowl appearance and seventh Rose Bowl victory in the program's history. The Buckeyes' strong defense held the high-powered Oregon offense to 27 points below its season average.

While the win was a result of a tremendous team effort, quarterback Terrelle Pryor, son of Pennsylvania, Mr. Speaker, turned in an exceptional individual performance, throwing for 266 yards and rushing for 72 more, earning the Most Valuable Player award.

I would also like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Buckeyes' worthy opponent, the Pac 10 champion Oregon Ducks, on a great season. Led by their quarterback Jeremiah Masoli and their running back LaMichael James, the Ducks came into the game ranked number seven and boasted one of the most prolific offenses in the Nation. Although the Buckeyes prevailed in Pasadena, Oregon overcame adversity all season and should also be proud of their achievements.

A great thing about college football is that you see the students come and go and new teams every year. And so after losing a wealth of experience on both offense and defense, some thought that 2009 might be a rebuilding year for the Ohio State Buckeyes' football team. But instead, during a banner month of November, the Buckeyes tallied wins over then-number 10 Penn State and then-number 13 Iowa in a thrilling overtime game on their way to winning the Big 10 title.

The Buckeyes achieved many historic achievements during the 2009 season. The team earned its fifth consecutive Big 10 Conference title, and its sixth in the last eight seasons. The Buckeyes also won at least 10 games 5 straight years for the first time in the program's storied history. The Ohio State defense was ranked in the top five nationally in four statistical categories, while shutting their opponents out three times. This year's senior class is the most successful in Ohio State history, winning a school record 44 games over the past 4 years. In addition, head coach Jim Tressel became only the second Ohio State coach, along with Woody Hayes, to win both a Rose Bowl championship and the national championship with the Buckeyes. Most importantly, 31 Buckeyes were named to the Big 10 all-academic team, and the Buckeyes have led the Big 10 in all-academic team honorees in eight consecutive seasons.

One other comment about the Rose Bowl, this one about the Rose Bowl Parade. Many great marching bands, including those from Ohio, marched on that day in the Rose Bowl Parade, but it was a banner day when the marching band from the Ohio State School for the Blind marched the streets of Pasadena as part of the Rose Bowl Parade, an historic first. And I really congratulate those students, their teachers, and their band director. We are very proud of their outstanding achievement as well.

As it turns out, the Buckeyes' victory in the Rose Bowl was a sign of good things to come for Ohio State athletics in 2010. The women's basketball team recently won the Big 10 regular season title for the sixth year in a row, a new record, and the Big 10 tournament title for the second year in a row. Meanwhile, the men's basketball team won a share of the Big 10 regular season championship going into this weekend's Big 10 tournament. I wish both of these teams the best of luck during their postseason runs.

I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan resolution recognizing the Ohio State Buckeyes' athletic and academic achievements. The 2009 Ohio State Buckeyes football team conducted itself both on and off the field with the excellence we have come to expect from this great program. I congratulate the Buckeyes on their season and look forward to cheering them on in 2010. As we say in Ohio, Go Bucks.

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

Mr. PIERLUISI. I now urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution congratulating the Ohio State Buckeyes for their Rose Bowl victory, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. PIERLUISI) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1047.

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. PIERLUISI. Mr. 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.

CONGRATULATING SILVER LAKE COLLEGE ON 75TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. PIERLUISI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1142) congratulating Silver Lake College for 75 years of service as an undergraduate institution of higher education.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1142

Whereas Silver Lake College was founded in the late 1800s by the Franciscan Sisters of Christian Charity as an academy and normal school;

Whereas the State of Wisconsin issued the charter designating Silver Lake College, then named Holy Family College, as an undergraduate institution of higher education in 1935;

Whereas Silver Lake College is a four-year Catholic liberal arts college, located in Manitowoc, Wisconsin;

Whereas Silver Lake College currently serves 1,253 students and offers a 7 to 1 student to teacher ratio;

Whereas students at Silver Lake College can earn degrees in 11 different programs and 24 different areas of study; and

Whereas Silver Lake College emphasizes a professional education with a liberal arts experience and encourages life-long learning and moral and community leadership: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) congratulates Silver Lake College for 75 years of service as an undergraduate institution of higher education; and

(2) commends Silver Lake College for providing education and training to the people of Wisconsin for over 75 years.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. PIERLUISI) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. PETRI) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Puerto Rico.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PIERLUISI. Mr. Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise, extend, and insert extraneous material on H. Res. 1142 into the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of House Resolution 1142, which congratulates Silver Lake College for 75 years of service as an undergraduate institution of higher education. Founded in the late 1800s by the Franciscan Sisters of Christian Charity, Silver Lake College has emerged as a strong academic environment for students looking for one-on-one attention. The school educates approximately 1,000 students annually, offers a seven-to-one student-to-teacher ratio, and provides 24 different areas of study for its students. The small, intimate setting Silver Lake College champions gives students and teachers opportunities to excel in and out of the classroom.

Silver Lake College was founded on Franciscan Catholic values. These values focus on a commitment to community, compassion, peace, and reverence for creation. Through a quality liberal arts education, students at Silver Lake College learn to connect the mind and spirit through Franciscan traditions. Leadership and service ideals are instilled in the student body at Silver Lake College. These ideals are best exemplified by students' commitment to volunteerism. This past February, three student organizations at the school partnered to raise funds for victims of the Haiti earthquake. Students hosted a rock and roll concert and sold food at fundraisers throughout campus, with all proceeds going to earthquake victims.

This year Silver Lake College will celebrate 75 years of providing excellent education and cultivating young women and men to be well-rounded young adults with promising career paths.

Mr. Speaker, once again I express my support for Silver Lake College, and thank Congressman PETRI for bringing this bill forward. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise today in support of House Resolution 1142, congratulating Silver Lake College for 75 years of service as an undergraduate institution of higher education. Silver Lake College is a 4-year Catholic liberal arts college located in Manitowoc, Wisconsin, which is in the congressional district I represent.

The college was founded in the late 1800s by the Franciscan Sisters of Christian Charity. In 1935, the State of

Wisconsin granted Silver Lake its charter as a 4-year undergraduate liberal arts institution, and it conferred its first degree 4 years later. The college began admitting lay women on a regular basis in 1957, and became co-educational in 1969 to better meet the educational needs of the local area.

Today, Silver Lake serves over 1,000 students and offers a seven-to-one student-to-teacher ratio. It offers 11 different degree programs in 24 areas of study. A pioneer in the music field, Silver Lake College is the only college in the country to have an established undergraduate Kodaly concept of music education concentration.

In addition to music, Silver Lake College has a highly regarded reputation for its undergraduate and graduate education programs. The college also has expanded its reach throughout the State of Wisconsin, offering classes in a variety of communities, including Green Bay, Marinette, Rhineland, and Sheboygan. Silver Lake College strives to develop a community of lifelong learners, to provide educational opportunities for professional preparation within a liberal arts experience, to prepare students for self-directed intellectual inquiry and aesthetic appreciation, and to foster commitment to Christian values, service, and leadership in the world community.

This past fall, as part of a 10-year campus master plan, Silver Lake College opened its first on-campus residence hall. As its growth continues, plans are in the works for the construction of a new music education and performance center, along with an athletics and events center.

I have had the opportunity to visit the college on numerous occasions, and commend Dr. George Arnold, Silver Lake's president, for his efforts in working with the local Manitowoc community and businesses to enhance student learning opportunities. Strong institutions help to make strong communities, and the people of Wisconsin, especially those in and near Manitowoc, are proud of the 75 years of service that Silver Lake College has provided. The growth, strength, and vitality of Silver Lake College is an achievement well worth special recognition.

I extend my congratulations to Silver Lake College on its 75th anniversary, and wish all of its faculty, staff, students, and alumni continued success in their endeavors.

I ask my colleagues to support this resolution.

□ 1700

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

Mr. PIERLUISI. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution congratulating Silver Lake College for 75 years of service.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. PIERLUISI) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1142.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SCHOOL SOCIAL WORK WEEK

Mr. PIERLUISI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1091) expressing support for designation of the week of February 28 through March 7, 2010, as "School Social Work Week", as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1091

Whereas the importance of school social work through the inclusion of school social work programs has been recognized in the current authorizations of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.) and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.);

Whereas school social workers serve as vital members of a school's educational team, playing a central role in creating partnerships between the home, school, and community to ensure student academic success;

Whereas school social workers are especially skilled in providing services to students who face serious challenges to school success, including poverty, disability, discrimination, abuse, addiction, bullying, divorce of parents, loss of a loved one, and other barriers to learning;

Whereas there is a growing need for local educational agencies to offer the mental health services that school social workers provide when working with families, teachers, principals, community agencies, and other entities to address students' emotional, physical, and environmental needs so that students may achieve behavioral and academic success;

Whereas to achieve the goal of the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (Public Law 107-110) of helping all children reach their optimal levels of potential and achievement, including children with serious emotional disturbances, schools must work to remove the emotional, behavioral, and academic barriers that interfere with student success in school;

Whereas in 1999, with the most current data available, the Surgeon General's Report on Mental Health showed that fewer than 1 in 5 of the 17,500,000 children in need of mental health services actually receive these services, and research indicates that school mental health programs improve educational outcomes by decreasing absences, decreasing discipline referrals, and improving academic achievement;

Whereas school mental health programs are critical to early identification of mental health problems and in the provision of appropriate services when needed;

Whereas the national average ratio of students to school social workers recommended by the School Social Work Association of America is 400 to 1; and

Whereas the celebration and of "School Social Work Week" during the week of February 28 through March 6, 2010, highlights

the vital role school social workers play in the lives of students in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the designation of "School Social Work Week";

(2) honors and recognizes the contributions of school social workers to the successes of students in schools across the Nation; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to observe "School Social Work Week" with appropriate ceremonies and activities that promote awareness of the vital role of school social workers, in schools and in the community as a whole, in helping students prepare for their futures as productive citizens.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. PIERLUISI) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. PETRI) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Puerto Rico.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PIERLUISI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on H. Res. 1091 into the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 1091, a resolution to recognize the week of February 28 through March 6, 2010, as National School Social Worker Week.

School social workers have long played a critical role in schools and in the community as a whole. They are professionals with training in social support and mental health intervention who work with youth to address their emotional, social, and developmental needs. For example, students in elementary school are just beginning to develop their academic skills and their feelings of competence. School social workers help students build their confidence as learners.

In middle school, many new challenges arise. During this passage from childhood to adolescence, students are characterized by a need to explore a variety of interests, connecting their learning in the classroom to its practical application in life. In middle schools, school social workers provide leadership to engage all stakeholders in the delivery of programs and services to help students navigate the challenges of early adolescence to achieve academic, social, and behavioral success.

And in high school, students begin separating from parents to explore their independence and define their individuality. They face increased pressures to engage in risky behaviors involving sex, alcohol, and drugs, and many students seek support in choosing acceptable behavior and establishing mature, meaningful relationships. School social workers help them

make thoughtful and appropriate decisions.

On top of this, school social workers must be responsive to the range of challenges that young people face every day such as poverty, disability, discrimination, abuse, addiction, bullying, divorce of parents, loss of a loved one, and other barriers to learning.

School social workers are also on the front lines when disaster strikes, such as the suicide plane attack in Austin, Texas, that killed a number of people last month, Hurricane Katrina, as well as our traumatic events such as 9/11 or school violence incidents like Columbine.

There is documentation of the growing need for school districts to expand mental health and student support services in schools. The numbers indicate that less than 1 in 5 of the 17.5 million children in need of mental health services actually receive any support from qualified professionals. Many students go underserved primarily because the national average ratio of students to school social workers is far higher than the 400 to 1 ratio recommended by the School Social Work Association of America.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution serves to recognize the tremendous importance of school social workers and acknowledge the valuable role that they play in guiding our students' success. I want to thank Congressman KENNEDY for bringing this resolution forward. I urge my colleagues to resoundingly pass this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the resolution before us, House Resolution 1091, expressing support for designation of the week now passed of February 28 through March 6, 2010, as "School Social Work Week."

School social work is a specialized area of practice within the broad field of the social work profession. School social workers bring unique knowledge and skills to the school system and the student services team. School social workers are instrumental in furthering the purposes of education, which is to provide a setting for teaching, learning, and for the attainment of competence and confidence. School social workers are hired by school districts to enhance the district's ability to meet its academic mission.

Within the school setting, school social workers are a link between the student, the student's family, the school, and the community. The efficacy of this link is considerably dependent upon professional relationships developed with the student and the student's family, as well as with other school personnel. School social workers are concerned with the student's education as well as their emotional and mental well-being.

School social workers play an important part in the academic and emotional development of students in

schools. They provide services to students who face challenges that might be a barrier to learning, such as poverty, disability, abuse, loss of a loved one, or divorce. School social workers are critical to the identification of mental health problems and the provision of services when needed.

Today, we honor and recognize the contributions of school social workers to the success of students in the schools throughout our Nation. I ask my colleagues to support this resolution.

Having no requests for time, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PIERLUISI. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution recognizing National School Social Work Week.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 1091, supporting "School Social Work Week." I introduced this resolution in order to recognize and support the critical, often thankless work performed by social workers in schools across our country. School social workers bring valuable skills and expertise to schools and student services teams to ensure that every child has an opportunity for success.

On a daily basis, school social workers help educators, administrators, and parents address students' emotional, physical, and environmental needs. School social workers help educators to understand cultural, family, and community factors affecting students.

Everyday, they work with administrators to design and implement prevention programs and policies that address school attendance, bullying, sexual harassment, teen pregnancy, child abuse and neglect, special education, and more. Issues like cyber bullying and harassment are extremely underreported and on the rise in schools across the country. Adult intervention at school is necessary to effectively curb these trends.

School social workers also work as liaisons between parents and schools. They work with parents so that they may participate in their child's education, understand special education services, and access other services related to their child's needs.

In healthcare we must treat the whole person and in education we must do the same. School social workers recognize the importance of connecting emotional, behavioral, and academic services in order to maximize children's opportunities for success.

Too many children do not receive the mental health services they need. Improved and expanded school mental health programs would help to close this discrepancy. The kinds of services that so many students desperately need are precisely the type of services that school social workers can provide. As our economy continues to struggle, and families all over the country are losing their homes and jobs; the need for school social workers only multiples.

That is why I am proud to be the sponsor of this resolution. I would like to thank the Chairman and Ranking Member of the House Education and Labor Committee for allowing this resolution to come to the floor, and I urge all of my colleagues to support it.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 1091, which expresses support for designation of the

week of February 28 through March 7, 2010, as "School Social Work Week".

Mr. Speaker, there is a mounting need for local educational institutions to provide the mental health services social workers offer when working with students' emotional, physical, and environmental needs. When students are coupled with sincere and understanding social worker, they are more likely to succeed and achieve behavioral and academic success. This legislation will affirm that social workers are life lines to children, schools, families and communities and those we fully are committed to any and all initiatives that promote the need for such crucial workers.

Mr. Speaker, 1 in 5 of the 17,500,000 children in need of mental health services actually receive these services, and research indicates that school mental health programs improve educational outcomes by decreasing absences, decreasing discipline referrals, and improving academic achievement. It is imperative that more social workers are properly trained and deployed into these various school systems to assist students in reaching their most favorable level of potential and achievement, especially children with serious emotional barriers. The observation of 'School Social Work Week' during the week of February 28 through March 7, 2010, calls attention to the fundamental role school social workers play in the lives of students in the United States.

As many may know during the first years in the aftermath of hurricane Katrina, the Houston school system, mainly Houston Independent School District, was flooded with children from the affected area school systems. After being through such a horrific ordeal, students were expected to continue with their studies as normal. It took the dedicated work of school social workers which assessed what was already in place to help the students, conclude what was missing and formulate a plan to build the student's aptitude to bounce back from adversity. Now many of these students have gone on to succeed academically and socially.

So in conclusion, I support H. Res. 1091 and I encourage my colleagues to join me. In these uncertain times, where natural and unnatural disasters are on every hand and have caused traumatic experiences for this nation, let us not forget our youth.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. PIERLUISI) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1091, 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.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 8 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 (Mr. SCHRADER) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 248, AFGHANISTAN WAR POWERS RESOLUTION

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 111-428) on the resolution (H. Res. 1146) providing for consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 248) directing the President, pursuant to section 5(c) of the War Powers Resolution, to remove the United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan, 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. 3650, by the yeas and nays;
- House Resolution 1069, by the yeas and nays;
- House Resolution 935, de novo.

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

HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOMS AND HYPOXIA RESEARCH AND CONTROL AMENDMENTS ACT OF 2010

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3650, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAIRD) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3650, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 263, nays 142, not voting 25, as follows:

[Roll No. 92]
YEAS—263

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|----------------|
| Ackerman | Berry | Brady (PA) |
| Adler (NJ) | Biggart | Braley (IA) |
| Alexander | Bilbray | Brown, Corrine |
| Andrews | Bilirakis | Brown-Waite, |
| Arcuri | Bishop (GA) | Ginny |
| Baca | Bishop (NY) | Buchanan |
| Baird | Blumenauer | Butterfield |
| Baldwin | Boccheri | Cao |
| Barrow | Bono Mack | Capito |
| Bean | Boswell | Capps |
| Becerra | Boucher | Capuano |
| Berkley | Boustany | Cardoza |
| Berman | Boyd | Carnahan |

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Carney | Israel | Polis (CO) | Johnson, Sam | McMorris | Roskam |
| Carson (IN) | Jackson (IL) | Pomeroy | King (IA) | Rodgers | Royce |
| Cassidy | Jackson Lee | Posey | King (NY) | Mica | Schmidt |
| Castor (FL) | (TX) | Price (NC) | Kingston | Miller (FL) | Schock |
| Chandler | Johnson (GA) | Putnam | Kirkpatrick (AZ) | Miller (MI) | Sensenbrenner |
| Chu | Johnson, E. B. | Quigley | Kline (MN) | Miller, Gary | Sessions |
| Clarke | Jones | Rahall | Lamborn | Moran (KS) | Shadegg |
| Clay | Kagen | Rangel | Lance | Murphy, Tim | Shimkus |
| Cleaver | Kanjorski | Reichert | Latham | Myrick | Shuster |
| Clyburn | Kaptur | Reyes | Latta | Neugebauer | Simpson |
| Cohen | Kildee | Richardson | Lee (NY) | Nunes | Smith (TX) |
| Connolly (VA) | Kilroy | Rodriguez | Lewis (CA) | Olson | Souder |
| Cooper | Kind | Rohrabacher | Linder | Owens | Stearns |
| Costa | Kissell | Rooney | Lucas | Paul | Sullivan |
| Costello | Klein (FL) | Ros-Lehtinen | Luetkemeyer | Paulsen | Terry |
| Courtney | Kosmas | Ross | Lummis | Pence | Thompson (PA) |
| Crowley | Kratovil | Rothman (NJ) | Lungren, Daniel | Petri | Thornberry |
| Cuellar | Kucinich | Roybal-Allard | E. | Pitts | Tiahrt |
| Cummings | Langevin | Ruppersberger | Manzullo | Platts | Tiberi |
| Davis (CA) | Larsen (WA) | Rush | Marchant | Poe (TX) | Turner |
| Davis (IL) | Larson (CT) | Ryan (WI) | Marshall | Price (GA) | Upton |
| Davis (TN) | LaTourette | Salazar | McCarthy (CA) | Radanovich | Walden |
| DeFazio | Lee (CA) | Sánchez, Linda | McCaul | Rehberg | Westmoreland |
| DeGette | Levin | T. | McClintock | Roe (TN) | Whitfield |
| Delahunt | Lewis (GA) | Sanchez, Loretta | McCotter | Rogers (AL) | Wilson (SC) |
| DeLauro | Lipinski | Sarbanes | McHenry | Rogers (KY) | Wolf |
| Diaz-Balart, L. | LoBiondo | Scalise | McKeon | Rogers (MI) | Young (AK) |
| Diaz-Balart, M. | Loebsack | Schakowsky | | | |
| Dicks | Lofgren, Zoe | Schauer | | | |
| Dingell | Lowe | Schiff | Barrett (SC) | Forbes | Perlmutter |
| Doggett | Lujan | Schrader | Blunt | Grijalva | Ryan (OH) |
| Donnelly (IN) | Lynch | Schwartz | Camp | Gutierrez | Space |
| Doyle | Mack | Scott (GA) | Conyers | Hoekstra | Titus |
| Driehaus | Maffei | Scott (VA) | Dahlkemper | Jordan (OH) | Wamp |
| Edwards (MD) | Maloney | Serrano | Davis (AL) | Kennedy | Woolsey |
| Edwards (TX) | Markey (CO) | Sestak | Deal (GA) | Kilpatrick (MI) | Young (FL) |
| Ehlers | Markey (MA) | Shea-Porter | Engel | Kirk | |
| Ellison | Matheson | Sherman | Fallin | Nadler (NY) | |
| Ellsworth | Matsui | Shuler | | | |
| Eshoo | McCarthy (NY) | Sires | | | |
| Etheridge | McCollum | Skelton | | | |
| Farr | McDermott | Slaughter | | | |
| Fattah | McGovern | Smith (NE) | | | |
| Filner | McIntyre | Smith (NJ) | | | |
| Fleming | McMahon | Smith (WA) | | | |
| Fortenberry | McNerney | Snyder | | | |
| Foster | Meek (FL) | Speier | | | |
| Frank (MA) | Meeks (NY) | Spratt | | | |
| Fudge | Melancon | Stark | | | |
| Garamendi | Michaud | Stupak | | | |
| Giffords | Miller (NC) | Sutton | | | |
| Gohmert | Miller, George | Tanner | | | |
| Gonzalez | Minnick | Taylor | | | |
| Gordon (TN) | Mitchell | Teague | | | |
| Grayson | Mollohan | Thompson (CA) | | | |
| Green, Al | Moore (KS) | Thompson (MS) | | | |
| Green, Gene | Moore (WI) | Tierney | | | |
| Hall (NY) | Moran (VA) | Tonko | | | |
| Halvorson | Murphy (CT) | Towns | | | |
| Hare | Murphy (NY) | Tsongas | | | |
| Harman | Murphy, Patrick | Van Hollen | | | |
| Hastings (FL) | Napolitano | Velázquez | | | |
| Heinrich | Neal (MA) | Visclosky | | | |
| Herseth Sandlin | Nye | Walz | | | |
| Higgins | Oberstar | Wasserman | | | |
| Hill | Obey | Schultz | | | |
| Himes | Olver | Waters | | | |
| Hinchee | Ortiz | Watson | | | |
| Hinojosa | Pallone | Watt | | | |
| Hirono | Pascarell | Waxman | | | |
| Hodes | Pastor (AZ) | Weiner | | | |
| Holden | Payne | Welch | | | |
| Holt | Perriello | Wilson (OH) | | | |
| Honda | Peters | Wittman | | | |
| Hoyer | Peterson | Wu | | | |
| Inslee | Pingree (ME) | Yarmuth | | | |

NAYS—142

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| Aderholt | Calvert | Frelinghuysen |
| Akin | Campbell | Gallely |
| Altmire | Cantor | Garrett (NJ) |
| Austria | Carter | Gerlach |
| Bachmann | Castle | Gingrey (GA) |
| Bachus | Chaffetz | Goodlatte |
| Bartlett | Childers | Granger |
| Barton (TX) | Coble | Graves |
| Bishop (UT) | Coffman (CO) | Griffith |
| Blackburn | Cole | Guthrie |
| Boehner | Conaway | Hall (TX) |
| Bonner | Crenshaw | Harper |
| Boozman | Culberson | Hastings (WA) |
| Boren | Davis (KY) | Heller |
| Brady (TX) | Dent | Hensarling |
| Bright | Dreier | Hergert |
| Broun (GA) | Duncan | Hunter |
| Brown (SC) | Emerson | Inglis |
| Burgess | Flake | Issa |
| Burton (IN) | Foxx | Jenkins |
| Buyer | Franks (AZ) | Johnson (IL) |

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Johnson, Sam | McMorris | Roskam |
| King (IA) | Rodgers | Royce |
| King (NY) | Mica | Schmidt |
| Kingston | Miller (FL) | Schock |
| Kirkpatrick (AZ) | Miller (MI) | Sensenbrenner |
| Kline (MN) | Miller, Gary | Sessions |
| Lamborn | Moran (KS) | Shadegg |
| Lance | Murphy, Tim | Shimkus |
| Latham | Myrick | Shuster |
| Latta | Neugebauer | Simpson |
| Lee (NY) | Nunes | Smith (TX) |
| Lewis (CA) | Olson | Souder |
| Linder | Owens | Stearns |
| Lucas | Paul | Sullivan |
| Luetkemeyer | Paulsen | Terry |
| Lummis | Pence | Thompson (PA) |
| Lungren, Daniel | Petri | Thornberry |
| E. | Pitts | Tiahrt |
| Manzullo | Platts | Tiberi |
| Marchant | Poe (TX) | Turner |
| Marshall | Price (GA) | Upton |
| McCarthy (CA) | Radanovich | Walden |
| McCaul | Rehberg | Westmoreland |
| McClintock | Roe (TN) | Whitfield |
| McCotter | Rogers (AL) | Wilson (SC) |
| McHenry | Rogers (KY) | Wolf |
| McKeon | Rogers (MI) | Young (AK) |

NOT VOTING—25

- | | | |
|------------|-----------------|------------|
| Blunt | Forbes | Perlmutter |
| Camp | Grijalva | Ryan (OH) |
| Conyers | Gutierrez | Space |
| Dahlkemper | Hoekstra | Titus |
| Davis (AL) | Jordan (OH) | Wamp |
| Deal (GA) | Kennedy | Woolsey |
| Engel | Kilpatrick (MI) | Young (FL) |
| Fallin | Kirk | |
| | Nadler (NY) | |

□ 1902

Messrs. GARY G. MILLER of California, ALTMIRE, HALL of Texas, COLE, OLSON, CHILDERS, BOREN, JOHNSON of Illinois, TERRY and MCCOUL and Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. CASSIDY, ALEXANDER, FLEMING and BILIRAKIS and Mrs. BONO MACK changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds not being in the affirmative) the motion was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

CONGRATULATING WINNERS OF NOBEL PRIZE IN PHYSICS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1069, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAIRD) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H.R. 1069.

This is a 5-minute vote. The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 402, nays 0, not voting 28, as follows:

[Roll No. 93]
YEAS—402

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|-------------|
| Ackerman | Baca | Berkley |
| Aderholt | Bachmann | Berman |
| Adler (NJ) | Bachus | Berry |
| Akin | Baird | Biggart |
| Alexander | Baldwin | Bilbray |
| Altmire | Barrow | Bilirakis |
| Andrews | Bartlett | Bishop (GA) |
| Arcuri | Barton (TX) | Bishop (NY) |
| Austria | Bean | Bishop (UT) |

Blackburn Frank (MA)
 Blumenauer Franks (AZ)
 Boccieri Frelinghuysen
 Boehner Fudge
 Bonner Gallegly
 Bono Mack Garamendi
 Boozman Garrett (NJ)
 Boren Gerlach
 Boswell Giffords
 Boucher Gingrey (GA)
 Boustany Gohmert
 Brady Gonzalez
 Brady (PA) Goodlatte
 Brady (TX) Gordon (TN)
 Braley (IA) Granger
 Bright Graves
 Broun (GA) Grayson
 Brown (SC) Green, Al
 Brown, Corrine Green, Gene
 Brown-Waite, Ginny
 Buchanan McKeon
 Burgess Hall (NY)
 Burton (IN) Hall (TX)
 Butterfield Halvorson
 Buyer Hare
 Calvert Harman
 Campbell Harper
 Cantor Hastings (FL)
 Cao Hastings (WA)
 Capito Heinrich
 Capps Heller
 Capuano Hensarling
 Cardoza Herger
 Carnahan Herseth Sandlin
 Carney Higgins
 Carson (IN) Hill
 Carter Himes
 Cassidy Hinchey
 Castle Hinojosa
 Hirono Hodes
 Castor (FL) Holden
 Chaffetz Holt
 Chandler Childers
 Childers Honda
 Chu Hoyer
 Clarke Hunter
 Clay Inglis
 Cleaver Inslee
 Clyburn Israel
 Coble Issa
 Coffman (CO) Jackson (IL)
 Cohen Jackson Lee
 Cole (TX)
 Conaway Jenkins
 Connolly (VA) Johnson (GA)
 Cooper Johnson (IL)
 Costa Johnson, E. B.
 Costello Johnson, Sam
 Courtney Jones
 Crenshaw Kagen
 Crowley Pascarell
 Cuellar Kanjorski
 Culberson Kaptur
 Cummings Kildee
 Davis (CA) Kilroy
 Davis (IL) Kind
 Davis (KY) King (IA)
 Davis (TN) King (NY)
 DeFazio Kingston
 DeGette Kirkpatrick (AZ)
 Delahunt Kissell
 DeLauro Klein (FL)
 Dent Kline (MN)
 Diaz-Balart, L. Kosmas
 Diaz-Balart, M. Kratovil
 Dicks Kucinich
 Dingell Lamborn
 Doggett Lance
 Donnelly (IN) Langevin
 Doyle Larsen (WA)
 Dreier Larson (CT)
 Driehaus Latham
 Duncan LaTourette
 Edwards (MD) Latta
 Edwards (TX) Lee (CA)
 Ehlers Lee (NY)
 Ellison Levin
 Ellsworth Lewis (CA)
 Emerson Lewis (GA)
 Eshoo Linder
 Etheridge Lipinski
 Farr LoBiondo
 Fattah Loeb sack
 Filner Lofgren, Zoe
 Flake Lofgren, Zoe
 Fleming Lucas
 Fortenberry Luetkemeyer
 Foster Luján
 Foxx Lummis

Lungren, Daniel E.
 Lynch
 Mack
 Maffei
 Maloney
 Marchant
 Markey (CO)
 Markey (MA)
 Marshall
 Matheson
 Matsui
 McCarthy (CA)
 McCarthy (NY)
 McCaul
 McClintock
 McCollum
 McCotter
 McDermott
 McGovern
 McHenry
 McKeon
 McMahan
 McMorris
 Hare
 McMorris
 Hare
 McMorris
 Meek (FL)
 Meeks (NY)
 Melancon
 Mica
 Michaud
 Miller (FL)
 Miller (MI)
 Miller (NC)
 Miller, Gary
 Miller, George
 Minnick
 Mitchell
 Mollohan
 Moore (KS)
 Moore (WI)
 Moran (KS)
 Moran (VA)
 Murphy (CT)
 Murphy (NY)
 Murphy, Patrick
 Murphy, Tim
 Myrick
 Napolitano
 Neal (MA)
 Neugebauer
 Nunes
 Nye
 Oberstar
 Obey
 Olson
 Olver
 Ortiz
 Owens
 Pallone
 Pascarell
 Pastor (AZ)
 Paul
 Paulsen
 Payne
 Pence
 Perriello
 Peters
 Peterson
 Petri
 Pingree (ME)
 Pitts
 Platts
 Poe (TX)
 Polis (CO)
 Pomeroy
 Posey
 Price (GA)
 Price (NC)
 Putnam
 Radanovich
 Rahall
 Rangel
 Rehberg
 Reichert
 Reyes
 Richardson
 Rodriguez
 Roe (TN)
 Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY)
 Rogers (MI)
 Rohrabacher
 Rooney
 Ros-Lehtinen
 Roskam
 Ross
 Rothman (NJ)
 Roybal-Allard

Royce
 Ruppersberger
 Rush
 Ryan (WI)
 Salazar
 Sánchez, Linda T.
 Sanchez, Loretta
 Sarbanes
 Scalise
 Schakowsky
 Schauer
 Schiff
 Schmidt
 Schock
 Schrader
 Suttton
 Schwartz
 Scott (GA)
 Scott (VA)
 Sensenbrenner
 Sessions
 Sestak
 Shadegg
 Shea-Porter
 Sherman
 Shimkus
 Shuler
 Shuster
 Simpson

NOT VOTING—28

Barrett (SC)
 Becerra
 Blunt
 Camp
 Conyers
 Dahlkemper
 Davis (AL)
 Deal (GA)
 Engel
 Fallin

Forbes
 Grijalva
 Gutierrez
 Hoekstra
 Jordan (OH)
 Kennedy
 Kilpatrick (MI)
 Kirk
 Manullo
 McIntyre

Nadler (NY)
 Perlmutter
 Quigley
 Ryan (OH)
 Serrano
 Wamp
 Woolsey
 Young (FL)

Tonko
 Towns
 Tsongas
 Turner
 Upton
 Van Hollen
 Velázquez
 Visclosky
 Walden
 Walz
 Wasserman
 Schultz
 Waters
 Watson
 Watt
 Waxman
 Weiner
 Welch
 Westmoreland
 Whitfield
 Wilson (OH)
 Wilson (SC)
 Wittman
 Wolf
 Wu
 Yarmuth
 Young (AK)

CONGRATULATING WINNERS OF NATIONAL MEDAL OF TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 935.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAIRD) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 935.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 402, noes 0, not voting 28, as follows:

[Roll No. 94]
 AYES—402
 Ackerman
 Aderholt
 Adler (NJ)
 Akin
 Alexander
 Altmire
 Andrews
 Arcuri
 Austria
 Baca
 Bachmann
 Bachus
 Baird
 Baldwin
 Barrow
 Bartlett
 Barton (TX)
 Bean
 Becerra
 Berkley
 Berry
 Biggert
 Bilbray
 Billirakis
 Bishop (GA)
 Bishop (NY)
 Bishop (UT)
 Blackburn
 Blumenauer
 Boccieri
 Boehner
 Bonner
 Bono Mack
 Boozman
 Boren
 Boswell
 Boucher
 Boustany
 Boyd
 Brady (PA)
 Brady (TX)
 Braley (IA)
 Bright
 Broun (GA)
 Brown (SC)
 Brown, Corrine
 Brown-Waite, Ginny
 Buchanan
 Burgess
 Burton (IN)
 Butterfield
 Buyer
 Calvert
 Campbell
 Cantor
 Cao
 Capito
 Capps
 Capuano
 Cardoza
 Carnahan
 Carney
 Carson (IN)
 Carter
 Cassidy
 Castle
 Hirono
 Castor (FL)
 Chaffetz
 Chandler
 Childers
 Childers
 Chu
 Clarke
 Clay
 Cleaver
 Clyburn
 Coble
 Coffman (CO)
 Cohen
 Cole
 Conaway
 Connolly (VA)
 Cooper
 Costa
 Costello
 Courtney
 Crenshaw
 Crowley
 Cuellar
 Culberson
 Cummings
 Davis (CA)
 Davis (IL)
 Davis (KY)
 Davis (TN)
 DeFazio
 DeGette
 Delahunt
 DeLauro
 Dent
 Diaz-Balart, L.
 Diaz-Balart, M.
 Dicks
 Dingell
 Doggett
 Donnelly (IN)
 Doyle
 Dreier
 Driehaus
 Duncan
 Edwards (MD)
 Edwards (TX)
 Ehlers
 Ellison
 Ellsworth
 Emerson
 Eshoo
 Etheridge
 Farr
 Fattah
 Filner
 Flake
 Fleming
 Fortenberry
 Foster
 Foxx
 DeGette
 Delahunt
 DeLauro
 Klein (FL)
 Kline (MN)
 Kosmas
 Kratovil
 Kucinich
 Lamborn
 Lance
 Langevin
 Larsen (WA)
 Larson (CT)
 Latham
 LaTourette
 Latta
 Lee (CA)
 Lee (NY)
 Levin
 Lewis (CA)
 Lewis (GA)
 Linder
 Lipinski
 LoBiondo
 Loeb sack
 Lofgren, Zoe
 Lofgren, Zoe
 Lucas
 Luetkemeyer
 Luján
 Lummis
 Kingston
 Kirkpatrick (AZ)
 Kissell
 Klein (FL)
 Kline (MN)
 Kline (MN)
 Kosmas
 Kratovil
 Kucinich
 Lamborn
 Lance
 Langevin
 Larsen (WA)
 Larson (CT)
 Latham
 LaTourette
 Latta
 Lee (CA)
 Lee (NY)
 Levin
 Lewis (CA)
 Lewis (GA)
 Linder
 Lipinski
 LoBiondo
 Loeb sack
 Lofgren, Zoe
 Lofgren, Zoe
 Lucas
 Luetkemeyer
 Luján
 Lummis
 DeGette
 Delahunt
 DeLauro
 Klein (FL)
 Kline (MN)
 Kosmas
 Kratovil
 Kucinich
 Lamborn
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 Langevin
 Larsen (WA)
 Larson (CT)
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 LaTourette
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 Lee (CA)
 Lee (NY)
 Levin
 Lewis (CA)
 Lewis (GA)
 Linder
 Lipinski
 LoBiondo
 Loeb sack
 Lofgren, Zoe
 Lofgren, Zoe
 Lucas
 Luetkemeyer
 Luján
 Lummis

Payne	Sánchez, Linda	Sullivan
Pence	T.	Sutton
Perriello	Sanchez, Loretta	Tanner
Peters	Sarbanes	Taylor
Peterson	Scalise	Teague
Petri	Schakowsky	Thompson (CA)
Pingree (ME)	Schauer	Thompson (MS)
Pitts	Schiff	Thompson (PA)
Platts	Schmidt	Thornberry
Poe (TX)	Schock	Tiahrt
Polis (CO)	Schrader	Tiberi
Pomeroy	Schwartz	Tierney
Posey	Scott (GA)	Titus
Price (GA)	Scott (VA)	Tonko
Price (NC)	Sensenbrenner	Towns
Putnam	Serrano	Tsongas
Radanovich	Sessions	Turner
Rahall	Sestak	Upton
Rangel	Shadegg	Van Hollen
Rehberg	Shea-Porter	Velázquez
Reichert	Sherman	Visclosky
Reyes	Shimkus	Walden
Richardson	Shuler	Walz
Rodríguez	Shuster	Wasserman
Roe (TN)	Simpson	Schultz
Rogers (AL)	Sires	Waters
Rogers (KY)	Skelton	Watson
Rogers (MI)	Slaughter	Watt
Rohrabacher	Smith (NE)	Waxman
Rooney	Smith (NJ)	Weiner
Ros-Lehtinen	Smith (TX)	Welch
Roskam	Smith (WA)	Westmoreland
Ross	Snyder	Whitfield
Rothman (NJ)	Souder	Wilson (OH)
Roybal-Allard	Space	Wilson (SC)
Royce	Speier	Wittman
Ruppersberger	Spratt	Wolf
Rush	Stark	Wu
Ryan (WI)	Stearns	Yarmuth
Salazar	Stupak	Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—28

Barrett (SC)	Forbes	Nadler (NY)
Berman	Gohmert	Perlmutter
Blunt	Grijalva	Quigley
Camp	Gutierrez	Ryan (OH)
Conyers	Hoekstra	Terry
Dahlkemper	Jordan (OH)	Wamp
Davis (AL)	Kennedy	Woolsey
Deal (GA)	Kilpatrick (MI)	Young (FL)
Engel	Kirk	
Fallin	Manzullo	

□ 1917

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, on March 9, 2010, I was called away on personal business. I regret that I was not present to vote on H.R. 3650, H. Res. 1069, and H. Res. 935. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on all votes.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to attend several votes today. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on final passage of H.R. 3650, "aye" on final passage of H. Res. 1069, and "aye" on final passage H. Res. 935.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent from the House Chamber today. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall votes 92, 93, and 94.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 872

Mr. MCCOTTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 872.

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

There was no objection.

HONORING TERRY LINDSEY

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

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to honor a very distinguished individual from the 11th District of Georgia, Mr. Terry Lindsey.

Terry is not only a dear friend but a very renowned member of the Polk County community. Terry is retiring this March after 31 years of employment with Engineered Fabrics in Rockmart, Georgia. Engineered Fabrics manufactures fuel bladders for many platforms, such as the Blackhawk helicopter and the Abrams tank.

Terry's hard work with the company has ultimately helped to ensure the safety of our pilots and of our soldiers who are in harm's way.

Terry started with Engineered Fabrics in 1979 as the manager of Contract Management, and 10 years later, he was made vice president of Business Development. He is an integral part of Engineered Fabrics' success, and I know he will be deeply missed by the company.

Terry is also a very active volunteer in the Polk County community, serving on the Rotary, and he has been a board member of the Chamber of Commerce for many, many years. He is very committed to the youth leadership committee, often speaking to their graduation classes.

Terry is married to his college sweetheart, Jean, is a wonderful father of two, and is a grandfather of four.

Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to call Terry a friend. I want to congratulate him on his retirement, and I want to thank him for his hard work on behalf of our community and the military.

OHIO AIR NATIONAL GUARD TO HAITI

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

Mr. BOCCIERI. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise in recognition of the Ohio Air National Guard, recently dispatched to Haiti to participate in the relief efforts after the devastating earthquake there.

The 179th Airlift Wing of the National Guard was among the first units to land in Haiti, ready to improve communication at the Port-au-Prince airport and to dispatch search and rescue crews, knowing full well of the conditions awaiting them.

As a former member and pilot of the 179th Airlift Wing, I flew on various missions with them around the globe, and I know of their dedication.

The conditions in Haiti are, indeed, horrific, and I pray for those who have perished and for the loved ones they have left behind. I am proud that my home State of Ohio symbolizes what so many in the U.S. Armed Forces already know: No matter where devastation occurs, there are courageous and selfless young men and women across our Nation who are willing to respond to the call of duty.

To the members of the 179th Airlift Wing of the Ohio Air National Guard, each of you are heroes today, and I commend you for rising to the call of duty in this desperate time of need. Thank you for your service to our country.

HONORING THE LIFE OF HOYT C. WOODS

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

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Hoyt C. Woods, who passed away at his home in Port St. Lucie, Florida, this month. Woody, as he was known, was a veteran of the Vietnam War, and before moving to Florida nearly 30 years ago, he served as a police officer in Longmeadow, Massachusetts.

Serving fellow veterans was one of Woody's lifelong passions. For more than 15 years, he served as chairman of the Martin County Veterans Council, and he was also active in AMVETS, the American Legion, the VFW, and the Elks. He also co-established and was a charter member of the Vietnam Veterans of America, Chapter 127, in Martin County.

Woody was particularly proud of his integral role in creating the Honor Flight Program. This program honors America's veterans and their sacrifices by raising money to fly them to the Nation's capital so they can visit and reflect at their memorials.

Hoyt Woods leaves behind his wife of 25 years, Joyce; their sons, Micki and Shawn; two daughters, Wendi and Angela; and a Nation forever grateful for his distinguished service.

On behalf of the people of the 16th District of Florida, Godspeed, Mr. Woods.

RECOGNIZING WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH

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

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to call attention to the month of March as being National Women's History Month. I am happy to stand here today, not only as a proud husband but also as a proud father of four daughters.

National Women's History Month actually started in March of 1980 as National Women's History Week. In 1987, the celebration was expanded to a full month. This month, we mark 30 years of shining a bright light on the importance that women have played in shaping the great Nation we live in today.

This year's theme is "writing women back into history." Through events, celebrations, and many additional measures, 2010 will help ensure that the historical and groundbreaking achievements made by thousands of women will find their rightful place in our history books.

Today, I am proud to recognize the grandmothers, the mothers, and the daughters who have given us so many reasons to celebrate National Women's History Month. I look forward to witnessing other young women become future leaders and history makers.

HONORING THE SERVICE AND SACRIFICE OF SERGEANT VINCENT L.C. OWENS

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

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of a brave American soldier who sacrificed his life for freedom, Sergeant Vincent L.C. Owens from Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Sergeant Owens was a decorated soldier who was assigned to the 3rd Battalion, 187th Infantry Regiment, 101st Airborne Division, stationed in Fort Campbell, Kentucky. He was the recipient of many awards, including two Army Commendation Medals, two Army Achievement Medals, a Valorous Unit Award, an Iraq Campaign Medal, and a Global War on Terrorism Service Medal.

On March 1, 2010, Sergeant Owens died of injuries sustained when the vehicle he occupied received direct fire. He was only 21.

Vincent was an accomplished young man, known for his work ethic and drive, for his focus and desire to be the best, and, most importantly, for his commitment to his family. Vincent made the ultimate sacrifice. So, too, did his family—his wife, Kaitlyn; his mother, Sheila; and his father, Keith.

Mr. Speaker, Vincent is a true American hero. I ask that my colleagues keep his family and friends in their thoughts and prayers during this very difficult time.

SAVING NASA, A NATIONAL SECURITY INTEREST AND ASSET

(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. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased tonight to acknowledge that there is a lot of energy behind the engine of NASA and the Constellation Program. There is a

lot of interest across America, not so much for the individual States that are impacted but for the research engine of the international space station and the importance of human space exploration.

Today, I will introduce, along with 16 cosponsors, H. Res. 1150, which declares NASA a national security interest and asset. It emphasizes the importance of the work of NASA. As well, it indicates that the elimination of the Constellation Program will, in fact, create a national security risk to the United States and will diminish the Nation's efforts to advance scientific research in space.

In addition, we are asking and indicating that there should be partnerships between universities and that NASA centers should be established to provide research opportunities to conduct research on behalf of the United States at the international space station. In addition, this legislation will ask for the full funding of the Constellation Program.

We must save NASA. We must save jobs. This is an American imperative.

PRESERVE, PROTECT AND DEFEND AMERICA'S MANNED SPACE PROGRAM

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

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join my colleague and fellow Houstonian, Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE, in expressing our strong support for the fine men and women at NASA.

Our manned space program has preserved America's leadership in space, which has led to America's leadership in technology and in scientific advancement. The great men and women of NASA and of our manned space program have created in so many ways so many technological spin-offs that we must preserve America's leadership in space. We must preserve America's ability to protect the high ground. Unavoidably, the outer space today is the high ground militarily just as surely as Cemetery Hill and Little Round Top were at Gettysburg.

There is strong bipartisan support in this Congress to preserve America's manned space program and to oppose the recommendation—and that's what it is—of the Obama administration to close down America's space program. That is unacceptable. America will never surrender her leadership in the world, and we certainly will not surrender our leadership in outer space.

We are very proud of the men and women at NASA and in our manned space program, and we will be working together in a bipartisan way to preserve, protect and defend America's manned space program.

□ 1930

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO OFFER RESOLUTION RAISING A QUESTION OF THE PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 2 of rule IX, I hereby give notice of my intent to offer a question of the privileges of the House.

The form of the resolution is as follows:

Whereas, the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct initiated an investigation into allegations related to earmarks and campaign contributions in the Spring of 2009.

Whereas, on December 2, 2009, reports and findings in seven separate matters involving the alleged connection between earmarks and campaign contributions were forwarded by the Office of Congressional Ethics to the Standards Committee.

Whereas, on February 26, 2010, the Standards Committee made public its report on the matter wherein the Committee found, though a widespread perception exists among corporations and lobbyists that campaign contributions provide a greater chance of obtaining earmarks, there was no evidence that Members or their staff considered contributions when requesting earmarks.

Whereas, the Committee indicated that, with respect to the matters forwarded by the Office of Congressional Ethics, neither the evidence cited in the OCE's findings nor the evidence in the record before the Standards Committee provided a substantial reason to believe that violations of applicable standards of conduct occurred.

Whereas, the Office of Congressional Ethics is prohibited from reviewing activities taking place prior to March of 2008 and lacks the authority to subpoena witnesses and documents.

Whereas, for example, the Office of Congressional Ethics noted that in some instances documents were redacted or specific information was not provided and that, in at least one instance, they had reason to believe a witness withheld information requested and did not identify what was being withheld.

Whereas, the Office of Congressional Ethics also noted that they were able to interview only six former employees of the PMA Group, with many former employees refusing to consent to interviews and the OCE unable to obtain evidence within PMA's possession.

Whereas, Roll Call noted that "the committee report was five pages long and included no documentation of any evidence collected or any interviews conducted by the committee, beyond a statement that the investigation included extensive document reviews and interviews with numerous witnesses." (Roll Call, March 8, 2010)

Whereas, it is unclear whether the Standards Committee included in their investigation any activities that occurred prior to 2008.

Whereas, it is unclear whether the Standards Committee interviewed any Members in the course of their investigation.

Whereas, it is unclear whether the Standards Committee, in the course of their investigation, initiated their own subpoenas or followed the Office of Congressional Ethics recommendations to issue subpoenas.

Therefore be it:

Resolved, That not later than seven days after the adoption of this resolution, the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct shall report to the House of Representatives, with respect to the activities addressed in its report of February 26, 2010, (1) what witnesses were interviewed, (2) what, if any,

subpoenas were issued in the course of their investigation, and (3) what documents were reviewed and their availability for public review.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CROWLEY). Under rule IX, a resolution offered from the floor by a Member other than the majority leader or the minority leader as a question of the privileges of the House has immediate precedence only at a time designated by the Chair within 2 legislative days after the resolution is properly noticed.

Pending that designation, the form of the resolution noticed by the gentleman from Arizona will appear in the RECORD at this point.

The Chair will not at this point determine whether the resolution constitutes a question of privilege. That determination will be made at the time designated for consideration of the resolution.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SCHRADER). 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 gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

MAKING PUBLIC INFORMATION GATHERED BY HOUSE COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT

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

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Speaker, just minutes ago I introduced a privileged resolution that would require the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct to make public information gathered for its probe into the relationship between earmarks and campaign contributions.

In a report released earlier this month, the Standards Committee concluded that it could find no evidence of a quid pro quo regarding the relationship between earmarks and campaign contributions. The committee exercised its authority under its own rules to release information gathered by the Office of Congressional Ethics, but released nothing more than a summary of its own findings.

According to one media source, "the committee report was five pages long and included no documentation of any evidence collected or any interviews conducted by the committee beyond a statement that the investigation included extensive document reviews and interviews with numerous witnesses."

I think it is fair to ask what the Standards Committee did regarding this investigation. We know the Standards Committee reviewed documents gathered by the Office on Congressional Ethics. What were these documents? We were also told the Standards Committee interviewed numerous witnesses. Who were they?

We know that the OCE has no subpoena power. It cannot compel cooperation from whom it investigates. Let me give an example of where it might have been useful to have some followup information from the Standards Committee.

Page 17 of the report notes that the OCE had reason to believe that a witness withheld information. It also notes that many remaining former PMA employees refused to consent to interviews. In addition, it noted that the OCE was unable to obtain any evidence within PMA's possession. I think it is reasonable to ask whether the Standards Committee issued subpoenas or otherwise sought cooperation from these reluctant witnesses. It appears they did not.

Perhaps what is most troubling about this investigation is that the Standards Committee concludes that while they could find no evidence of a quid pro quo between campaign contributions and earmarks, there is a widespread perception among campaign contributors and earmark recipients that such a quid pro quo exists.

It should be noted that the "perception" or "appearance" has been sufficient grounds for admonishment of a Member of Congress by the Standards Committee as recently as 2004. Yet despite finding that there is a widespread appearance of impropriety here, the Standards Committee provides no guidance to Members of Congress as to how they might avoid such an appearance. The existence of such a perception, I might add, inures to the benefit of Members of Congress and their campaign committees.

I have long advocated for a change to the Standard Committee's current guidance regarding earmarks and campaign contributions and have introduced legislation to this effect. House rules already require Members who earmark funds to certify that they and their families have no financial interest in the organization receiving earmark dollars, yet the Standards Committee states that campaign contributions do not constitute financial interests. Classifying campaign contributions as financial interests would go a long way toward dispelling the widespread perception of a quid pro quo and would do much to lift the ethical cloud hanging over this body.

As an aside, while we are updating guidance from the Standards Committee, we should certainly update the recent guidance implying that Members of Congress who, for example, earmark money for a freeway off-ramp next to property they own, thereby inflating the value of this property, are

not in violation of House rules as long as they are not the "sole beneficiaries" of such a rise in value. Such a standard does not pass the test of smell or laughter.

When behavior that is condoned by this body lends itself to a widespread perception of impropriety, we have an obligation not only to change the behavior, but to change the rules that police and govern such behavior.

Mr. Speaker, we owe this wonderful institution far more than we are giving it. The widespread perception of the dependent relationship between earmarks and campaign contributions carries no partisan advantage. The cloud that hangs over this body rains on Republicans and Democrats alike, and we will all benefit when this cloud is lifted.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman 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 NECESSITY FOR FUNDING NASA

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Just a few minutes ago, Mr. Speaker, I stood on the floor of the House to introduce H. Res. 1150, which addresses the National Aeronautic and Space Administration as a national security asset and interest.

I served for 12 years on the Science Committee and as a member of the Space and Aeronautics Subcommittee. I visited almost every NASA center around the country. I have visited our science laboratories. I am very engaged with the Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math Program, to help educate America's children to ensure that we remain at the cutting edge of science and technology and inventiveness, and as well to be able to build jobs for the 21st century. We are in that century now.

I have interacted with NASA and many of the astronauts over the years, watching them as they have launched into space, experiencing the tragedies of *Challenger* and *Columbia*, the loss of life of those brave souls who were willing to risk their lives to explore on behalf of the American people.

I want to work with the administration, because I believe they are knowledgeable about the value of human spaceflight. However, the approach to commercialize this important national security interest is not appropriate for now.

We live in a world that has changed. I chair the Subcommittee on Homeland Security dealing with transportation security and the protection of our infrastructure. Our infrastructure includes the buildings that we are in

today, hospitals and schools, private-sector buildings, mass assets of the Federal Government, and, yes, the NASA centers and the NASA shuttle and all of the equipment that goes into providing for human spaceflight.

Lending that space technology to commercial exploration and private-sector businesses on the basis of profit is not appropriate now. It will put us in a noncompetitive position with China, India, and Russia.

So this resolution is simple. It declares the National Aeronautics and Space Administration as a national security interest and asset. It indicates that the United States has invested in the human space program since May 5, 1961. We all can remember the words of our President, John F. Kennedy, that challenged this Nation when he asked the question, Not why, but why not? Although those words came from his brother, he captured it in the early 1960s when he asked and demanded what we could do not for ourselves, but what we could do for our country.

At that time, we established the United States as a leader in the role of space exploration, and as well in the advancement of scientific research, and therefore that equals a national security interest. It does so because science provides security, and the penetration of the scientific knowledge that we have lowers the security of this Nation.

My Committee on Homeland Security deals with protecting the infrastructure. Infrastructure is security. Infrastructure involves the science labs. Infrastructure involves the many space centers we have around the Nation. The States that are involved are Florida; Huntsville, Alabama; Texas; and the various sites in California as well.

□ 1945

And so I would ask that this legislation be moved quickly in the United States Congress and in this House because the 2010 NASA budget funded a program of space-based research that supports the administration's commitment to deploy a global climate change research and monitoring system. That research can be done better on the international space station. That international space station needs to be supported. It needs to be able to carry astronauts and scientists there to continue the research to make the quality of life for Americans and the world better. In the early stages of the international space station, research was done involving HIV/AIDS, stroke, heart disease, and cancer. That research has created opportunities for a better quality of life, and it saved lives.

Let us not miss the opportunity, the treasure of being able to explore in space; the genius of America to allow us to be at the cutting edge of science; and, yes, to protect a natural security interest, which is the National Aeronautics Space Administration and all of its assets.

And so I look forward to working with General Bolden, an astronaut and

a very able appointee of the President of United States, to see how we can save NASA and the Constellation program that will allow us to be at the cutting edge of science, not in America, but around the world.

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

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

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.)

BUYING INTO MEDICARE

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

Mr. GRAYSON. Mr. Speaker, I have just introduced a simple 4-page bill that allows any American to buy into Medicare at cost. Let me explain why I have done that. I have five children. When one of my children was born, I found out from the insurance company that the insurance company would not pay for the birth of my child. I had what I thought was excellent health care coverage from this insurance company, but it turned out otherwise. As a result of that, I had to pay \$10,000 for the birth of my child.

You know, it could have been worse. Maybe I wouldn't have that \$10,000. A lot of Americans face that situation when they have health care bills that their health insurance company won't cover. It could have been worse. I had twins who were born afterwards, who were born a month premature, spent weeks in the hospital. God only knows what those bills would have looked like. I probably would have been broke.

But the fact is that I felt, like many Americans feel, that I had an adversarial relationship with my insurance company and that every penny they spent on my care was a penny less for their profits. And that is a fundamentally unfair situation that causes untold health care needs around this country that go unmet and, frankly, untold death.

That's why we need another option. We need a public option. We're going to be seeing a Senate bill that doesn't have a public option. We're going to be seeing reconciliation that doesn't have a public option. But America needs a public option. That's why I've introduced this bill.

There are other reasons as well. Another reason is that all across this country there are areas, including areas in Florida, where one or two private insurance companies dominate

the market to the extent that they have 80 percent of all the insured in the area. There is no competition. It's a monopoly in the case of one. It's an oligopoly in the case of two. Either way, these insurance companies pretty much do whatever they want. They can offer you care or they deny you care. They can cut you off when you already have care. And they can charge you pretty much anything they want.

Well, a public option would change that. In an area where one company had 80 percent of the market, suddenly there would be an alternative. Where two companies have 80 percent of the market, suddenly there would be an alternative. That alternative is an alternative that is already used by one-eighth of our population. That alternative is Medicare.

This simple bill would allow anybody—any American, any permanent resident—to buy into Medicare at cost. And what it does is it takes this enormously valuable public resource called the Medicare Provider Network and makes it available to all Americans. We've spent billions putting together a Medicare Provider Network that stretches from Nome, Alaska, all the way to Key West, Florida. We've spent billions doing that, and yet only one-eighth of the population can use it.

The most expensive part of preparing a health care plan for any American in any location is to set up the provider network, hundreds and hundreds of contracts with hospitals, with specialists, with nurses, with testing companies. All these things have to be done before you actually serve the first patient.

Well, we have a system like that called Medicare, and yet it's open to only one-eighth of the population. It's as if we're saying that only one-eighth of the population, senior citizens, can drive on Federal highways. That's how important the Medicare provider network is, and that's why we have to open it to everybody.

This is not a plan for subsidies. Everyone would have to pay their own cost. This is not a plan that's meant to help anybody, except for the people who cannot otherwise get insurance, or people like me, who simply don't trust the insurance companies anymore because of the raw treatment that we've received.

Let's face it, it's never going to be any different. The insurance companies are always going to look for ways to chintz you. They're always going to look for ways to charge you more and give you less, and the difference is what they call profit. And that's a system that a lot of people just can't accept anymore. They just don't want it anymore.

And for those people who have it in their mind that there will be some kind of government death panels, what about the real death panels that exist in this company—the insurance company death panels; the ones that look for rescission when you get sick, the

ones that top you out at some small amount of benefits when you have some terminally ill condition. These are the real death panels in this country. And that's why we need a public option.

So I'm asking the Speaker and the leadership, if we have to vote on this Senate bill that doesn't have a public option in it, if we have to vote on this reconciliation amendment that doesn't have a public option, isn't it time that we finally did something good for America? Isn't it time that we gave all Americans the right to buy into a public plan like this? Isn't it in fact past time that we did something like that? And what's the harm?

I say to those people on the other side of the aisle, if you don't want to buy into the public option, that's fine. But don't prevent me and my family and the ones who I love from doing the same. Let us have our alternative. And remember what you said so many times before: you say the government can't do anything right. Well, let's see. Let's see right now. Let's let people buy into the public option through this bill, H.R. 4789, and we'll give it a shot.

HEALTH CARE ALTERNATIVE

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. You know, Mr. Speaker, I wasn't going to come down here and speak tonight, but I saw my learned colleague who's a trial lawyer coming down here to talk. The trial lawyers have been doing very well over the years suing doctors and driving up the cost of medical care because of the suits that have to be paid, and the insurance that the doctors have to buy to protect themselves against malpractice claims is astronomical in some States. In some States, doctors are actually leaving the State or retiring from their practices because they can't afford to pay those premiums and/or they're worried to death that they're going to lose everything they have worked a whole lifetime to attain through a lawsuit.

And so it's not a surprise to me that my colleague that was just here, who is a trial lawyer, would be down here talking about the changes that he thinks ought to be made in health care.

We have an alternative. Our alternative is to allow small businesses to bind together to buy insurance for their employees at the same rates as a major corporation; to allow small businesses and individuals to buy insurance across State lines so there's more competition in the system; to come up with tort reform, which will limit these astounding settlements that these trial lawyers get.

There's a whole host of things that we have talked about putting into legislation that will help solve the problems of health care, but they don't want to talk about it. In fact, what

they talk about is that we're the Party of "No," we're being obstructionists, and we don't want to solve the health care problems. We do want to solve the health care problems. And we can solve the health care problems without destroying the free enterprise system.

They are for government takeover of medicine. That is socialized medicine. And they want to see the government telling all of us what kind of care we get, who we get it from, when we get it, and what rationing might take place. And there will be rationing of health care if their plan passes. And that's something I don't think the American people want.

And then you start talking to the senior citizens. They want to take \$500 billion out of Medicare and Medicare Advantage. What's that going to do to the seniors and the health care they're getting right now? That's going to add to the problem that they say they're going to solve. Just putting the government in complete control of health care is not going to be the answer.

We have problems that need to be solved. They can be solved. They can be solved within the free enterprise system. We don't want to destroy free enterprise in America. There are those on that side and I believe at the White House that believe government should run everything. They should run health care; they should run energy, like the cap-and-trade bill; they should run the automobile industry. We now have Government Motors that took over General Motors. They want to run the finance industry. And the crown jewel is health care, because health care is one-sixth of our economy. They get that. They're on their way to the government controlling every part of our lives, at least in large part.

This is something that we don't believe in in America. We believe in the free enterprise system and the people that have the ability to succeed to have that opportunity, the people who come from nowhere can make money because the system works. And we don't want the government telling us what we can and we can't do. We believe in freedom in this country and not more and more government control.

If their health care bill passes, there will be rationing of health care. There will be bureaucrats coming between people and their doctors. And government here in Washington will be making decisions for people's health care. Are they taking care of the other problems we're facing in this country? Are they solving the problems without the costs going through the roof? Their program is going to cost at least \$1.5 trillion to \$3 trillion that we do not have. And our kids and our grandkids are going to have to pay for that. That's unbelievable that we pass to the next generation all the problems that we face today.

We could come to grips with this, and we could solve the problem if they'll sit down and work with us. They keep say-

ing, Well, we're not working with them. They've got about an 80-vote majority in this House. In the other body, they've got 59-41. They can pass anything they want. They've got the guy in the White House. The reason they can't get it done is because you, the American people, don't want it. You don't want government control over our lives, and you don't want socialized medicine.

We can solve these problems. And we can do it within the free enterprise system if we just sit down and get the job done. Let there be competition in the free enterprise system and medicine, and we'll solve these problems.

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

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

RULE OF LAW

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CARTER) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. CARTER. I'm honored to be here. I think some might remember in this body that for the last about year, year and a half, I've been getting up here and talking about the rule of law and how the basic foundation of American society is based upon a set of rules, a set of laws. Without that foundation, that surrender of sovereignty of the American people to pieces of paper that describe how we will behave in this world, we would be an uncivilized Nation and we would not be the great Nation of liberty and freedom that we are today. I've talked about the fact that when we talk about the rule of law, we're not just talking about abiding by the laws of this country. We're talking about abiding by the rules that we set to operate whatever we operate in this country.

I'm reminded to tell a story. When my oldest son was, I believe, in the seventh or the eighth grade; he played football. He was the best punter. He was also the center. So the one time he didn't snap the ball was when he was the punter. He punted the ball. He did a pretty good job of it. We played a team—I won't mention where it is, but if he's listening, he'll know what I'm talking about—where the first time he kicked the ball, a guy came through and knocked him flat, and they didn't throw a flag. It's young kids playing and not, I guess, the most professional referees. So he took it and I took it and there was no problem.

The second time he punted the ball, somebody came in and knocked him flat again. At this point in time, I was really concerned about it. The third time he punted the ball, somebody

came in and knocked him flat again. He turned to the referee as I was climbing the fence, I was so mad, and asked him, What does it take to get a "roughing the kicker" call? And he said, In this town, you better just shut up and play the game.

□ 2000

My son is now a coach at a major school in Texas, but I would almost assure you that he has never forgotten that person who refused to enforce the rules, and we were just lucky that he didn't get injured because he was a little kid still. He was in the seventh grade. And I have never forgotten it, and most people don't forget when people break rules that they expect to be played by. If their team is playing on Saturday or on Sunday and they see a blatant violation of the rules, most Americans get infuriated by people who violate rules.

I take the position—and I think the position is easily defended—that the United States of America cannot run without the laws that we create both in this body and our State legislatures around the country and those laws that the courts have interpreted correctly. Those things keep us on that foundation of operational procedures that we have that allows us to know that when we do something, we follow the rules, and others are expected to follow the rules, and if they don't follow the rules, we have recourse to make them follow the rules.

I have been talking about that for a year. I have been talking about that, about Members of this body that I have said, you know, that there were ethics violations filed against them, that the Ethics Committee needed to resolve those because there were allegations that they had broken the rules. Some of those things have come to fruition, and without any animosity towards anyone, I am glad at least one of those issues has been slightly resolved. But there are others, and it would seem to me that as we talk about and as we look at each other in this body—and all of us are Members and all of us agree to a set of rules when we come here.

What's interesting is that in the history of the United States, there are some people that are highly respected by both political parties, by all Americans. I think Abraham Lincoln falls in that category. I think George Washington falls in that category. I believe Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, and many, many others of those who are either our Founding Fathers or people who have done such extraordinary things for freedom and for liberty in this country that we remember them, and we remember and we honor what they did.

Thomas Jefferson wrote the rules for operation of this House and of the Senate. I take that back. I don't know if he wrote it for the Senate. I know he wrote it for the House. I think he wrote it for both bodies. But whatever that may be, when our Founding Fathers

were sitting around on those hot days in the summer trying to put together a constitution, trying to resolve the issues and deciding what kind of functioning government they wanted to have, they had a concept of creating a republic—not a parliamentary democracy but a republic—where you had a representative form of government, where you had two bodies, the House and the Senate. The House would be the people's House, and it would have the opportunity to change every 2 years. The Senate, at that time, would be appointed by the legislatures of the various States. The Senators would represent States, and they would change after a 6-year term, with alternating terms, so every 2 years a certain body but never all that body would change.

And when they looked at how they wanted these two Houses to operate, they set up that this House would be the rapid-solution-to-the-problem House. This House goes and moves, compared to the Senate, at light speed, and it was intended that way by our Founders. They intended it because they wanted the people's business taken care of and addressed first, and they wanted it addressed in an important manner by this House. But they also realized that sometime in the heat of debates that can go on in this place, that level heads needed to calm things down for a bit and ponder it before it's passed so things aren't rushed to judgment and mistakes aren't made. We have the same kind of procedures in the courtroom today. Just, for example, in a capital murder case, we spend an inordinate amount of time and slow things down so that we can try our very best to make sure that mistakes are not being made, because it's life or death, what occurs in that courtroom.

So our Founding Fathers wanted our legislation to go to the Senate and give the Senate the ability to slow the process down, take a hard look at each of the elements, and try to come up with a resolution in the Senate that was more philosophical and more pondered than the House. It was intended that way. And for that reason, they set up a means by which the Members of the Senate could do what's called filibuster the Senate. And that means that they can start talking, and one person could hold up the whole operation until everybody agreed to calm down and get certain points resolved at a slower rate.

This has evolved, but the rules have been following that various trend and with that concept since the creation by our Founding Fathers. Today, we have a process that takes place over in the Senate which is sort of, if you will—imagine that there is someone standing up talking until you get 60 votes to shut him up. But there is not really somebody standing up and talking. We have a rule called "cloture," and that rule says that until you can vote on an up-or-down vote on any issue in the Senate of the United States, you have

to have 60 Members of that body to agree to bring that to the floor of the Senate for a vote. And that's an issue that it should be—if it's not in the minds of all the American people today, it should be in the minds of the American people, because one-sixth of our economy teeters on the verge of change based upon whether or not the Senate rule of cloture will be maintained as a rule which has been in existence and the concept since the founding of the body that is over on the other side of this building.

Now, whenever there's a rule, there is always someone who will try to come up with a way to get around the rule. That's human nature. Sometimes people can get around it by breaking the rule, and sometimes people can get around it by adjusting the rule. The rule was adjusted slightly back in, I think it was, 1974, and they came up with a concept called reconciliation. And what they were finding was that in the budgetary process, when you have to reconcile revenues with expenditures to balance your checkbook, balance the budget, whatever you do at your home—don't use the kind of accounting we use around this place. But to make those two things reconcile, they put up the process of reconciliation, which for reconciling those numbers—for reconciling those two numbers to make them work, you could use a reconciliation process if you had put it in the rule prior to the passage of the budget or the addressing of the budget so that you could reconcile the numbers, and it didn't take 60 votes to get that vote. And reconciliation has been used for budgetary and number balancing ever since in a very limited manner.

It comes up maybe once or twice a Presidential term for a President, to make sure that when new things are being done in the way of expenditures or taxation or whatever it is, to make things reconciled. Sometimes that's done by reconciliation. But it never was designed to take a whole body and battery of laws and just change the rule to make 51 votes a win in the Senate. It was always intended that that was just for balancing your checkbook and not for creating your job and paying your bills. So, in other words, it wasn't for the big ideas. It was for the little tweaks to make things work. I don't think everybody understands that, but that's what it was for. That's what it's been used for.

I have some examples on this page. This was written by a man named John Dalton about the process. It's a good explanation. He points out—and there may be others, but he has got a list of the names of the bills that have used reconciliation. Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1980 under Jimmy Carter, Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 under Ronald Reagan, Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1982 under Ronald Reagan, Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act 1982 under Reagan, Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act.

Notice the names “budget,” “taxes,” “fiscal” under Reagan. Deficit Reduction Act under Reagan. All of those took place in the eighties. All of those, you hear the word “budget” or you hear the word “tax” or “expenditures.” That’s what it was for.

Today we have been debating now for over a year President Obama’s concept of health care for the United States. I hesitate to say President Obama’s bill because, at least to my knowledge, President Obama has never himself, nor the White House, written a bill and presented it to this body for deliberation.

So the bill that we’re talking about right now—we had a House bill pass this body by one vote, and we had a Senate bill pass the Senate on Christmas Eve. Both of those were contentious, and both of those were hard fought, and both of those barely squeaked by. And normally, because the Senate bill is drastically different from the House bill, those would go to a conference committee where they would work out the differences and try to come up with solutions. That’s the normal process for bills in this House. But the normal process doesn’t seem to be wanting to go on in this House right now, so we’re not going to a conference committee. And the only other alternative would be that either the Senate take the House bill without any changes and pass it, which they said “no,” or now that they’ve passed their bill, they send it over here to the House, and the House has to pass that bill without any changes. And if there are any changes, it’s got to go to a conference committee, because you can’t change it. You either accept it or you haven’t accepted it. If you haven’t accepted it, then you’ve got to reconcile between the House and the Senate bill.

The proposal on health care, which is being strong-armed in this House right now is to get this done by Easter, and they’re going to do it by strong-arming the elements in this House on the Democratic side of the aisle because the Republicans are not going to vote for this bill, to ask them to give up their conscience—both our liberal Members and our conservative Members—to give up what they stand for and pass the Senate bill, even if they don’t agree with it, and then to trust the leadership of this House to put together a reconciliation package that will fix things like abortion, which has nothing to do with anything to do with reconciliation, and do a reconciliation bill to address the issues concerning abortion in this bill, or do a reconciliation bill to address a government option, which is the far left liberals’ concept—and you heard it talked about here tonight—of what’s missing here in this bill.

The leadership here is asking them to not mess with the Senate bill; pass it, even though they don’t agree with it. And they don’t think it should pass the way it is. Pass it and trust it that it will be changed. And it will be changed

through a process which is not for changing these types of life-changing issues, but for tweaking your check-book, if you will. And that means that we are going to change over 200 years of history in order to get a health care bill passed that, by the best poll out there, 57 percent of the American people don’t want. And there are polls that say as many as 60 and 70 percent of the American people don’t want this health care bill. They want us to start over and try again. They think we can do better than to create hundreds—not hundreds. That’s an exaggeration. Let’s get it right—about 35 or 40 new agencies and bureaus in this country that will have people overseeing everything to do with health care in this Nation and that will put people who operate in Washington, D.C., between you and your doctor in making health care decisions.

The American people have said, We don’t like it. Tens of thousands of them took to the streets in August and said, Go back and do it right. Both you Democrats and you Republicans, get together. We want to see you work together on this bill, and we want you to come up with the kind of solutions we’re looking for that deal with costs, deal with accessibility, deal with pre-existing conditions. But they don’t have to be in something that nobody—unless they’ve got a couple of months—can read through and digest and understand. Put it in a series of bills that we can understand as American people.

If there is one thing we owe, as Members of this body, is that we owe it to the American people to pass bills that they can read. I mean, it is affecting one-sixth of their lives. One-sixth of their paycheck is going to be hit every time they think about health care.

□ 2015

And people are going to be ordered to take health care and mandated with penalties if they don’t want to take health care. And there’s some people that don’t. So it’s life-changing. But what I’m talking about today—that’s an argument you’ve heard made for months now—I’m back to where I started. There are rules and there are laws that you run your operation by, and when you start violating, especially laws and rules that go to the basic tenet of the Constitution of this United States, that the Senate is the deliberative body, then you are basically changing not only a sixth of our economy but you’re changing the way the government of the United States has operated for over 200 years. That’s not the way it ought to be. It shouldn’t be that way.

And so I would argue that my issue about rule of law goes to the reconciliation process. And yet the leadership of this House, the Speaker of the House, NANCY PELOSI; HARRY REID, the majority leader of the Senate; and the President of the United States are all talking about fixing the disputes that are in this House about the Senate health

care bill through reconciliation which would then be an abuse of the rules and violate what this country has stood for for over 200 years.

Now, what’s wrong with that picture? Well, first off, it changes everything that happens in the future. Because if now we can turn over one-sixth of the economy to the government, again a portion of the economy will now be managed by the centrists, if you will, the people who want a central government here in Washington running everything, when they do that, then the next issue that comes before this House, there’s no reason for anybody to honor the 60-vote rule in the Senate. There’s no reason for anybody to honor it. Once you break it, that affects every human being that lives on this planet, inside the United States, once you fix it and violate the rules to suit yourself against those people, what can we bring before this House that would require that rule ever again? And I think an argument could very well be made that that will be the end of the cloture rule in the Senate. And when you end the cloture rule in the Senate, we’ll either go back to the old filibuster or, quite frankly, we’ll go back to a different Senate that’s not operating the way our Founding Fathers intended it to operate.

These are issues that I think as we vote about this, we need to realize that our concept, that we should go by a set of rules and we should operate by that set of rules. To violate those rules, there are consequences. I’m not saying we’re going to put anybody in jail. I’m saying the consequences are right now you might have a win. But when you’re in the minority, which this 60-vote rule is done to protect the minority, whoever it may be, Democrat or Republican, if you once give up the power to protect the minority, or at least give them a voice, then down the road someone’s going to wake up, it’s something that breaks their heart to see it passed into law, and there won’t be a cloture rule to protect them.

Breaking rules has consequences. I don’t know if what I’m saying here has any effect on those folks, but I can tell you that, for instance, the health care bill calls for \$1 billion in budget savings over a 5-year period of time of deficit spending totaling about, estimated, \$8 trillion. This impact is about one one-thousandth of a percent, which indisputably reaches the “incidental” definition of budgetary impact under the Byrd rule.

Senator BYRD wrote a rule that said you can’t use this idea of reconciliation for just incidental effects. There is nothing more incidental than that. When you’re talking about \$8 trillion versus \$1 billion, that’s pretty incidental. And yet it is one-sixth of the economy.

The reason we have rules is for people to follow the rules. I encourage and I hope and I pray that every one of the American people will now understand, and this is difficult to talk about, and

it's not easy for anybody to understand. And if anybody tells you that JOHN CARTER's an expert on it, you tell them they don't know what they're talking about. I'm not an expert on it. I'm just here to tell you that I do understand what common sense means and I understand what's right and wrong. And when Thomas Jefferson writes the rules and everybody abides by them for over 200 years of history of the United States and all of a sudden to get your way you decide not to abide by the rules, that's wrong. And I think the American people are going to know it's wrong. And I hope the American people will rise up and say it's wrong.

If they can pass it with 60 votes in the Senate, that's the blessing of the American people. That's the way the deal operates. That's playing within the rules. That's following the rules that make the playing field, I consider, level because we all play by those rules. And that's fine. But if you can't, don't play tricks and don't change rules that you're not supposed to change, because if you do, the consequences to the American people are going to be awful. There's a lot of anger in this country right now, and I believe that anger will be increased six-fold or more if they find out, the same bunch of Americans who watch basketball or football or baseball, who know the rules of the game and watch somebody break the rules, they expect a foul to be called, they expect a penalty to be set, they expect a man to be called out or a man to be called safe, they expect the rules to be played by; and if they expect that on the baseball field, the football field and the basketball court, why wouldn't they expect it when people are changing their life? When people are writing rules to change their life, why wouldn't they expect that?

Health care reform has been on our plate now for quite a while. Meanwhile, we're losing jobs. We've got issues that we really need to be dealing with about people that are out of work and trying to figure out a way to get them back to work. We've got companies that are confused about the future. By that confusion, they're not willing to make investments either by expanding their businesses or hiring people, so they're just sitting on the sidelines right now and waiting. We've got small businesses that are frightened because they don't know whether they're going to be mandated to do health care or not, or whether they can do what they're doing now or what they need to do, or where they can go to make it better for their employees so maybe I don't want to hire any more employees. We've got millions of people that need a job. And we're happy when only 30 or 40,000 lost a job this month. That's supposed to be happy? I think we should be happy when 30 or 40,000 got a job this month, not when only 40,000 or 30,000 or 20,000 lost. That's not our goal. Our goal is to be able to say, we're happy to announce on the floor of this House that 40,000 people got a job this month.

But instead, we've been debating health care. We have been like people who say, I'm going to take my football and go home, demanding the game be played by their rules, not by the rules of the game, and demanding that their way be taken even when the American people tell them they don't want that way. That's what I think this debate is about.

I have a whole bunch of posters here that a lot of people went to a lot of work on, and I will go through some of them. ROBERT BYRD, who's still alive and still working over in the Senate, here is what he said about reconciliation:

"I oppose using the budget reconciliation process to pass health care reform and climate change legislation. Such a proposal would violate the intent and spirit of the budget process and do serious injury to the constitutional role of the Senate.

"As one of the authors of the reconciliation process, I can tell you that reconciliation was intended to adjust revenue and spending levels in order to reduce deficits. It was not designed to create a new climate and energy regime and certainly not to restructure the entire health care system."

This was said by Senator ROBERT BYRD, 4/2/09. He was one of the authors of the reconciliation process in 1974. And that's what I've just been telling you. The Senator agrees with what I've just been saying, and I think really important things that we have to be concerned about is what he said about the Constitution: "serious injury to the constitutional role of the Senate," just what I've been talking about with you.

Let me point out, all these chairs that you see in this room have somebody that sits in them. They're not assigned seats, we sit where we want to, but we all tend to sit somewhere. Every one of us stands up on the first day of this House and we swear an oath. We raise our right hand and we swear an oath. And the nature of that oath is pretty darn simple. We don't swear to be loyal to our party, Republican or Democrat; we don't swear to be loyal to a man or a Speaker or a majority leader or a President. We swear one thing. We don't swear to provide for everybody and give a free ride to everybody in the country. We swear to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. That's what we swear to. That's our job here. Our job is to make sure that piece of work that created this simple but intricate system of rules that we've all accepted and has caused us all to prosper, our job is to defend that and the President's got the same oath. Our job is not other things; it's preserve what's in the Constitution and the way the Constitution is supposed to operate.

Senator BYRD points out as I did, we're looking at something that will be in violation if not of the nature but at least of the spirit of the Constitution of the United States. This is more serious than some people may be thinking about.

Here's some stuff about reconciliation:

It gives the Congress the ability to change current law to bring spending and revenues in line.

Uses numerical targets and not program-specific.

Debate is limited to 20 hours, non-germane amendments are not in order, a vote is guaranteed and requires 51 votes to pass rather than 60 as normal.

The Byrd rule. Legislation cannot be added to a reconciliation bill if it has a budgetary impact which is merely incidental to the policy components of the provision. As I've told you, the bill that we're talking about is \$1 billion versus \$8 trillion. That's pretty incidental.

Now you may not think so until you realize what a billion is, and then you realize what a trillion is. A trillion is a number that's so hard to understand that if you stacked thousand-dollar bills 4 inches high, they're brand new, they don't have any wrinkles, they perfectly fit together and they're 4 inches high, that's a million dollars. A trillion dollars, 67 miles high.

So you can see, that's a whole lot of money we're talking about. A billion to \$8 trillion is pretty incidental.

Health care reform is not fiscal policy. That means it's not about money. That's what we're talking about. When you change a rule to do something that you can't do, that you shouldn't be doing in the first place, and so you're going to change the rule just to get your way and change the constitutional history of our country, something's real wrong with all that, and something that people ought to think about, because someday somebody might be rolling over you and something you care about by breaking the rules, and I don't think you will be very happy about that, because we are a group of people that play by the rules.

□ 2030

Been picking on these two guys for a long time for the last 2 months about tax evasion with no penalties: Treasury Secretary Tim Geithner and Mr. RANGEL, who is the former Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. But it is not fair to have spent the time picking on these two guys when this whole House is fixing to break rules that are going to affect everyone sitting in this Chamber, and in fact everyone drawing a breath in this country, and they are going to break rules and change rules and avoid rules.

I am almost embarrassed to have picked on these two individuals for the rules that they broke concerning taxes and other things. Although it is the right thing to say, and if they break the rules you ought to talk about it. Well, the Congress is about to break the rules, and we ought to talk about it.

Finally, and I am going to quit now, I would hope that everybody realizes that everybody in this Congress wants

to make health care work. And they want to make health care work for everybody and give everybody equal opportunity under health care. And there are many people on both sides of the aisle that think we can do better than these 2,000- and 3,000- and 4,000-page bills that seem to hit that table once in a while. And health care is one of them. So I am appealing to my colleagues in the House of Representatives to encourage everybody, when it comes to this important one-sixth of our economy, to play by the rules.

I yield back the balance of my time.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today.

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. JACKSON LEE of Texas) 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.

Mr. GRAYSON, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. FLAKE) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. POE of Texas, for 5 minutes, March 12, 15, and 16.

Mr. JONES, for 5 minutes, March 12, 15, and 16.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 5 minutes, today and March 10, 11, and 12.

Mr. MORAN of Kansas, for 5 minutes, March 15 and 16.

Mr. FLAKE, for 5 minutes, today.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 32 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, March 10, 2010, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

6446. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment to the list of MARPOL Annex V special areas that are currently in effect to add the Gulfs and Mediterranean Sea special areas [Docket No.: USCG-2009-0273] (RIN: 1625-AB41) received January 27, 2010, pursuant to

5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6447. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A318 Series Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0713; Directorate Identifier 2007-NM-303-AD; Amendment 39-16180; AD 2010-02-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 3, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6448. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Turbomeca Turmoa IV A and IV C Turbohaft Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2010-0009; Directorate Identifier 2010-NE-01-AD; Amendment 39-16178; AD 2010-02-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 3, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6449. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Agusta S.p.A. (Agusta) Model AB139 and AW139 Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2009-1125; Directorate Identifier 2009-SW-50-AD; Amendment 39-16129; AD 2009-19-51] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 3, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6450. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Thrush Aircraft, Inc. Model 600 S2D and S2R Series Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2007-27862; Directorate Identifier 2007-CE-036-AD; Amendment 39-16150; AD 2009-26-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 3, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6451. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class D and Class E Airspace, Modification of Class E Airspace; Ocala, FL [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0326; Airspace Docket 09-ASO-15] received February 3, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6452. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Model 747-100, 747-100B, 747-100B SUD, 747-200B, 747-200C, 747-200F, 747-300, 747SR, and 747SP Series Airplanes Equipped with General Electric CF6-45 or -50 Series Engines, or Equipped with Pratt & Whitney JT9D-3 or -7 (Excluding -70) Series Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0865; Directorate Identifier 2009-NM-023-AD; Amendment 39-16168; AD 2010-01-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 3, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6453. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Lewisport, KY [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0706; Airspace Docket No. 09-ASO-26] received February 3, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6454. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Clayton, GA [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0605; Airspace Docket No. 09-ASO-19] received February 3, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6455. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Tompkinsville, KY

[Docket No.: FAA-2009-0604; Airspace Docket No. 09-ASO-18] received February 3, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6456. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Hertford, NC [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0705; Airspace Docket No. 09-ASO-25] received February 3, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6457. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Model 747-100B SUD, -200B, -300, -400, and -400D Series Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0636; Directorate Identifier 2009-NM-031-AD; Amendment 39-16158; AD 2010-01-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 3, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6458. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Sicma Aero Seat 90xx and 92xx Series Passenger Seats, Installed on, but not Limited to ATR — GIE Avions de Transport Regional Model ATR42 Airplanes and Model ATR72 Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2007-27346; Directorate Identifier 2008-NM-205-AD; Amendment 39-16176; AD 2010-02-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 3, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6459. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; AVOX Systems and B/E Aerospace Oxygen Cylinder Assemblies, as Installed on Various Transport Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2010-0029; Directorate Identifier 2009-NM-262-AD; Amendment 39-16179; AD 2009-21-10 R1] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 3, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6460. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Anniston, AL [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0653; Airspace Docket No. 09-ASO-22] received February 3, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6461. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Engine Components, Inc., (ECI) Reciprocating Engine Cylinder Assemblies [Docket No. FAA-2008-0052; Directorate Identifier 2008-NE-01-AD; Amendment 39-16151; AD 2009-26-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 3, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6462. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class D and E Airspace and Modification of Class E Airspace; State College, PA [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0750; Airspace Docket No. 09-ASO-16] received February 3, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6463. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Model 737-600, -700, -700C, -800, -900, and -900ER Series Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0657; Directorate Identifier 2009-NM-048-AD; Amendment 39-16175; AD 2010-02-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 3, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6464. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Saluda, SC [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0603; Airspace Docket No. 09-ASO-16] received February 3, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6465. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Empresa Brasileira de Aeronautica S.A. (EMBRAER) Model ERJ 170 Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0610; Directorate Identifier 2009-NM-021-AD; Amendment 39-16171; AD 2010-01-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 3, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6466. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A340-200 and A340-300 Series Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2009-1251; Directorate Identifier 2009-NM-133-AD; Amendment 39-16174; AD 2010-02-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 3, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6467. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 30706; Amdt. No. 3357] received February 3, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6468. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Fokker Services B.V. Model F.28 Mark 0070 and 0100 Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0763; Directorate Identifier 2007-NM-301-AD; Amendment 39-16170; AD 2010-01-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 3, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6469. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 30705; Amdt. No. 3356] received January 29, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6470. A letter from the Regulations Officer, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Worker Visibility [FHWA Docket No.: FHWA-2008-0157] (RIN: 2125-AF28) received January 29, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6471. A letter from the Attorney, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Employee Protection Program; Removal (RIN: 2105-AD94) received January 29, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6472. A letter from the Attorney, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Procedures for Reimbursement of General Aviation Operators and Service Providers in the Washington, DC Area; Removal [Docket No.: OST-2010-XXXX] (RIN: 2105-AD93) received January 29, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6473. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness

Directives; Turbomeca S.A. Model Arriel 1B, 1D, and 1D1 Turbohaft Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0503; Directorate Identifier 2009-NE-12-AD; Amendment 39-16172; AD 2010-02-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 3, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6474. A letter from the Attorney, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — OST Technical Corrections [Docket No.: OST-2009-0173] (RIN: 2105-AD82) received January 29, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6475. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; CFM International, S.A. CFM56-7B Series Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0236; Directorate Identifier 2009-NE-06-AD; Amendment 39-16162; AD 2010-01-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 3, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6476. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A330-200, A330-300, A340-200, and A340-300 Series Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0309; Directorate Identifier 2008-NM-173-AD; Amendment 39-16152; AD 2009-26-13] (RIN: 2120-A64) received February 3, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

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. MCGOVERN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 1146. Resolution providing for consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 248) directing the President, pursuant to section 5(c) of the War Powers Resolution, to remove the United States Armed Forces from Afghanistan (Rept. 111-428). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi: Committee on Homeland Security. H.R. 3239. A bill to require the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to submit a report on the effects of the Merida Initiative on the border security of the United States, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 111-429, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. CONYERS: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 4506. A bill to authorize the appointment of additional bankruptcy judges, and for other purposes (Rept. 111-430). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII the Committee on Foreign Affairs discharged from further consideration. H.R. 3239 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. LEVIN (for himself, Mr. CAMP, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia,

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. HERGER, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. CLYBURN, and Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida):

H.R. 4783. A bill to accelerate the income tax benefits for charitable cash contributions for the relief of victims of the earthquake in Chile, and to extend the period from which such contributions for the relief of victims of the earthquake in Haiti may be accelerated; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, 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. WU:

H.R. 4784. A bill to establish the Internet Freedom Foundation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

By Mr. CLYBURN (for himself, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. PERRIELLO, and Mr. SPRATT):

H.R. 4785. A bill to amend the miscellaneous rural development provisions of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans to certain entities that will use the funds to make loans to consumers to implement energy efficiency measures involving structural improvements and investments in cost-effective, commercial off-the-shelf technologies to reduce home energy use; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia (for himself, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. MICA, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. TOWNS, and Mr. DEFAZIO):

H.R. 4786. A bill to provide authority to compensate Federal employees for the 2-day period in which authority to make expenditures from the Highway Trust Fund lapsed, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. BALDWIN (for herself and Mr. SULLIVAN):

H.R. 4787. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to improve and protect rehabilitative services and case management services provided under Medicaid to improve the health and welfare of the nation's most vulnerable seniors and children; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BISHOP of New York (for himself, Mr. MICHAUD, and Mr. MCCOTTER):

H.R. 4788. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to establish limitations on the approval of cooperative arrangements between 2 or more air carriers or between an air carrier and a foreign air carrier, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. GRAYSON (for himself, Mr. FILNER, Mr. POLIS of Colorado, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. KUCINICH, Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland, Ms. WATSON, and Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas):

H.R. 4789. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for an option for any citizen or permanent resident of the United States to buy into Medicare; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CAPUANO (for himself, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. FILNER, Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. HIMES, Mr. HOLT, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PETERS, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD):

H.R. 4790. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to require shareholder authorization before a public company may make certain political expenditures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, 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. CARTER:

H.R. 4791. A bill to ensure that the victims and victims' families of the November 5, 2009, attack at Fort Hood, Texas, receive the same treatment, benefits, and honors as those Americans who have been killed or wounded in a combat zone overseas and their families; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, 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. FALCOMA:VAEGA:

H.R. 4792. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Minerals Management Service, to conduct a technological capability assessment, survey, and economic feasibility study regarding recovery of minerals, other than oil and natural gas, from the shallow and deep seabed of the United States; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H.R. 4793. A bill to designate the library and archives gallery at the Washington's Headquarters Museum at Morristown National Historical Park in the State of New Jersey, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. LANCE (for himself, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. PAULSEN, and Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS):

H.R. 4794. A bill to prohibit the use of any recommendation of the Preventive Services Task Force (or any successor task force) to deny or restrict coverage of an item or service under a Federal health care program, a group health plan, or a health insurance issuer, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MATHESON (for himself and Mr. TERRY):

H.R. 4795. A bill to prohibit restrictions on the resale of event tickets sold in interstate commerce as an unfair or deceptive act or practice; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania (for himself and Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 4796. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act with respect to the application of Medicare secondary payer rules for certain claims; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. QUIGLEY:

H.R. 4797. A bill to amend title 40, United States Code, to direct the Administrator of General Services to incorporate bird-safe building materials and design features into public buildings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. SIMPSON (for himself and Mr. CONAWAY):

H.R. 4798. A bill to allow small public water systems to request an exemption from the requirements of any national primary drinking water regulation for a naturally occurring contaminant, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SPACE:

H.R. 4799. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to develop a strategic plan to retrain displaced workers to become health care professionals serving areas with a shortage of such professionals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BAIRD (for himself and Mr. INGLIS):

H. Con. Res. 250. Concurrent resolution congratulating the people of Iraq on their resolve to vote in a national parliamentary election on March 7, 2010, in the face of adversity; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HINOJOSA (for himself, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. ROSLEHTINEN, Mr. FALCOMA:VAEGA, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. REYES, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. BACA, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. SRES, Mr. CLAY, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. WATERS, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. SALAZAR, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. PASTOR of Arizona, and Mr. FARR):

H. Res. 1144. A resolution expressing condolences to the families of the victims of the February 27, 2010, earthquake in Chile, as well as solidarity with and support for the people of Chile as they plan for recovery and reconstruction; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. GIFFORDS (for herself and Mr. GRIJALVA):

H. Res. 1145. A resolution recognizing the University of Arizona's 125 years of dedication to excellence in higher education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. SPEIER:

H. Res. 1147. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to require a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner to hold an explanatory public meeting prior to the submission of congressional earmark requests; to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

By Mr. BAIRD (for himself and Mr. FORTENBERRY):

H. Res. 1148. A resolution expressing support for the mission and goals of the World Economic Forum; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BISHOP of Utah:

H. Res. 1149. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Charter School Week, to be held May 2 through May 8, 2010; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas (for herself, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. KOSMAS, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. REYES, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. CUELLAR, Ms. WATSON,

Mr. CARTER, Mr. MILLER of Florida, and Mr. OLSON):

H. Res. 1150. A resolution designating the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) as a National Security Interest and Asset; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

By Mr. MCDERMOTT (for himself, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Mr. BAIRD):

H. Res. 1151. A resolution recognizing and congratulating Apolo Anton Ohno for his historic performances in short track speed skating at the 2002, 2006, and 2010 Olympic Winter Games and congratulating him for winning more Olympic Winter Games medals than any other American athlete; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin (for herself and Mr. BERMAN):

H. Res. 1152. A resolution celebrating Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) on its 45th anniversary and recognizing the national service program's contribution to the fight against poverty; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. RAHALL (for himself, Mr. MOLLOHAN, and Mrs. CAPITO):

H. Res. 1153. A resolution recognizing the heroic efforts of the West Virginia National Guard and local responders for their work rescuing 17 individuals from a downed military helicopter on a rugged, snow-covered mountain on the Pocahontas-Randolph county line; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SESTAK (for himself, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. MELANCON, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. DOGGETT, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. COLE, and Ms. SPEIER):

H. Res. 1154. A resolution expressing support for designation of September 13, 2010, as "National Childhood Cancer Awareness Day"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 39: Mr. SIREs and Ms. NORTON.
 H.R. 43: Mr. ARCURI, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. KIRK, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, and Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.
 H.R. 197: Mr. ISSA.
 H.R. 205: Mr. LOBIONDO.
 H.R. 211: Mr. SOUDER.
 H.R. 219: Mr. TIAHRT.
 H.R. 336: Ms. RICHARDSON.
 H.R. 393: Mr. INGLIS.
 H.R. 476: Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas and Mr. CAO.
 H.R. 489: Mr. WALZ.
 H.R. 537: Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. JONES, and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
 H.R. 622: Mr. OWENS.
 H.R. 673: Mr. CUMMINGS.
 H.R. 678: Mr. HALL of New York, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. GERLACH, and Mr. JONES.
 H.R. 690: Mr. BOEHNER and Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee.
 H.R. 789: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia and Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.
 H.R. 878: Mr. HELLER.
 H.R. 881: Mr. DUNCAN and Mr. BONNER.
 H.R. 903: Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey.
 H.R. 904: Mr. TEAGUE.
 H.R. 949: Mr. MOLLOHAN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. GORDON of Tennessee.
 H.R. 953: Mr. RODRIGUEZ and Mr. WALZ.
 H.R. 1017: Mr. CARNAHAN and Mr. OBERSTAR.

- H.R. 1020: Mr. RODRIGUEZ.
H.R. 1067: Mr. CLEAVER.
H.R. 1079: Mrs. CAPPS.
H.R. 1126: Mr. QUIGLEY.
H.R. 1175: Mr. HARE.
H.R. 1177: Mr. HARE.
H.R. 1190: Mr. MCCLINTOCK.
H.R. 1205: Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. MELANCON, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 1207: Mr. QUIGLEY.
H.R. 1210: Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Ms. CHU, Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana, and Mr. SNYDER.
H.R. 1407: Mr. MAFFEL.
H.R. 1452: Mr. BRALAY of Iowa.
H.R. 1460: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 1519: Mr. KLINE of Minnesota.
H.R. 1523: Mr. MORAN of Virginia and Mr. BERMAN.
H.R. 1547: Mr. CARTER and Mr. KING of Iowa.
H.R. 1640: Mr. KAGEN.
H.R. 1682: Mr. TIBERI.
H.R. 1708: Mr. ROSS and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.
H.R. 1718: Mrs. BLACKBURN.
H.R. 1866: Mr. POLIS.
H.R. 1873: Mr. HINCHEY.
H.R. 1895: Mr. HALL of New York.
H.R. 1924: Ms. HIRONO.
H.R. 1925: Ms. MATSUI.
H.R. 1932: Ms. BORDALLO.
H.R. 1970: Mr. SOUDER.
H.R. 1980: Mr. TIAHRT.
H.R. 2084: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
H.R. 2149: Mr. ALTMIRE.
H.R. 2156: Mr. HARE.
H.R. 2256: Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. POSTER, and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.
H.R. 2258: Mr. LANGEVIN.
H.R. 2296: Mr. MELANCON.
H.R. 2299: Mr. KISSELL.
H.R. 2365: Mr. HARE.
H.R. 2372: Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina.
H.R. 2373: Mr. ANDREWS.
H.R. 2377: Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. GARAMENDI, and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 2408: Mr. OWENS and Mr. ORTIZ.
H.R. 2414: Mr. OWENS.
H.R. 2455: Mr. HARE and Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 2555: Mr. MILLER of Florida and Mr. YOUNG of Florida.
H.R. 2565: Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin.
H.R. 2568: Mr. QUIGLEY and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 2601: Mr. ETHERIDGE.
H.R. 2697: Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. HARE, and Mr. MAFFEL.
H.R. 2737: Mr. CASTLE and Mr. REHBERG.
H.R. 2891: Mr. CARNAHAN and Mr. MAFFEL.
H.R. 2906: Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. HOLT, and Mrs. CAPPS.
H.R. 3024: Mr. MAFFEL.
H.R. 3035: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 3043: Mr. STARK.
H.R. 3070: Mr. GORDON of Tennessee.
H.R. 3101: Ms. KILROY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
H.R. 3116: Mr. BOUCHER.
H.R. 3125: Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mrs. CAPPS, and Mr. SULLIVAN.
H.R. 3186: Ms. SUTTON.
H.R. 3240: Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 3308: Mr. HELLER.
H.R. 3355: Ms. HIRONO.
H.R. 3380: Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. HERGER, Ms. KOSMAS, Mr. LINDER, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. POSEY, Mr. BERMAN, and Ms. CHU.
H.R. 3401: Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. McDERMOTT, and Mr. STARK.
H.R. 3415: Mr. SCHOCK and Mr. PAUL.
H.R. 3421: Mr. TOWNS.
H.R. 3488: Mr. ACKERMAN.
H.R. 3554: Mrs. MYRICK and Mr. SESTAK.
H.R. 3652: Mr. LYNCH, Mr. OLVER, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. OBERSTAR, and Mr. WU.
H.R. 3655: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 3656: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.
H.R. 3715: Mr. HARE.
H.R. 3731: Ms. GIFFORDS.
H.R. 3734: Mr. NADLER of New York and Mr. PIERLUISI.
H.R. 3787: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.
H.R. 3790: Mr. CARNEY, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. LEE of New York, Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. JONES, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. KING of Iowa, and Mrs. DAVIS of California.
H.R. 3838: Mr. COHEN and Mr. HINCHEY.
H.R. 3952: Ms. GIFFORDS.
H.R. 4116: Mr. THOMPSON of California.
H.R. 4141: Ms. BEAN.
H.R. 4155: Ms. SPEIER.
H.R. 4159: Ms. CHU.
H.R. 4163: Mr. CUMMINGS.
H.R. 4196: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 4241: Mr. MURPHY of New York and Mr. McMAHON.
H.R. 4256: Mr. TANNER and Ms. GIFFORDS.
H.R. 4261: Mr. POE of Texas.
H.R. 4269: Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 4274: Mr. HOLT and Mr. CLEAVER.
H.R. 4296: Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. ALTMIRE, and Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 4320: Mr. SHULER.
H.R. 4322: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 4324: Mr. BILIRAKIS, Ms. BORDALLO, and Ms. GIFFORDS.
H.R. 4333: Ms. NORTON, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. OLVER.
H.R. 4343: Mr. SABLAN.
H.R. 4353: Mr. COHEN and Mr. COOPER.
H.R. 4375: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 4376: Ms. GIFFORDS.
H.R. 4386: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY and Ms. BALDWIN.
H.R. 4399: Mr. HINCHEY.
H.R. 4400: Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. WAMP, Mr. GUTHRIE, and Mr. KLINE of Minnesota.
H.R. 4430: Mr. SMITH of Texas and Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina.
H.R. 4446: Mr. CARNAHAN.
H.R. 4477: Mr. FILNER.
H.R. 4496: Mr. GERLACH.
H.R. 4502: Mr. DEFAZIO.
H.R. 4505: Ms. GRANGER and Mr. WALDEN.
H.R. 4521: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.
H.R. 4530: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. GIFFORDS, and Mr. KENNEDY.
H.R. 4537: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, and Mr. WELCH.
H.R. 4538: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
H.R. 4556: Mr. McKEON.
H.R. 4557: Mr. TOWNS.
H.R. 4563: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 4572: Mr. SOUDER, Mr. SCHOCK, and Mr. BUYER.
H.R. 4573: Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California.
H.R. 4598: Mr. SCHAUER, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, and Ms. BORDALLO.
H.R. 4614: Mr. HEINRICH and Ms. MARKEY of Colorado.
H.R. 4630: Mr. CUMMINGS.
H.R. 4687: Ms. CHU, Mr. STARK, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Mrs. DAVIS of California.
H.R. 4690: Ms. DELAURO.
H.R. 4692: Mr. SCHAUER, Mr. COSTELLO, and Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 4693: Mr. CARTER.
H.R. 4713: Mr. SESTAK.
H.R. 4719: Ms. GIFFORDS.
H.R. 4735: Mr. NEUGEBAUER.
H.R. 4740: Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas.
H.R. 4745: Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. McMAHON, Mr. TANNER, Mr. ALTMIRE, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. MELANCON, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. BOREN, Mr. TAYLOR, Ms. SUTTON, Mr. HARE, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. SHULER, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. MARKEY of Colorado, Mr. CHANDLER, Ms. WATSON, and Mr. GALLEGLY.
H.R. 4751: Mr. MOLLOHAN.
H.R. 4755: Ms. SUTTON, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. CONYERS, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. STUPAK, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHAUER, and Mr. QUIGLEY.
H.R. 4765: Mr. ELLISON.
H.J. Res. 76: Mr. TIBERI, Mr. PETRI, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. BARROW, Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, and Mr. EDWARDS of Texas.
H. Con. Res. 204: Mr. COURTNEY.
H. Con. Res. 231: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
H. Con. Res. 242: Mr. SESTAK, Ms. CHU, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. ISRAEL, and Mr. FARR.
H. Con. Res. 248: Mr. STARK and Mr. FARR.
H. Res. 173: Mr. SESTAK and Mr. HODES.
H. Res. 200: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.
H. Res. 213: Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. BECERRA, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. STARK, Mr. SIRES, Mr. DOYLE, and Ms. LEE of California.
H. Res. 311: Mr. RUSH, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. WALZ, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. PETERSON.
H. Res. 440: Mr. POLIS.
H. Res. 704: Mr. KISSELL, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. PETERSON, Ms. TITUS, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, and Mr. MICA.
H. Res. 763: Mr. McCOTTER.
H. Res. 764: Mr. FORBES.
H. Res. 874: Mr. PLATTS.
H. Res. 925: Mr. SESTAK.
H. Res. 959: Ms. FOX.
H. Res. 1036: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H. Res. 1047: Mr. BOEHNER.
H. Res. 1052: Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Mr. GONZALEZ.
H. Res. 1053: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. OLVER.
H. Res. 1060: Mrs. HALVORSON, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. FORBES, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. MCCALL, Mr. EDWARDS of Texas, Mr. CRENSHAW, and Mrs. CAPITO.
H. Res. 1081: Mr. CONYERS, Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, and Ms. NORTON.
H. Res. 1088: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H. Res. 1091: Mr. CLEAVER.
H. Res. 1099: Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. BARROW, Mr. TEAGUE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, and Mr. McKEON.
H. Res. 1102: Mr. FILNER, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. CLEAVER.
H. Res. 1103: Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. TANNER, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. EDWARDS of Texas, and Mr. DUNCAN.
H. Res. 1107: Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. LEVIN, and Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California.
H. Res. 1116: Mr. KING of New York, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. MICHAUD, Ms. BORDALLO, Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. RUSH, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. SNYDER, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. MAFFEL, Mr. PAYNE, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. BARROW, Mr. BILBRAY, Ms. SUTTON, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. HOLT, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. FARR, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. ISSA, Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts, Mr. HINCHEY, and Mr. ALEXANDER.
H. Res. 1120: Mr. MARCHANT and Mr. EDWARDS of Texas.
H. Res. 1128: Mr. SALAZAR and Mr. LANGEVIN.
H. Res. 1138: Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas.

H. Res. 1141: Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Ms. ROSE-LEHTINEN, Mr. WU, Mr. MINNICK, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. GORDON of Tennessee, Ms. BERKLEY, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. CHU, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, and Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS.

**DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM
PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 872: Mr. McCOTTER.