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No. 80

## House of Representatives

The House met at 10:30 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. YARMUTH).

### DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,  
May 25, 2010.

I hereby appoint the Honorable JOHN A. YARMUTH 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.

### CONGRESS NEEDS TO CONTROL FEDERAL SPENDING

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

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, recently, Speaker PELOSI sent a letter to her committee chairmen asking all of them to chip away at Federal budgetary spending. In addition, Majority Leader HOYER recently wrote an op-ed in the Wall Street Journal urging for shared sacrifice to address the budget crisis this country is facing. Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, their rhetoric does not match up to reality.

Budget Chairman JOHN SPRATT even said, "If you can't budget, you can't

govern." Let me repeat that. This is what the Chairman of the Budget Committee said: "If you can't budget, you can't govern." I could not agree more.

It is becoming increasingly clear, Mr. Speaker, however, that House Democrats cannot budget. American families and small businesses are making tough choices in this economic climate. But Democrats continue to spend and to spend.

The Federal Government is spending more per household than ever before and running up a \$1.5 trillion deficit in 2010, the largest deficit since the end of World War II.

Now, how much is \$1 trillion? If you started at day one, at 1 A.D., and spent \$1 million every day, you still would not have spent \$1 trillion.

Despite deficits and debts as far as the eye can see, Democrat leaders do not plan to even pass a budget resolution. Since 1974, when the modern budget process was created, the House has never failed to pass a budget resolution. Speaker PELOSI and Leader HOYER can send all the letters and publish all the op-eds they want, but it does not change the fact there is no significant or legitimate plan to rein in Federal spending or reduce the deficit by them.

The Federal Government now spends over \$31,000 per household, the highest ever. Recent budget deficits have reached unprecedented levels, accounting for 11 percent of the GDP. By comparison, the historical budget deficits, a yearly debt deficit, is only 2.9 percent of the GDP in the past.

Publicly held debt is expected to climb to \$15 trillion by 2020, and when combined with rising interest rates in a post-recovery economic environment, the interest payments on government debt also will skyrocket. CBO projects that the government's annual spending on net interest will more than triple between 2010 and 2020 from \$207 billion to \$723 billion; just the interest. These

deficits are appalling and all more shocking since CBO based these calculations on the complete expiration of the Bush tax cuts, that the alternative minimum tax will never be patched, and that future appropriations would be indexed to inflation. This is something Congress never will do.

Since Democrats have taken over Congress in January 2007, the national debt has increased 42.4 percent. While the Democrat leadership talks a good game about addressing spending, we have yet to see any real action by them.

The first step is to pass a budget to provide us with a blueprint, a simple road map for deficit reduction. The Balanced Budget Act of 1985 set the target date for a budget for April 15, the same day as Tax Day for most Americans. Unfortunately, the April 15 deadline for enacting a budget resolution has long since passed, and we still have no sign of a budget resolution. The Senate has not passed a budget, and the House has not even begun the simple process.

Without a budget, there are no controls in place to rein in spending. It's a sign that Congress lacks the leadership and the willingness to set a framework to limit spending or control entitlement growth. Not passing a budget resolution sends a message to the American taxpayers that Congress is really not serious about addressing the fiscal crisis here, and is unable to meet the challenges of uncontrolled spending and runaway deficits.

This entire situation, obviously, is getting out of control. When someone goes for debt counseling, the first step is to cut up the credit cards and live within your means. Congress needs to rein in Federal spending and to start living within its means. The answers are not higher taxes on out-of-work Americans, such as a Value Added Tax. That's why I've joined with my colleagues to send a letter to the National

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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H3747

Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform to not increase taxes through a VAT tax as a means of balancing the budget.

High taxes aren't the solution, less spending is. We must reduce the spending of this Federal Government if we are to exercise fiscal responsibility.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, the Democrat leadership continues to talk a good game, but has not yet shown a willingness to act in any significant measure to get our fiscal house in order.

#### LET'S GET OUR FACTS STRAIGHT

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

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I was going to talk about energy, but listening to my friend from Florida, I am compelled to respond.

First of all, the Democratic Party is called the Democratic Party, not the Democrat Party. We are democratic, and we give the same respect to our Republican fellows. I would hope that we would show more respect on the floor in properly referring to the Democratic Party by its proper name.

But maybe much more important, let's get our facts straight. When President Clinton left office in 2000, he left this country with a surplus, with three back-to-back budget surpluses, and surpluses as far as the eye could see, under Democratic economic management, a booming economy that created more jobs than any other administration in history, and economic and budget surpluses that actually had created some concern on Wall Street that we were going to fully pay down the national debt over the next 10 or 12 years and put in jeopardy the treasury market and the bond market. There were actually stories wringing their hands about that.

In 8 brief years, the Bush administration and their allies in this Congress took care of that. They took record surpluses and turned them into record deficits. Three things alone added \$6 trillion to the national debt: unpaid wars in Iraq and Afghanistan; an unpaid new entitlement program, the Medicare part D drug prescription benefit; and, of course, the unpaid Bush tax cuts that we were told by Republican friends on that side of the aisle would lead to unprecedented prosperity, enormous economic activity. It would unleash innovation, creativity and job creation in America.

You know what? It led to the most anemic job growth, barely positive, in any Presidency. As a matter of fact, this year alone, the economic policies of this Democratic President will create more jobs than were created in the entirety of the 8 years of the Bush administration and their allies here in the Congress.

They led to unprecedented debt accumulation in the United States. They took a record surplus and turned it

into a record deficit. That's their record.

The idea that they have clean hands, and they can come back to us, the American public, and tell us how we ought to manage our fiscal house, when they're the ones that put the fiscal house in disorder, they're the ones who ran this economy into a ditch, the worst economic meltdown in 80 years, the worst economic meltdown on Wall Street, the worst job performance in generations, an economy that was absolutely in a tailspin and close to the precipice of depression. That's their record. And to come to the floor and lecture us on how we ought to manage the fiscal house is a bit much.

The idea that somehow it's unprecedented that we haven't adopted a budget resolution—really? Because in the 12 years the Republicans were in charge of this Congress, for 4 of them they failed to pass a budget resolution, and somehow the Republic did not come to an end.

So lecturing us about whether or not we're going to have a budget resolution this year, let's get at what's really important: Are we going to get our arms around this economy?

Well, on our record, in 15 brief months, this economy is now growing again. Jobs are being created again. I've sat and listened to my friends on the other side frequently say, Where are the jobs? Well, we've actually created a lot of jobs now in the private sector, and we're going to create a lot more, it's estimated, in the balance of the year, a lot more than they did in the 8 years in which they were in charge.

We inherited a mess, a fiscal mess and an economic mess, and we've had the untidy task of having to clean it up. But we're doing it, and we're showing results. And what we don't need is lectures on the floor about how to do it the way they did it in the 8 years in which they were in charge.

#### RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 40 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess until noon.

□ 1200

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Florida) at noon.

#### PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:

"The sufferings of the present, Lord, are nothing compared to the glory to be revealed for us."

So as children of promise, we live with undying hope.

Empowered by Your Spirit, we work in this world as the free children of revelation, knowing we can change and we can change the world around us.

As their Representatives in government, help Members to undertake the sufferings of Your people and the birth pangs of new creation; that in and through Your redeeming love and purified wisdom, a new order of prosperity and peace may be established for the whole created world, both now and forever. Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

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

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

#### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina 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.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 4173. An act to provide for financial regulatory reform, to protect consumers and investors, to enhance Federal understanding of insurance issues, to regulate the over-the-counter derivatives markets, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed bills of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 707. An act to enhance the Federal Telework Program.

S. 2868. An act to provide increased access to the General Services Administration's Schedules Program by the American Red Cross and State and local governments.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H.R. 4173) "An Act to provide for financial regulatory reform, to protect consumers and investors, to enhance Federal understanding of insurance issues, to regulate the over-the-counter derivatives markets, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House of Representatives on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that on May 25, 2010, appoints: Mr. DODD, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. REED, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CORKER, and Mr. GREGG, to be the conferees on the part of the Senate, and from the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry appoints: Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. LEAHY, Mr.

HARKIN, and Mr. CHAMBLISS, to be conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### OILY APOCALYPSE OR GREEN WAVE?

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

Mr. KUCINICH. We are now in the 36th day of a man-made environmental disaster which is fast becoming an ecological apocalypse for countless species of marine life. The ecosystems of the Gulf of Mexico cannot survive wave and wave of toxic substances hitting the beaches.

The ultimate surprise is not that it happened. Oil companies, Democratic and Republican administrations, refused responsibility and rejected alternatives. In this privatization of the natural world, damage to sea life is the cost of doing business. The ultimate horror is that we can't stop the flood of oil, won't stop consumption of oil products, and fail to admit the limits of technology.

This is a morality play writ large as environmental collapse becomes the new normal. Can we realistically look to Washington alone to protect the natural world? More permits for offshore drilling have been issued. We must look to the consequences of our own demand and consumption: the energy we use, the kind of cars we drive, the products we buy, the food we eat, and our individual impact on the natural world.

We can seize this moment. We as individuals can begin a green wave of sustainability to save the planet and ourselves.

#### WHERE'S THE BUDGET?

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

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, back in my beloved Indiana and all across this country, families are hurting. This is a difficult time in the life of our economy. Families are sitting down and making hard choices. They are writing a family budget. Small businesses and family farmers are doing the same, sitting down, sharpening their pencils, and making the tough choices to keep the doors open and the lights on. They are doing that everywhere but in Washington, D.C.

The American people deserve to know that this Democrat majority has not produced a budget. For the first time since the adoption of the Budget Act, the House of Representatives has decided to abandon its responsibility to sit down and write a budget. It's truly extraordinary.

The chairman of the Budget Committee, the distinguished gentleman JOHN SPRATT, said famously, "If you can't budget, you can't govern." Well, by abdicating their responsibility to sit down and make the hard choices, this

majority is arguing that they in and of themselves cannot govern, they are unwilling to govern. The American people deserve leadership in the Congress that is as good as our families and our small businesses. They deserve a Congress that writes a budget.

Mr. Speaker, where's the budget?

#### ADDING THE CREST OF MONTEZUMA TO THE CIBOLA NATIONAL FOREST

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

Mr. HEINRICH. Mr. Speaker, central New Mexico has been flanked by the majesty of the Sandia and Manzano Mountain ranges for thousands of years. Most of these mountains have been preserved as part of the Cibola National Forest, the Sandia Mountains Wilderness, and the Manzano Mountains Wilderness.

Today I am introducing legislation that would add the Crest of Montezuma to the north end of the Cibola National Forest and extend a wilderness designation to the Manzano Wilderness Study Area to the south. To families living near Placitas, this legislation will ensure their access to critical water infrastructure for farm irrigation and other important uses. It will also ensure that East Mountain families can use these places for recreation. Finally, it will preserve the area's critical role as a wildlife corridor for animals that migrate from north to south across our State.

I urge my colleagues support this legislation that will protect some of the greatest natural assets that make our State the Land of Enchantment.

#### FAILURE TO PASS A BUDGET RESOLUTION

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

MR. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, not since 1974, when Richard Nixon resigned from office and Happy Days was the new hit show on ABC, has this House failed to pass a budget resolution. There is no doubt that passing a budget can be hard work. But just because something is hard work doesn't mean you don't have to deal with it. Our constituents did not elect us to make easy decisions; they elected us to make the hard ones.

Two weeks ago, House Republicans unveiled the YouCut program. So far, more than 500,000 votes have been cast. Leading the field this week by wide margins, with 40 percent of the votes, is a proposal to eliminate the next round of nonmilitary Federal employee pay raises.

As USA Today recently reported, Federal salaries are significantly outpacing their counterparts in the private sector. This vote won't be easy for everyone, but it is exactly the kind of choice we must begin to make to get us off the path towards financial ruin.

#### 290,000 STEPS IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

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

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, the most recent report from the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed that the economy has taken another 290,000 steps in the right direction. Two hundred ninety thousand, that's how many jobs the economy added in the month of April. This comes on top of the 230,000 jobs added in March.

According to Commissioner Keith Hall from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, there are now numerous bright spots, the trend is encouraging, and the growth is widespread. The growing consensus is that the economy is steadily improving, and that the private sector will continue hiring. This real possibility of hope on the job front is one of the reasons that an additional 800,000 people entered the labor force last month.

As you can see from this chart, the declining red is the number of jobs lost in the prior administration. The blue shows the jobs and the trend in the right direction, showing that policy does matter. This V chart is not for victory, but it certainly shows that we are moving in the right direction. There is now reason to hope, and there is real progress on the jobs front.

#### PASS THE U.S.-SOUTH KOREA FREE TRADE AGREEMENT

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

Mr. DREIER. Our friend from Columbus, Indiana, the distinguished conference chairman, said it perfectly when he talked about the challenges that families are facing across the country in trying to put together their own budgets. He also pointed out the fact that for the first time in history since the implementation of the 1974 Budget and Impoundment Act, we have seen no budget provided from Washington, D.C. Well, Mr. Speaker, it's not surprising that that has been the case.

How can you put together a roadmap of where it is you are going when you have no idea where you are going? And that's really where we are today.

I am happy to say that we have a wide range of very positive proposals that we have put forward. Our whip just talked about the YouCut program. There are lots of things that we need to do. Tragically, today we are dealing with very anemic job creation and economic growth, and there is something that we can do that will help deal with national security as well, and that is the challenge of destabilization of the Korean Peninsula.

Mr. Speaker, if we were to have the President send to us immediately the U.S.-South Korea Free Trade Agreement, we could implement the largest

bilateral trade agreement in world history, and it would create millions of good American jobs. Please send it up now so that we can in fact get our economy back on track.

#### CELEBRATING OLDER AMERICANS MONTH

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

Mr. ALTMIRE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate May as Older Americans Month. Older Americans offer wisdom and guidance that our constituents treasure as invaluable assets to our families and our communities. By the year 2025, one in four drivers in this country will be age 65 or older. Without safe roads on which to travel, older Americans will have dramatically limited mobility options.

We must ensure that older Americans are as safe as possible as they go about their daily lives, which is why I have introduced H.R. 3355, the Older Driver and Pedestrian Safety and Roadway Enhancement Act. My bill, which has 34 bipartisan cosponsors, will make roads safer for both older drivers and pedestrians by implementing recommendations from the Federal Highway Administration's Older Drivers Handbook.

I urge all of my colleagues to honor Older Americans Month and the contributions of their older constituents by joining me in the fight for their safety and mobility.

□ 1215

#### VOTE ON EURO-TARP

(Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Speaker, older Americans care most about their children and grandchildren, and this Congress is mortgaging their children and grandchildren's future. All across this country, families are struggling to balance their budgets. Businesses are doing likewise, and it means laying people off, tightening their belts in order to balance budgets. And instead, what is this Congress doing? Continuing to borrow and spend beyond our means.

Americans are also suffering from bailout fatigue. When you think about the last 2 years, we've bailed out Wall Street, GM, Chrysler, Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac; and now the Obama administration is proposing \$8 billion for Greece and over \$50 billion for the European Union, which has been borrowing and spending beyond its means. And yet, America is following in these same footsteps.

Mr. Speaker, we need a budget. And just last week, my friend Congressman PENCE and I introduced a resolution asking for this Congress to take a stand in opposition to U.S. tax dollars

being used for the bailout. We cannot afford a too-big-to-fail strategy on a global level. The only thing too big to fail is America itself. We owe it to the American people to have this vote.

#### PROTECTING SECURITY

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

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, my district makes most of our Nation's intelligence satellites. I have served on our key security committees, and I devote enormous attention to helping develop legal and operational strategies to keep our country safe.

The Obama administration understands that security and liberty are not a zero-sum game. We will either get more of both or less. We must capture or kill high-value targets, which this administration is doing in far greater numbers than did the Bush administration. But we must also live our values. Most important among them is the principle that the rule of law applies to all.

Tomorrow, my Subcommittee on Intelligence and Terrorism and Risk Assessment will hold a hearing to examine how the Internet is used by terrorists to train, recruit, and plan attacks inside the country and what the U.S. Government should do about it. It is the third in a series of hearings on violent extremism.

The Internet is a forum for free speech and global commerce, but the dark underside of that is it can also be a forum for violence and global terror. As difficult and controversial as this subject is, we need to find the right ways to intercept those who would do us harm. Developing a strategy around the Internet has to be part of that equation, and so does protecting security and liberty.

#### WHERE'S THE BUDGET?

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

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, if we talk about national security and intersecting those who do harm, the first thing we ought to talk about in this Congress at this time is where's the budget. As the budget chairman has said, if you can't budget, you can't govern. That was 4 years ago.

Taxpayers have to pay their taxes every April 15. Congress was supposed to have a budget April 15. Not since 1974 when the Budget Act was written has the House failed to even consider a budget.

And the budget that we need to consider needs to deal with deficit spending, deficits of \$1.4 trillion, \$1.6 trillion, and a trillion dollars every year added to the Nation's debt and to our kids' and grandkids' future. The budget being put forward by the President

doubles the Nation's debt in 5 years and triples it in 10. This is unsustainable. We will look like Greece. We will look like Spain.

The budget-busting deficit that's being created is horrible for our kids and grandkids. It will not be good for this country's security. It is awful for our children's future. Let's get a budget that reduces wasteful Washington spending.

#### DISBAR BP FROM GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

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

Mr. GUTIERREZ. It is impossible to talk about BP without getting angry about the broken promises, the buck passing, and the brazen profiteering. But I want to channel that anger into something productive and add one more "BP" to the mix: Be proactive.

This week, I will introduce an amendment to the Department of Defense reauthorization bill that would call on the Secretary of Defense to consider disbaring BP from government contracts to sell the American military its products. Disbar BP.

We hear that the cleanup may take years or may last forever. We hear calls for investigations that can go on for years or may last forever. But rather than look backwards and figure out what went wrong and who should pay, let's be proactive and take steps this week to ban permanently from Federal contracts the serial abuser of the American trust.

I urge you to support my amendment to the DOD reauthorization when it is debated and ban BP from Federal contracts.

#### COMPETITION IS KEY FOR COST CONTROL

(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. When it comes to addressing the budget, competition is key. This principle applies to everything from produce to clothing items to defense procurement.

As the House considers the National Defense Authorization Act this week and an amendment impeding competition between fighter engines, it is important that we keep the merits of this principle in mind in order to continue to protect thousands of jobs and save taxpayers billions of dollars. History shows that competing fighter engines significantly reduce program costs while improving safety, reliability, and contractor responsiveness.

Controlling costs, spurring innovation, and accelerating weapons systems readiness and performance are just a few major reasons why we must continue the F-136 program. Without competition, we would rely on a single engine, which could lead to unnecessary

operational risk and the potential for grounding of the entire fleet if a glitch is found. The F-136 prevents this troubling scenario.

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

#### AMERICAN JOBS AND CLOSING TAX LOOPHOLES ACT

(Mrs. CAPPS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, this week the House will consider the American Jobs and Closing Tax Loopholes Act. This legislation is another step in our efforts to create jobs and keep our economic recovery on track. The bill will help communities build schools, roads, and other important infrastructure projects putting people to work now.

In my district, we will see benefits in places like Los Osos and El Rio, which have long been in need of sewer systems. The Build America Bonds program extended in the bill will help advance clean energy efforts like geothermal power projects that will provide electricity for Santa Barbara County.

Mr. Speaker, our economy is still in very rough shape, a result of the reckless actions on Wall Street and little to no oversight by the previous administration. But we are making progress.

Last month, the economy created nearly 300,000 new jobs, a stark turnaround from the 700,000 jobs being lost at the end of the Bush administration. This change comes in large part because of the tough, smart choices we have made to cut taxes and invest in our people. The legislation coming up this week is another of these efforts to keep us on the road to full recovery.

I hope all my colleagues will help support this bill and help build a stronger America.

#### TRIBUTE TO SPECIALIST GRANT WICHMANN, U.S. ARMY

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

Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, there are many heroes from Colorado who have fought and continue to fight in the global war on terror. Today, I rise to pay tribute to one hero in particular: United States Army Specialist Grant Wichmann of Golden, Colorado.

Specialist Grant Wichmann graduated from Golden High School, where he was an athlete, avid soccer player, and a snowboarder. Although one of his friends had been killed serving in Iraq, at the age of 24 he enlisted in the United States Army. When his father tried to talk him out of enlisting, Specialist Grant Wichmann said he could not sit by while others die protecting him. This is a true indication of the

kind of courage Grant Wichmann possessed.

On March 12, 2010, while assigned to combat outpost Bari Alai, Afghanistan, Specialist Grant Wichmann's unit was attacked by enemy forces using small arms fire. During the engagement, Specialist Grant Wichmann was gravely wounded and ultimately succumbed to his injuries while at Walter Reed Army Medical Center.

Specialist Grant Wichmann is a shining example of the United States Army service and sacrifice. As a former member of the United States Army and as a retired Marine Corps Reserve officer, my deepest sympathies go out to his family and all who knew him.

#### DEFENSE REAUTHORIZATION BILL

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

Mr. HOYER. Ladies and gentlemen, we will soon bring to the floor a defense authorization bill that invests in our most important security needs: disrupting terrorists networks, countering nuclear proliferation, strengthening international cooperation to defeat the Taliban, preparing the Iraqi Government to stand on its own, and investing in the needs of our troops and their families.

This bill builds on Democrats' strong defense record. Under President Obama, we have killed or captured some of the highest ranking leaders in al Qaeda—many more than we did under the last administration—and the Taliban; laid out a clear way forward in Afghanistan; disrupted terrorism with the full resources of our intelligence community and justice system; and increased funding for human intelligence collection, cybersecurity, and security for our skies, our ports, and our borders.

This bill offers us a chance to improve on the flawed record of the Bush administration, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

#### CONGRESS' FAILURE TO PASS A BUDGET

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

Mr. KLINE of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, across the country, countless families and small business owners are making the tough decisions needed to weather this difficult economy. Many may have hoped to put off for another day the choices they were forced to make, but the American people realize the path to renewing our economic prosperity comes through courage and sacrifice. They also realize the difficult work must start today.

It is a dereliction of public duty for this Congress to deliberately fail to pass a budget. More than a year ago, the American people ignited a national

debate about the future they see for the country. They have demanded that Washington get spending under control and spend taxpayer money wisely. It is shameful that here in the people's House, the Democrat majority's avoiding that same debate. We are failing our children by failing to produce a budget. It is time to get our priorities straight and our fiscal house in order.

Mr. Speaker, let's join this debate taking place around the country and begin to make the tough choices the American people expect from their leaders.

#### “YOU CUT” OR “CUT YOU”?

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

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, if you tuned in to last week's episode of YouCut, then you may recall that Republicans resorted to a legislative trick in an attempt to cut much needed funding from the Temporary Aid to Needy Families program. This cut would have been another break for the rich at the expense of the poor instead of providing financial support, job training, and child care subsidies to lower-income families with children. Fortunately, this measure was defeated.

This week, Republicans seek to stall the important business of the House yet again with a new list of proposed cuts.

While the YouCut program has been touted by Republicans as a partnership with the American people, a more fitting name for the program would be “CutYou,” because it can hurt everyday Americans while doing little to cut the Federal deficit.

What Republicans fail to mention is that the YouCut program is inherently selective and, therefore, biased. Neither online nor cell phone voters are able to vote to save a program rather than cut it. Further, the YouCut program conveniently targets only those who have Internet access and cell phones, which disproportionately leaves out both the poor and the elderly.

I will talk a little bit more about “CutYou” later on this evening.

#### COMMENTS ABOUT SPENDING

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

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Speaker, folks in America's First District have a lot to say about spending, the debt, and the deficit, and I'd like to share their comments.

Chris from Warrenton says, Please cut Federal spending. This issue can't be put off any longer. It's not time for us to be able to afford these fancy Federal programs, and we have to get on the track of reducing spending now.

The American people get it. Dealing with the debt and deficit should be a top priority. Cut spending. No one has ever spent their way out of debt.

Elizabeth from Williamsburg says, Fix the budget. Stop spending what we don't have.

Scott from Yorktown says, The U.S. taxpayers are on the hook for billions. Anyone with sense knows that a debt crisis cannot be solved with more debt.

John from Quantico says, Please cut Federal spending. Congress is spending and borrowing too much. This must end. You must balance your books, and you must do so by cutting spending, not increasing taxes.

Frank from Stafford simply says, Stop the spending.

Diane from Williamsburg says, The national budget is way out of control. Citizens everywhere are so concerned about this that something has to be done right away.

Raymond from Warrenton says, I am deeply concerned that our Nation is falling hopelessly into debt. I urge you to promote reduction in spending. Keep taxes low to motivate business and people to spend, not the government.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I urge us to adopt a budget.

□ 1230

#### IN RECOGNITION OF MAGGIE FAZENBAKER AND HER COMMITMENT TO OUR TROOPS

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

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate an extraordinary individual who has been a relentless supporter of our troops. For over 5 years, Maggie Fazenbaker of Alamogordo, New Mexico, has been stuffing care packages to be sent to the men and women of our Armed Forces.

Now the simple act of stuffing care packages for servicemembers is honorable enough, but there are a couple of extra twists when we look at Maggie's story. You see, Maggie is only 17 years-old. Also, on May 14, Maggie and her corps of loyal volunteers stuffed hundreds more packages, bringing the total number of care packages that Maggie has sent to 10,000.

The care packages Maggie sends to our troops give them a small amount of comfort as they pursue their dangerous and important missions. We owe our troops great effort for even small comforts. Thank you, Maggie.

God bless.

#### RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY CAUCUS

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

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, one of the most difficult challenges facing our Nation's future is providing

clean, affordable, and reliable energy. Rural America has tremendous wind potential. Unfortunately, these wind energy sources lack infrastructure, including the expansion of transmission systems to deliver wind power from its sources to centers of population.

We need to have the ability to create energy in one part of the country and use it in another without significant loss in either efficiency or usability. My friends, we need to continue to explore any and all viable forms of research and development in renewable energy.

On Thursday, Members of Congress will have the chance to see what the future may hold for our Nation's energy resources at the 13th Annual Congressional Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Expo. There are still hurdles to overcome, and now is the time to begin working for a strong and diverse renewable energy portfolio.

#### ECONOMIC UPDATE

(Mrs. DAHLKEMPER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. DAHLKEMPER. Mr. Speaker, when I was sworn into office in January of last year, our economy was on the verge of collapse. Thanks to decisive action in Congress, our economy is turning around. We have created half a million jobs so far in 2010. Our country is on track to create more jobs this year than we created in the entire eight years of the Bush administration.

In western Pennsylvania, our strong work ethic is driving our recovery. Companies like Talisman Energy and Kold-Draft Industries are creating new jobs in my district because western Pennsylvania is a good place to do business. Things are improving, but we still have a long way to go. We must continue to invest in American businesses and the American people.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to work together so we can help create jobs, support our businesses, and further our recovery.

#### LET'S GET TO WORK AND PASS A BUDGET

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

Mr. REHBERG. Mr. Speaker, the American people vividly remember the contortions this Chamber went through to find the votes needed to pass cap-and-tax. We remember the arm twisting and backroom deals that secured the votes for the government takeover of health care. When it comes to the policies the American people oppose, this House has always found the votes.

Yet, apparently, when it comes to passing a budget, something every family and small business must do, the majority just can't find enough votes to get it done.

With almost \$13 trillion in debt, and record deficits adding more every minute, is this majority so desperate to avoid facing the tough decisions that they are going to scrap the budget all together? Talk about burying your head in the sand.

We are here to do a job, and passing a budget is a big part of that job. Let's get to work.

#### DON'T ASK, DON'T TELL

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

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Speaker, you know, the Army Corps of Engineers had a saying during World War II: "The difficult we do immediately. The impossible takes a little longer."

In 1993, President Clinton tried to do the impossible by lifting the decades-long ban on gay and lesbian soldiers serving openly in the military. Unfortunately, Congress opposed him, and the discriminatory Don't Ask, Don't Tell law was passed.

Since then, over 13,500 servicemembers have been fired and countless other courageous and qualified Americans have been prevented from serving. Well, it's been 17 long and painful years since we tried to do the impossible.

Congress now has the chance to end this injustice. The President agrees, the military agrees, the American people agree. Let's honor our Nation's over 1 million gay veterans this Memorial Day. This week, let's lift the ban on gays serving openly once and for all.

#### LEGAL RELIEF FOR SERVICEMEMBERS

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

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to hear that Petty Officer Second Class Matthew McCabe was acquitted of all charges against him in relation to the capture and detention of Ahmed Hashim Abed, a conspirator in the 2004 murder of four U.S. contractors in Fallujah.

Mr. McCabe can now rejoin his shipmates, Petty Officer Julio Huertas and Petty Officer Jonathan Keefe, who were both acquitted of all charges as well, with the juries reaching the same verdicts.

While these have been acquitted, what is left behind is significant legal debt. All three men sought civilian counsel. Based on the results of these trials, I can understand their decision. Up against the United States Government in court, the soldiers faced prosecution with unlimited resources.

Today I am introducing the Service Member Legal Relief Act, which reimburses soldiers who seek the best defense available and are subsequently acquitted, or the charges dropped, in cases relating to the handling of terrorists. Our warfighters face great personal risk every day on the front lines

in the global war on terror. They are right to defend themselves in court against egregious claims from known terrorists.

We need these men on the front lines to continue battling those who are actively trying to kill Americans at home and abroad. If a court finds that they have done nothing wrong and have simply executed their mission, we should repay their legal fees and get them back into action as quickly as possible. That's exactly what my legislation does.

#### FORCE CHINA TO LET US COMPETE

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

Mr. SCHAUER. Mr. Speaker, I was outraged when I found that our U.S. Census bought promotional materials made in China, including this Census 2010 baseball hat. This hat is the poorest quality I have ever seen, and your tax dollars paid for it.

Recently, I read in the American Chamber of Commerce in China's 2010 White Paper that Chinese markets remain closed to American goods, even when U.S. companies manufacture in China.

What remains clear is that China has access to our government contracts, and we don't have access to theirs. So it's time to stop buying Chinese goods with our U.S. tax dollars.

I have in my hand a quality hat made in America by Unite Here workers, and a lousy, Chinese-made hat in the other hand. Where do you want your tax dollars going? Which jobs should your tax dollars support?

Support my bill, H.R. 5312, to force China to let our people and our businesses compete.

#### AMERICANS ASK, WHERE ARE THE JOBS?

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

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, Washington just isn't listening to what the American people want. Take a look at our state of affairs. Our national unemployment rate is close to 10 percent. We have almost \$13 trillion in debt, and our budget deficit for this fiscal year 2010 is projected to be \$1.8 trillion. And Americans keep on asking, where are the jobs? Indeed, where are the jobs?

Mr. Speaker, Republicans stand ready to get spending under control and to pass legislation that does create jobs. Yet the Democratic majority refuses to move forward with even the first order of business in getting our fiscal House in order, and that business is passing a budget. Foregoing a budget resolution this year would be a failure of one of our most basic responsibilities and the first time that that's hap-

pened since the current budget rules were put in place back in 1974.

Mr. Speaker, we need to rein in Federal spending this year, and the first step in that process is passing a fiscally responsible budget, and I urge my Democratic colleagues to do just that.

#### CONTINUING ON ROAD TO RECOVERY

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

Mr. CARNAHAN. Mr. Speaker, 8 years of failed economic policies under the Bush administration left a deep economic hole for the new Obama administration, but three things are clear: It will take some time to dig out; we have made steady progress; and there is much more to do.

But yesterday the Joint Economic Committee released its report showing progress with new jobs created and decreasing unemployment in my home State of Missouri. Now is not the time to reverse direction. We must remain focused on the real measure of recovery, and that's jobs. We need to move beyond bickering to real solutions that will put real people back to work.

I urge my colleagues to once again take up the job-creating America COMPETES bill that would strengthen U.S. scientific and economic leadership, support employers, and create jobs through investments in science, innovation, and education.

We can't let partisan gridlock hold us back while countries pass us by to invent, build, and sell us the technology that will power the next century. Ensuring the U.S. competes globally is a commonsense way of creating jobs.

#### DEVELOP A PATH TO FISCAL SOLVENCY

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

Ms. JENKINS. As a CPA, I've counseled folks who are in debt. The first step is to acknowledge the problem. The second step is to develop a budget that maps out the path to solvency.

Our children, who stand to inherit a national debt level that is unsustainable, should require Congress to adopt a similar approach. Apparently, the majority is afraid to admit that Washington has a spending and borrowing problem, and they plan to avoid even discussing a budget. In 2008, then-candidate Obama told Joe the Plumber, "We need to share the wealth."

I was concerned then, but now I am appalled, because who are we sharing the wealth with? The Chinese. Sending nearly a trillion dollars to foreign nations to pay debt service on reckless spending is not what our kids deserve. Our kids deserve a Congress that will do their job and make the tough deci-

sions to get our fiscal House in order, which starts by developing a responsible budget.

#### 2011 SOLAR DECATHLON

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

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. Speaker, I recently met a team from the University of Hawaii, one of 20 collegiate teams selected to build an energy efficient, solar-powered house as part of the Solar Decathlon, an international competition sponsored by the Department of Energy.

In the fall of 2011, the D.C. National Mall will transform into a zero-emission solar village built by the next generation of architects and engineers. These houses will be attractive and affordable, demonstrating an array of innovative, energy technologies.

Designed for a tropical climate, the Hawaii model will be built using a bio-based polymer and the house will be buoyant enough to float in the event of a flood. A new generation of leaders in the clean-energy economy will emerge from programs like these, and I look forward to walking through the solar village next year.

The Solar Decathlon is one example of harnessing American ingenuity to meet the energy challenges of the 21st century. Let us continue to support programs like these that empower a new generation of thinkers to engineer a clean-energy future.

□ 1245

#### WHY 20 PERCENT OF GDP?

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

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, in a year when, for the first time in memory, the Pelosi Congress is failing to adopt a budget, I am proud to cosponsor a spending limit amendment that would place a cap on Federal Government spending.

Tax rates go up and down, tax laws change, the economy changes; but in the past six decades, Federal tax receipts have stayed consistent at nearly 20 percent of GDP. In a Wall Street Journal op-ed last Monday, Economist David Ranson explained this effect. He notes: "The tax base isn't just something you can kick around at will. It represents a living economic system that makes its own collective choices." In other words, we can't fight against the natural level of maximum taxation. If we raise taxes, we won't collect enough to reduce our deficit, and we will restrain economic growth.

We have been living outside of our means, borrowing and spending and bailing out for far too long. The Spending Limit Amendment, based on economic reality, is a sensible measure that will keep our government in check.

### MEMORIAL DAY SALUTE TO MEN AND WOMEN IN UNIFORM

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

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent MacDill Air Force Base back home in Tampa, Florida, where the mission partners include the 6th Air Mobility Wing, Special Operations Command, and Central Command. Now, the Democrats will bring the defense bill to the floor of the House this week to provide them with the tools they need to be successful in their missions.

The defense bill will follow a strong commitment by this Congress under Democratic leadership to our military families and our military personnel:

One, robust pay raises for our military over the past 3 years.

Two, the new GI Bill, where Democrats restored the promise to these brave men and women who have served this country in Iraq and Afghanistan for a full 4-year scholarship.

Jobs for veterans. The Recovery Act provided tax incentives to businesses who are sending soldiers off to war.

And a historic veterans budget that the American Legion hailed as a "cause for celebration" because Democrats led a bipartisan effort to adopt the largest funding increase in veterans health care and other services in the history of the VA.

### "BUDGET WOES? JUST DON'T PASS ONE"

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, the headline in the Los Angeles Times read, "Budget Woes? Just don't pass one." Now that's a novel idea.

There must be all kinds of problems that Congress can ignore. I think that we can apply it to a number of things that are happening right now: Oil spill woes? Think about it tomorrow. Fannie and Freddie problems? Maybe a solution next year. Entitlement spending out of control? Just don't think about it. It's too bad our constituents don't have the same luxury of ignoring their budgets.

The national debt currently is \$12.36 trillion. The President's budget calls for \$3.8 trillion in Federal spending, which will put the deficit at \$1.6 trillion. These are numbers the majority wants to keep quiet. In my mind, it would behoove the majority to take a look at the spending and take an honest look at how to get it under control. Instead, the President has asked for the power of the line-item veto. It would seem to me that we could do a good job with a red pencil if the majority would allow it. But that would be real work right now, and apparently we don't do that.

### AMERICAN JOBS AND CLOSING LOOPHOLE ACT

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

Ms. KILROY. Mr. Speaker, in central Ohio the economy is growing stronger, but we must continue to create an environment that encourages prosperity. The American Jobs and Closing Tax Loopholes Act will do just that; it will close loopholes that give outsourcing a benefit and will provide jobs and tax relief for businesses and working families.

For too long unscrupulous corporations have outsourced American jobs, sending them overseas, sticking American taxpayers with the bill. It's time to close that tax loophole that encourages that behavior and demand accountability.

This bill also will close another tax loophole and make Wall Street fund managers pay a fair tax rate on their income, just like my central Ohio constituents do. It will make the oil companies pay for the gulf oil cleanup, not American taxpayers. And it will rebuild our crumbling infrastructure with Build America bonds. Also giving our students summer jobs, promoting research and development with a research and development tax credit.

H.R. 4223, the American Jobs and Closing Loophole Act, is deserving of our support. I encourage my colleagues to vote for it.

### WE NEED A CONGRESS AMERICANS CAN COUNT ON

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

Mr. GOHMERT. Well, we were told that Don't Ask, Don't Tell was something we would take up once we had a study done because that's the only thing that would be fair to our men and women in the service. Now we're told the study will be finished at the end of the year; we're going to take up the bill now.

We were told by the Supreme Court it was okay to have a cross in the Mojave Desert, but thieves went out there, took it out after they lost, and now the Park Service is working with the thieves, perhaps unwittingly, to keep it from happening.

The Auto Task Force met behind closed doors, turned bankruptcy law upside down, made secured creditors unsecured, owned the place, took property without due process, turned the Constitution upside down. The Congress and the courts did nothing. No wonder employment is going down and unemployment is going up; businesses can't trust this government. It is time to get back to a body that deals honestly, with integrity and with a consistency the country and businesses and jobs can count on.

### JOBS ARE PRIORITY

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

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about the importance of continued support for jobs for Americans.

When America faced massive unemployment in the 1930s, our government stepped up with the WPA and the CCC. It's time to continue that drive, as the Democratic Congress has been doing without much help from our Republican colleagues.

The fact is that local governments have been hardest hit in the area of job cuts. Local governments have lost over 140,000 jobs in 2008 and 2009, and the number keeps growing. Another 53,000 jobs will be lost by July 1 if we don't act. Another 128,000 will be lost by fiscal year 2011 if we don't act.

So, Mr. Speaker, I'm asking our colleagues to step forward for people who need to do work. This summer we are looking at young people not having enough jobs, and we need this Congress to act. We've seen job creation, we've seen job growth, we've seen 290,000 jobs created last month; but this drive needs to stay alive. The Democratic Caucus is committed to it. We hope our Republican colleagues join us, but jobs must continue to be the first order of business.

### DEMOCRAT BUDGET FAILURE

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

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, the stock market, this very minute, is dropping like a rock over the financial collapse of Greece and the pending failure of other Euro nations. They are bankrupt from unsustainable government spending under the same programs the Democrats in this body are now forcing on America.

With an overwhelming majority in the House and Senate and a Democrat in the White House, they can't even pass a budget. Heck, they're not even proposing one. Mr. Speaker, the House majority has proven it can't govern; and if we don't make a change, America will join Greece in national bankruptcy.

### RESTORING FINANCIAL SECURITY

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

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, there is a lot of talk in Congress about restoring financial security for the American people. This week everyone in this body has a chance to turn their words into action. This week, we will have the opportunity to vote to preserve access to doctors for millions of Americans enrolled in Medicare.

No senior in Florida's 19th District or anywhere in America should see the

door to their doctor's office slammed shut as a result of ill-advised cuts in Medicare reimbursements. Likewise, no veteran should have to worry that their TRICARE benefits no longer enable them to see a physician that they trust.

So many doctors in south Florida do everything they can to serve Medicare beneficiaries and America's veterans. This legislation will stop a 21 percent cut in Medicare reimbursement rates so that the doctors in our community can continue to do their important work.

Our seniors deserve access to more than simply Medicare; they deserve access to doctors. Let's show our doctors and the seniors and the veterans who rely upon them the respect that they rightly deserve, and let's continue to help restore financial security to the American people.

#### TRILLION DOLLAR WEEK IN D.C.

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

Mr. NEUGEBAUER. Mr. Speaker, I saw a headline yesterday that said it's going to be another trillion dollar week in Washington, DC. We are going to spend nearly \$1 trillion this week in Washington, and you know what? We don't even have a budget. There's another problem: we don't have \$1 trillion either.

So now what are we going to do? Well, we're going to go out and borrow some more money from the Chinese and other people. Remember the old days when you used to go to your parents and ask them if they could get a loan? Now we go to our children and ask them if they will pay back our loans.

We hear a lot of talk in this town about cutting expenses, cutting the budget. Well, it would be nice to cut a budget if we had one, but we don't. And how does the majority think that they can run this country or lead this Nation when they don't even have a budget? We don't even know what the deficit is going to be, but we hear it's going to be \$1.8 trillion. And by the way, a trillion, that's 12 zeros, in case anyone wants to know. In fact, Mr. SPRATT said, who is the chairman of the Budget Committee who is supposed to bring us a budget. If you can't bring a budget, you can't govern. So we ask the question now, can this Democratic majority govern?

#### NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY

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

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I represent the 10th Mountain Division, which is located at Fort Drum in my district, and I rise today to honor the brave men and women of the Armed Forces who are serving both home and a broad

to prevent future terrorist attacks against our homeland.

After 8 years of failing to identify a clear plan in Afghanistan and provide the resources necessary for our troops to succeed, we are now taking the fight against the terrorists to their own turf, and we have them on the run. Democrats have worked with this President to successfully kill and capture hundreds of al Qaeda and Taliban leaders in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. Last week, a suicide bombing attack on a convoy in Kabul reminded us of the brave sacrifice the men and women on the front lines of this fight are making. Two officers from the 10th Mountain Division, both lieutenant colonels, were among those killed. Lieutenant Colonel Paul R. Bartz and Lieutenant Colonel Thomas P. Belkofer were part of a team that was conducting training and setting conditions for the 10th Mountain Division deployments to Afghanistan later this year. This is a heartbreaking loss for the Fort Drum community, and our hearts go out to their families.

#### AVOIDING CALIFORNIA

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

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, the failure of this House to pass a budget at a time of unprecedented deficit spending speaks volumes of the House majority. In order to resolve a crisis, you must first be willing to face it; and if you can't face the problem, you can't deal with it. That is what the budget process is, the painful but necessary assessment of our financial affairs. Without it, there can't even be a theoretical solution.

I've seen this before in California. As left-wing majorities took control of our financial affairs and boosted spending at a reckless pace, we watched the orderly budget process disintegrate into a mere sham. Unable and unwilling to face up to the consequences of their out-of-control spending, they simply abandoned the budget process. Ultimately, they brought the most prosperous State in our Nation to the brink of bankruptcy.

Mr. Speaker, California is an example to be avoided, not imitated.

#### DEMOCRATS ARE COMMITTED TO GET THIS COUNTRY MOVING AGAIN

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

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, it always amuses me to listen to my Republican colleagues talk about the economy. They talk about smaller government, they talk about lower taxes, they talk about cutting spending. I call this "bumper strip economics." And we've seen what bumper strip economics means. It was called the Bush administration, and that led us to the

worst recession that we faced in this country since the 1930s.

In Kentucky, we've seen what bumper strips actually mean. When Senate candidate Rand Paul says, Smaller government means not just don't hold oil companies accountable, let's not hold mining companies accountable for 29 deaths, let's not even let the government enforce basic civil rights, no, the country needs more than bumper strip economics and slogan politics. We need policies that are actually going to get this country moving again, and that's what Democrats in Congress are committed to providing.

□ 1300

#### NEW DRILLING MORATORIUM

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

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to adopt an ironclad moratorium on all new drilling permits in the Gulf of Mexico.

Recent reports are saying 17 new permits have been granted since the explosion in the gulf. It is also shocking to find out 19 environmental waivers have been issued since then. Over 6 million gallons have now poured into the gulf, and every day, it continues—250,000 gallons-plus a day.

The Washington Post reported today that the Minerals Management Service officials get paid a cash bonus when they close these deals with the big oil companies. They're not working for the American people. They've got a pay plan. They're working for the oil companies.

We need to halt all permits for oil, new and otherwise, until we cap this well.

#### FINANCIAL REFORM

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

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Speaker, as financial reform takes shape, we must ask: Do Wall Street banks serve America or themselves? In these last years, we've seen the answer, and it is no surprise. Wall Street serves Wall Street. It could care less about the lives they ruin while seeking profits and bonuses.

The Bush administration allowed Wall Street banks to chase profit by building their growth on a weak foundation of risky debt. Their scheme collapsed. They held America's savings hostage. Congress could not afford to let them fail, so they couldn't lose. Of course, they didn't. America lost.

The International Monetary Fund estimates these gambles have destroyed nearly \$3 trillion of economic value. Recently, economists have estimated the entire cost of World War II to be, roughly, the same. In other words, Wall Street banks devised a way to make billions in profits and bonuses while wiping out the savings of millions of Americans.

They cannot be allowed to do that again. The final bill must end their gambling and protect our savings.

#### IT'S TIME TO GET SERIOUS ABOUT THE BUDGET DEFICIT

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, we are looking at a record-breaking budget deficit this year, most likely more than \$1.5 trillion, and next year, well, we're not sure since our Democrat colleagues haven't passed a budget. Not since modern budget rules were adopted with the 1974 Budget Act has the House failed to pass a budget. American families have made tough choices to balance their budgets, so why not Congress?

Republicans think the government should also live within its means, so we have created an online tool called YouCut to involve every American in the budget process. Americans have already cast nearly half a million votes in the YouCut program, voting for their topics to reduce spending and to cut the deficit.

We'll have a chance to vote this week on spending cuts approved by the American people. I hope my colleagues will join us in listening to the American people and in getting serious about our record budget deficit.

#### THE DISCLOSE ACT

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

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, since the Supreme Court's Citizens United decision, my office has received hundreds of letters—not one in support of it.

We have no choice but to accept the Court's rulings, but we do not accept the idea that special interests should be able to influence the democratic process while hiding behind deceptive ads. Americans want to make informed decisions about everything:

What's in my credit card agreement? What's in my family's food? What are the side effects of this prescription?

They deserve to know these things, and our government has repeatedly responded by giving them the tools to know more, not less. So why shouldn't Congress help voters know who is trying to influence our elections?

Who paid for these ads? Who really stands to gain?

The DISCLOSE Act will bring these things to light, and it will bring the kind of accountability voters expect.

I am also pleased the committee passed my amendment to the bill with bipartisan support. The amendment puts knowledge in voters' hands faster, and it will improve government efficiency. The DISCLOSE Act is really truth in advertising for politics, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting it this week.

#### HOUSTON POLICE OFFICER EYDEL MENI MANI

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, lawmen sometimes give their lives in the line of duty while protecting the rest of us. Houston, Texas, Police Officer Eydelmen Mani was one of those brave men.

On May 19, 2010, he gave his life assisting fellow police officers in chasing a criminal in a stolen car. He was 30 years of age. He left behind his wife, Monica, and a 3-year-old son, Eydelmen Mani, Jr. He grew up in Houston, Texas, and was one of 11 children. He served as a Houston police officer for just 7 years.

Officer Mani was greatly respected by his fellow peace officers, and when the Texas Medical Center used over 100 units of blood in an hour-long, valiant attempt to save Officer Mani's life, his fellow police officers stood in line and raised enough blood to replace all of the blood that was used to try to save him.

Captain Victor Rodriguez, Officer Mani's supervisor, said he was the kind of officer who didn't say a lot, but his fellow officers knew they could always count on him to be there.

Mr. Speaker, we are all able to go about our everyday lives because of officers like Eydelmen Mani. We should never take their sacrifice for granted. He was a brave and courageous peace officer. Every day, the ones who wear the badge place their lives between us and the lawless. Officer Mani was one of those lawmen. He was one of Houston's finest.

And that's just the way it is.

#### REGULATING OUR FINANCIAL INDUSTRY

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

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, as a small business man, I came to this Congress a year ago to solve problems. One of the critical problems facing the United States right now is how to regulate our financial industry. Everyone in this country knows that, over the past decade, Washington has failed to regulate our financial industry, and some people on Wall Street took advantage of that to take outsized risk and to cause a financial collapse that impacted people all across this country.

Today, we stand at the precipice of coming up with legislation that will end bailouts, that will provide consumer protections, and that will regulate and illuminate the complex derivatives markets.

As a small business person who came here to solve problems, I cannot understand why no one on the other side of the aisle, why none of my Republican colleagues, is interested in solving this

problem. There don't seem to be any reasons why not, yet they continue to refuse to move forward to solve the problem that we all face in America.

I hope, over the next month, the Republicans in this Chamber will join with the Democrats in regulating our financial industry in a sensible and sound way to protect American consumers and to make sure that we have sound and responsible financial markets.

#### THE SPENDING HAS TO STOP

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

Mr. LEE of New York. Mr. Speaker, Washington never ceases to amaze. While families across the country continue to struggle to live within their means, Congress continues to spend money we simply don't have. The House has passed a budget resolution every year since 1974, yet leaders on the other side of the aisle have no plans to pass a fiscal roadmap for the upcoming year.

Without a budget, there will be no plan to curb the runaway government debt that we have, which is now approaching \$12.9 trillion. It is embarrassing to think that the government running the world's largest economy would forgo the most basic of tools to manage close to a \$4 trillion budget. If you ran a business and proposed to your bosses you wanted to forgo a budget in order to hide some very bad numbers, what would happen? I can assure you. You would be fired.

The spending has to stop. American families are making tough decisions each and every day. Washington needs to start playing by the same rules.

#### LIGHT A CANDLE RATHER THAN CURSE THE DARKNESS

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

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Speaker, we have heard the report now. Some 34 of our States have seen job increases. The American economy is on the move. We saw in last month's job numbers some 290,000 additional jobs added to our economy, in part because of the work of the majority here in the House.

Unfortunately, with not one Republican vote, we passed important programs like the Energy Efficiency Block Grants—some \$3.2 billion toward an effort that has over 1,000 of our communities retrofitting public buildings and installing energy-efficient light bulbs. We're doing the work that needs to be done to cut our dependence on foreign sources of energy, and we're also doing the work that America needs done.

So this economic recovery, even as others seem to root against our economy, is moving forward. The gross domestic product has seen an almost 12-point reversal from a 6-point decline to a 6 percent increase and, in the last

quarter, a 3.9 percent increase, and purchasing is up.

We are on the move, and Americans all across our country can be grateful that there are people in this Congress who would rather light a candle than continue to curse the darkness.

**SHOW US THE MONEY**

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

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, why is it that the majority party in this body, with an overwhelming majority, refuses to tell the American people, with a budget resolution, how they plan to spend their hard-earned taxpayer money? Why?

Well, it's a political year, and they don't want to show the American people that we are going to borrow \$1.6 trillion beyond what we take in to pay for the profligate spending splurge that we see going on in this body. Every American family has to have a spending plan, a budget. Every church, every business, every government—State, local, and Federal—is supposed to have spending plans, and they do, except here in this Chamber.

Come on, majority. Show us how you're going to spend the money. Bring your budget forward. Every American has the right to know how you're going to spend their hard-earned money and how much debt you're passing along to their children and to their grandchildren.

Show us the money.

**WE'RE BACK ON THE MEND**

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

Mr. FARR. Ladies and gentlemen, the oil spill isn't the only mess in town. The mess was first started by the past administration, which takes great glee in cutting taxes for the very rich in this country and then leaving behind a huge deficit.

Remember, when Clinton left office, we had a surplus. When it came to war, we didn't have the money to pay for it. Don't pay for it. Just put it on a credit card. When it came to bailing out the drug companies for giving prescription drugs, don't pay for it. Just put it on a credit card. When it came to bailing out Wall Street big banks, don't pay for it. Just charge it. The fact is the deficit is big today—in the billions. It went from zero to tens of billions, to hundreds of billions.

But guess what? We're back on the mend. Jobs are being created. People are going back to work. It's slow, but we're investing in America, and the work has just begun.

**BE RESPONSIBLE. LET'S PASS A BUDGET**

(Mr. PAULSEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAULSEN. Well, Mr. Speaker, one of the most fundamental responsibilities of Congress is that of crafting and passing a Federal budget. This is not a responsibility that should be taken lightly, nor should it be cast aside when the job seems to be too difficult. Unfortunately, that is exactly what is happening right now with the House majority's failing to pass a budget for the first time since modern budget rules were established in 1974.

While there is no question that the budgetary challenges we face today as a country are very dire, the most dire we have seen in decades, this does not mean Congress should shirk its responsibilities in crafting a responsible budget. If anything, this year's budget should be viewed as an opportunity to bring long-term, overdue fiscal reform and discipline to Washington.

Mr. Speaker, it is absolutely time to address the reckless Washington spending, the trillion dollar deficits, the national debt that is over \$12 trillion now, for the sake of our children and our grandchildren.

**FIXING THE ECONOMY**

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

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. So, Mr. Speaker, we are to be treated with 1 minute after 1 minute by our Republican friends telling us what they want to do with the economy, but is a year and a half so long ago?

For 8 years, the Republican Party had the opportunity to steer this economy, to fix this economy.

What happened?

They took a \$5.6 trillion projected surplus and 21 million new jobs that had been created by the Clinton administration and left President Obama with a \$3.5 trillion projected deficit—a \$9 trillion fiscal reversal. In the last several months of the Bush administration, we were losing 700,000 jobs a month. In fact, in the last few months of the Obama administration, we have gained more net new jobs than during the entire 8 years of the Bush administration. Just a year and a half. Think of the reversal, but also consider what President Obama inherited.

So, while I have great fondness for many of my colleagues, we would ask the American people to look at the facts. When they had the opportunity, they blew this economy wide open left it in shambles and now we are being asked to believe that they would do it differently if we just give them one more chance.

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROYCE. Yes, let's look at those facts, because it is not 1½ years, it is 3½ years; 3½ years since Nancy PELOSI became the Speaker of this House. In case the American public has forgotten it, every single spending bill originates in this House, and for 3½ years, we have a situation, oh, were the deficits bad? Yes, they were. In 2006, I remember that deficit was \$161 billion, and I spoke against that deficit.

Today, after 3½ years of Democratic control of the House and the Senate, that deficit is ten times what it was. And if we think for a minute about some of the orchestration, of some of the schemes with Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac which were authored on the Democratic side of the aisle to force those institutions into purchasing subprime loans, over \$1 trillion in subprime loans, and for us that protested that, to watch the impact that it had on housing in the United States as housing collapsed, and now today to see not even a budget submitted by the other side of the aisle going forward, spending upon spending upon spending with no budget even put before this institution.

**CREATING AND PROTECTING AMERICAN JOBS**

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

Ms. RICHARDSON. Prior to the Obama administration, our economy was run into a ditch. We were losing over 700,000 jobs a month and most families were struggling just to pay their bills. But, yes, what a difference a year has made.

This Democratic Congress, working with President Obama, has chartered a new direction. Americans are now paying the lowest amount of tax rates since the 1950s; getting deductions on property taxes; help with bonds for States so they can rebuild hospitals and sewers; and tax relief for tuition and teachers for their out-of-pocket expenses. And finally, yes, we have to protect those coasts and increase the oil spill liability trust fund.

But there is more to do, we all know that, and that is why this week we are looking to pass the American Jobs and Closing Tax Loopholes Act, to close tax loopholes that many corporations have taken advantage of. We have to restore credit to small businesses, extend tax incentives so American businesses can do the research that they need, and, yes, our young people need jobs. Didn't you get one?

**PASS A BUDGET AND LIMIT SPENDING**

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

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, during these difficult economic times, families and small businesses across Florida are making sacrifices when it comes to their own budgets, yet Washington continues to spend trillions of dollars on bailouts, takeovers and pet projects. Now comes news that the House majority isn't even going to produce a blueprint for how they are going to intend to spend taxpayers' dollars, hard-earned taxpayer dollars.

Where is the budget, Mr. Speaker? Without a budget for the upcoming year, there will be no means to curb runaway government spending that has skyrocketed our debt to nearly \$13 trillion. Unforgivable.

Simply put, a failure to budget is a failure to govern. The American people have repeatedly made calls for fiscal responsibility. They are tired of Washington's irresponsible spending.

Mr. Speaker, Congress should do its job by passing a budget and limiting spending.

#### REFORMING WALL STREET

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

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of Wall Street reform and American jobs.

In my opinion, the debate on Wall Street reform is straightforward; there are those who support hardworking American families and small businesses against those who wish to protect the status quo and big Wall Street banks, which are to blame for the current recession.

We must hold Wall Street accountable, protect American families from unfair, abusive financial practices, close the gaps in our financial system, create certainty and stability in our tumultuous markets, and act now.

It is time we streamline government and put a cop on the beat of Wall Street to protect American families and businesses. Absent this cop, Wall Street will regulate itself, as it did under the previous administration. The American economy cannot afford to live through that real-life tragedy again, and neither can her families.

In fact, under the leadership of this Congress and President Obama, we are on pace to create as many jobs in 2010 as President Bush created in his entire 8 years in office.

#### BALANCING THE BUDGET

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

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, one of the top issues on people's minds these days is Washington's never-ending spending binge and the need for responsible budgeting. The American people know that reining in this wild spending spree starts with balancing

our budget. But wait a minute. The majority party has now indicated that the House might not even consider a budget resolution this year.

It is vital for the House to submit a budget resolution that will start the budget process in this Chamber and crack down on the out-of-control spending that has the government borrowing 42 percent of the money we spend this year. If you are a businessperson, you have a budget. Most people even have a budget for their household. Our States have budgets. But yet, why would we think it is not important for the Federal Government to have a budget? If this were not so serious, it would be comical.

The question, then, is why does the majority not want to do a budget? The answer is obvious. There are tough choices that have to be made to rein in this out-of-control spending, and there is no political will to make those choices. Spending is easy; making cuts is hard. Failure to budget is failure to govern.

#### HONORING CIA EMPLOYEES KILLED IN THE LINE OF DUTY

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

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, this Memorial Day, communities gather across the United States to honor and thank those who have served in uniform. Likewise, the CIA community will gather at the Memorial Wall at headquarters for a solemn and sobering ceremony to honor CIA employees killed in the line of duty this year.

The Memorial Wall bears this inscription: "In Honor of Those Members of the Central Intelligence Agency Who Gave Their Lives in the Service of Their Country." Ninety stars currently bear witness to the patriotism and silent sacrifice of the men and women of the CIA. Below these stars rests a book, which we call the Book of Honor, that records each star with a date and, if possible, a name of an individual officer. Because, you see, in some cases, those names must remain classified. This year, those stars will be joined by the largest number of new stars ever added in the history of the CIA to this Memorial Wall.

This year's solemn and sad occasion reminds us all that the successes that we have had fighting terrorism come at a great price for liberty. We have taken terrorists off the battlefield and have denied them sanctuary. We have disrupted plots throughout the world. But the costs have also been high. Families have been left to mourn their mothers, their fathers, their sons, and their daughters.

This Memorial Day, let's remember all the great patriots that have served us so well.

#### WHY A BUDGET IS NEEDED

(Mr. LATTA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, why does this country need a budget, and why does this House need a budget? It is very, very simple. We are looking at a \$20 trillion debt in less than 10 years; \$20 trillion. What is the yearly interest going to be on that in 10 years? Over potentially \$1 trillion; \$1 trillion in interest in one year that we are facing.

This year, Washington is going to spend a record \$3.6 trillion, and at least \$1.5 trillion to \$1.6 trillion is going to be in the deficit. The CBO and OMB when they testified before the Budget Committee, their directors both said that the spending is unsustainable. Unsustainable. But what happens here? We don't produce a budget. How do you get this under control?

Our kids and their kids are going to be paying for it. It is tough to look these kids when they come to Washington in the face, when they are out here on the Capitol steps, look at them and ask where are they going to be in 10 years? It is not going to be what we did for them; it is what we have done to them.

When we look in the future, it is getting worse, because right now when you look at this little chart that came out from the Treasury, 47 percent of our debt today is foreign-owned.

This has got to stop.

#### RECOGNIZING THE SUCCESS OF THE RECOVERY ACT

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remind my colleagues about where we are today and where we were under the dreadful 8-year Bush administration. At the end of that administration, we were losing 800,000 jobs every month, and today we are on track to create more jobs this year than were created during all 8 years of the last administration.

Say it again? I will. At the end of the last administration, 800,000 jobs were being lost each month, and we are on track this year to create more jobs than were created during all 8 years of the previous administration.

According to the Council of Economic Advisers, the Recovery Act has boosted employment in my State, Georgia, by 84,000 jobs.

It's like that, and that's the way it is.

#### GOOD NEWS ON THE HOUSING MARKET

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

Mr. KLEIN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, this morning, the front page of our local newspapers in south Florida had some good news. Home sales are finally looking up. Our real estate market is

crucial to our local economy, and this is an important sign of progress.

South Florida is one of the best places to live and work and raise a family, and I am glad people are getting back into the market. Many folks took advantage of the first-time home buyer tax credit, and others are moving because their families are growing or they are ready to downsize.

I am constantly working side by side with our local homebuilders and realtors, great members of our community, like Nancy Hogan, Adam Saunders, who is executive director of the Fort Lauderdale realtors, and Deidre Newton from Palm Beach County.

Putting their ideas into action is one of the best ways to turn the corner in our local real estate market. And it is more than just buying a new house. Families with a new home need new furniture, flowers for their garden, and maybe a plumber or a painter or electrician to come by. These are all services and products that come from our local businesses and make a huge impact on our economy.

So while there is more work to be done, and we know that, I was glad to read some good economic news in this morning's newspaper.

□ 1330

#### IF YOU CAN'T BUDGET, YOU CAN'T GOVERN

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

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, back home in New Jersey, people don't want to hear that the House of Representatives is preparing to go home for Memorial Day recess without even holding a vote on President Obama's budget proposal given to the Congress back in February.

They're trying to live within their own shrunken family budgets, with less income and less ability to save, and with well over 10 percent of them unemployed.

They know with the President's budget proposal, whatever the magnitude of its spending that ensures more debt and borrowing, that we need to make the same hard choices they are, and the Federal budgets is comprised of their money.

It appears that this House will not vote because the majority, it seems, does not want to vote for sustained trillion-dollar deficits that will compound the national debt as far as the eye can see.

I'd also add that the President's much discussed "spending freeze" comes after a 24 percent increase in spending among the affected agencies and programs.

As others have said, If you can't budget, you can't govern.

#### CLOSING CORPORATE TAX LOOPHOLES

(Mr. GARAMENDI asked and was given permission to address the House

for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, for my colleagues' information, before this week is over, we will be voting on jobs for America and cutting corporate tax loopholes that are sending jobs offshore.

In the final days of the Bush administration, they asked for \$700 billion to bail out the financial industry; 81 percent of that money went to the large Wall Street banks who managed, in the next year, to reduce their loans to small businesses, while just a small percentage of it went to local community banks who actually increased their loans to small businesses.

There's something to be learned here. The act that we'll be voting on, H.R. 4213, closes those tax loopholes, taxes the Wall Street barons that have ripped off our money, and brings jobs to America through several different programs; 250,000 summer jobs, R&D tax credits, other programs to encourage small businesses.

We should, with the support of the Republicans, pass H.R. 4213, the American jobs and tax loophole closing programs.

#### LEAD, FOLLOW, OR GET OUT OF THE WAY

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

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, in 2006 our distinguished majority leader said enacting a budget was "the most basic responsibility of governing."

Representative SPRATT, from South Carolina, our distinguished Budget chairman, said in the same year, If you can't budget, you can't govern.

Yet this Democratic majority's produced no budget. I don't believe that's the fault of Mr. HOYER or Mr. SPRATT. They're both good men, and they're both working hard to create a budget. But that responsibility does rest with each and every member of the Democratic Caucus.

My friends, you have 257 Members. Can't 218 of you agree on a budget? And if not, why are you here?

I would suggest to my Democratic colleagues, they should lead, follow or, in November, get out of the way.

#### INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT IS EXAMPLE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

(Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Speaker, America has been through tough times before, but we've always pulled together as a Nation to overcome our challenges.

Just over 1 year ago, Democrats came together and faced the challenges that we were handed by the mismanagement of the Bush Republicans. Faced with massive job losses exceed-

ing 700,000 a month just over 1 year ago, we passed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act; and, since that time, we've reversed the job losses and spurred economic growth.

One only needs to look at America's manufacturing sector to see the progress that we're making. American industrial production has increased a cumulative 6.8 percent during the past 10 months, the largest 10-month gain since 1997.

Total industrial production continued to increase last month. Together with last month's jobs report, this suggests a strong start for the second quarter. The increase, which was slightly above market expectations, was led by a strong 1 percent growth in manufacturing output.

As Americans, we can do it. We can turn our economy around. We have a ways to go, but we can get America back on track and, together, we are doing just that.

And that's just the way it is.

#### THE AMERICAN PEOPLE DESERVE BETTER

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

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, for the first time since the modern Budget Act was passed in 1974, the House will not pass a budget this year, for the first time in 35 years.

This dereliction of duty is important for at least two reasons: One, a budget is the first and necessary step to control spending. Every household in the country knows that you have to get a budget together to know your income and expenses, to separate priorities, and to decide how you're going to spend precious resources. The same is true in Washington. And yet this year the American people and Congress and the administration will not have the opportunity to use that tool.

The second reason is that it just confirms the worst that people feel about Washington. People around the country already believe that too many Members of Congress care more about their own re-election than they do about solving the problems of the country. This just confirms that Members of the majority, at least, don't want to take tough votes, that they're more worried about their own political protection than they are about trying to do what's right and solve problems.

Mr. Speaker, it is irresponsible to not even try to pass a budget this year. The American people deserve better.

#### THE ECONOMY

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

Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, in 2007 President Bush allowed for 14,000 waivers to our Buy America laws. In 2008, on his way out the door, that number became 65,000.

Let me say that again: in the last year of the Bush administration, he quadrupled the number of permits to allow for government contractors to outsource jobs overseas.

You want to know why we lost millions of manufacturing jobs over the last decade? There's your answer. We have allowed for American dollars to go overseas to be able to grow international workforces at the expense of our domestic workforce.

You want to know why this year we have already created more jobs than President Bush did in his 8 years?

Well, right at the root of it is President Bush's and the Republicans' drive to take our tax dollars, send them to multinational companies, and allow them to kill American manufacturing jobs. That has to stop, and the Democrats are leading the way.

#### THE AMERICAN PEOPLE DESERVE AN ANSWER

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

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of the American people, and we deserve an answer about these out-of-control spending policies coming here out of Washington, D.C.

The House has failed to produce a budget. No plans for any appropriation bills, no markups. There's no plan on how the majority will spend America's taxpayers' hard-earned money for this fiscal year, or next fiscal year.

American families, if they don't budget and pay the bills, there are real consequences. Unfortunately, the majority continues to turn a blind eye to future consequences as they push spending to a record \$3.8 trillion in fiscal year 2011 and widen the deficit to a record \$1.5 trillion this year.

House Republicans stand ready to make tough choices in order to rein in spending. Just last week we introduced a measure on the House floor to cut \$2.5 billion in expanded welfare. The program was selected by almost a half a million Americans through the innovative YouCut initiative.

The American people have spoken. Stop the spending frenzy, budget for the future, and return fiscal sanity to Washington.

#### STOP FOREIGN COMPETITORS FROM USING ILLEGAL SUBSIDIES

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

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, Republicans and Democrats should be united in one proposition, and that is that we should never allow our foreign competitors to steal our jobs by using illegal subsidies. And, in fact, that is what has happened with the Airbus company that has now been found guilty of receiving billions of dollars of illegal sub-

sidies from European governments to subsidize their airplanes, including a tanker.

Now that company wants to steal American jobs by taking away a contract for the next tanker for the U.S. Air Force, so that those jobs can be shipped to France and other places. This is wrong, and it cannot stand.

We need to pass an amendment that will be offered on the defense authorization bill that will assign a cost of those illegal subsidies to the Airbus bid. If we do this, Republicans and Democrats will be united in standing for American jobs, for fairness, and for the rule of law. It's the right thing to do. We can't allow these jobs to be stolen.

#### THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET

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

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Speaker, most American families have a budget. Almost all American businesses have a budget, and virtually every State, county, local government has a budget. And, in fact, in this House, since the current Budget Act was passed in 1974, we have had a budget that has passed in this House every single year, except for this year.

Maybe the Democrats who run this place lost it. Let's see. Is it under here? No, that's the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. That's not it.

Maybe they lost it. No, they didn't lose it, Mr. Speaker. They are not passing a budget because they don't want the American people to see that they have, after almost doubling the national debt already, they're going to triple it again. And, Mr. Speaker, they do not want the American people to see that because they know it will bring a financial calamity upon this country like one we have never seen if we don't turn it around.

#### WELCOMING THE 13TH ANNUAL RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY EXPO

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

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 13th Annual Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Expo here on Capitol Hill. As we struggle with rising energy costs and the BP oil spill, we are reminded every day about the importance of a sustainable energy policy.

This important event will bring together nearly 50 businesses, sustainable energy industry trade associations, government agencies, and energy policy research organizations to showcase the enormous potential of renewable energy and energy efficient technology.

As we search for ways to stimulate the economy, create green jobs, lower

costs, reduce reliance on energy imports, and lessen the threats posed by the emission of greenhouse gas emissions, we must pay attention to this.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in welcoming this year's participants, and I encourage everyone to take some time to see the exhibits and speak with the participants.

#### PASSING A CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET

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

Mr. LANCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call on leaders in Congress to put forth a congressional budget and allow a meaningful, open debate on the important fiscal issues facing the Nation.

Producing a Federal budget blueprint is one of the most basic responsibilities of Congress. Yet, as of today, no such budget exists.

The failure of presenting a budget to the American people is a failure of leadership by the Democratic majority to govern and a missed opportunity to put forth a budget blueprint that puts our Nation on the path to fiscal responsibility.

Never before in the modern era has the House of Representatives failed to pass a budget; but never before has our Nation seen this type of unprecedented, runaway congressional spending, deficits, and debt.

According to the nonpartisan Congressional Research Service, the Congress has never failed to consider a budget resolution since the current budget rules were passed in 1974. Yet for the first time in 36 years, the Democratic majority has chosen irresponsibly to avoid the hard budgetary choices New Jersey families and small businesses must make every day.

#### THE NEW DIRECTION CONGRESS

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

Ms. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, as we go through Memorial Day this season, we recognize those brave men and women who defend our country. The New Direction Congress, under Democratic leadership the last 3 years, has made historic gains for America's troops, veterans, and military families. We have expanded new GI Bill college benefits for all children of fallen troops since 9/11. We have given businesses a \$2,400 tax credit for hiring unemployed veterans. We have provided nearly 2 million disabled veterans a \$250 economic recovery payment. We've established a veterans corps, creating volunteer opportunities to put veterans back to work, landmark legislation for wounded veterans, providing help to family members and other caregivers, and eliminating copayments for catastrophic disabled veterans injuries. We've enhanced health services for

women veterans, including care for newborns.

□ 1345

#### RISING UNEMPLOYMENT

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

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I sat here and listened to perhaps as many as 10 Democrats do their 1-minute. And at least three of them said something that astonishes me. They said we have already created more new jobs than were created in all 8 years of the Bush administration, or some version of that. I have no idea how that could be true.

Now, I didn't check the Obama-sycophant-talking-points-dot-gov Web site, but I did everything else, and I couldn't quite find this data. Here is what I know: Last week, unemployment new claims were up to 470,000. The week before it was 478,000. The monthly average was 456,250. We have growing unemployment, not shrinking unemployment. And you don't have a category for jobs created. You have a category for jobs saved or created. That didn't exist until President Obama created that phrase.

Now if you get down to 3½ million jobs left, the President could always claim, well, that's the 3½ million I saved. Government doesn't create jobs. It gets out of the way so the private sector can, Mr. Speaker. We need a budget, and we need a budget now.

#### ENACT WALL STREET REFORM

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

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support for the work being done to crack down on Wall Street and enact reform to prevent another economic collapse. We absolutely must create an environment in which corporations are held accountable to shareholders, employees, and customers.

That's why I plan to reintroduce the Federal Employees Responsible Investment Act, to add a socially responsible investment option to the Thrift Savings Plan. Making an investment in companies that are committed to corporate responsibility will have a positive impact on our financial system, and empower individuals to reward companies that share their values.

We absolutely must do everything in our power to move our economy forward, and I urge all my colleagues to support good corporate governance and legislation that ends Wall Street's gambling with our hard-earned dollars.

#### PASS A BUDGET

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

Mr. BOEHNER. Yesterday, President Obama asked for a new law to give him specific authority to force Congress to vote on spending cuts. He already has the ability to force Congress to consider spending cuts immediately, and we've been asking him to do it for months. With our national debt nearing some \$13 trillion, Democrats are on the verge of adding \$140 billion more this week. Why can't we start cutting spending now? And why don't we see a Democrat budget here on the floor?

President Obama and the Speaker continue to put off this important work, missing a critical opportunity to stop out-of-control spending that economists say is hurting our economy and slowing the creation of new jobs in America.

The President's fiscal commission, that won't even report until December, is a prime example of this lackluster, kick-the-can-down-the-road approach. Americans want immediate, decisive action to end Washington's out-of-control spending spree.

If President Obama is truly committed to fiscal responsibility, he will use the authority that he has under current law to force the Congress to vote immediately on his spending cuts. He should also call on Democrats in Congress to pass a real budget that reins in out-of-control Federal spending. The House has never failed to pass a budget in the modern era. And every family knows that the budget is more important, not less important, in times of a tough economy.

#### PASS THE AMERICAN JOBS AND CLOSING TAX LOOPHOLES ACT

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, today the Congressional Black Caucus, which I chair, the Asian Pacific American Caucus, the Progressive Caucus, along with the Jobs Task Force conducted a forum with the Campaign for Community Change and the Lawyers Committee on Civil and Human Rights. We had a forum to discuss a comprehensive legislative strategy to create jobs, especially for the chronically unemployed.

For example, the national unemployment rate is still way too high, over 9 percent. Yet, in the African American community it is over 16 percent. African American and Latino teens are unemployed at nearly 40 percent.

It is critical that we pass H.R. 4213, the American Jobs and Closing Tax Loopholes Act. This bill includes a summer youth jobs provision, which will put over 350,000 young people to work this summer. Our young people now are helping their families pay the rent and put food on the table. Also, summer youth jobs programs give them the essential jobs and life skills to be productive workers and employees.

Under the Obama administration, we are beginning to see signs of hope in

the economy, but we must do our part and invest in putting people back to work and pass H.R. 4213. This puts us on the right track.

#### DEMOCRATS' BUDGET FAILURE; REPUBLICAN SOLUTIONS

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

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Speaker, spending will reach a record \$3.8 trillion for fiscal year 2011, with \$1.6 trillion of that being money that we don't have. This same White House budget proposes \$1.8 trillion in tax increases by the year 2020.

Yet for the first time in more than 35 years, the House will fail to produce a budget. The failure of the Democratic leadership to responsibly construct a budget resolution threatens job creation, explodes spending and deficits, and intensifies America's debt crisis.

The majority must produce a budget if it is going to govern properly. House Republicans will continue to reach out to Democratic Members with solutions to boost our economy. Unfortunately, the President and his Democratic allies in the House have failed to engage Republicans on the principal issues facing our country.

My faith is in the American entrepreneur and our small businesses, not in the Federal Government, to create jobs. Give the taxpayers what they deserve, a fiscally responsible budget that spends much less, cuts taxes, and reduces our national debt.

#### IN HONOR OF R.H. "BOB" GOLDBERG

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

Ms. TITUS. Mr. Speaker, as Memorial Day approaches, I want to take this opportunity to thank all of the brave men and women who have served in our Armed Forces and to honor the cherished memories of those who have made the ultimate sacrifice in defense of our precious democratic way of life.

I also want to take a moment to honor a veteran who not only fought for his country, but returned from war and dedicated his life to helping veterans here at home. R.H. "Bob" Goldberg celebrated his 75th birthday just a few months ago, on October 8. I rise today to wish him a belated happy birthday, and thank him for his service to our Nation and for his tireless efforts on behalf of his fellow veterans in southern Nevada.

Bob has served as commander of Post 711 of the Jewish War Veterans of America, and worked for many years as an Indian Affairs Officer for the State of Nevada. Bob personified valor on the battlefield and devotion on the home front.

## UNEMPLOYMENT IN OHIO

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

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, over the past year-and-a-half the administration and the majority in Congress have enacted legislation authorizing an unprecedented amount of government spending and intervention in private enterprise. I opposed many of these measures because I believed they spent money we don't have on programs that would not stimulate the economy.

An Ohio-based economist recently released a report stating that the State of Ohio has lost a staggering 587,000 jobs since 2001. In particular, the report indicated that at the end of the last decade each of Ohio's 88 counties lost employment, a total of 338,000 jobs, or 6.6 percent of all employment that year.

Specifically, my home county, Montgomery County, was one of the hardest hit counties in the State and the Nation. Over the past 9 years, Montgomery County has lost 20 percent of its total jobs and 53 percent of its manufacturing sector jobs. Today, current unemployment rates in my district for Montgomery County total over 12 percent, Clinton County over 17 percent, Highland County over 17 percent, Warren County over 9 percent.

The American people are looking for both sides to find reasonable solutions to these critical challenges. Congress needs to curb our out-of-control spending and enact bipartisan, commonsense solutions to stimulate the economy and create jobs.

## SUPPORT THE LOCAL JOBS FOR AMERICA ACT

(Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, because of the policies of the last administration, the Bush administration, our Nation is going through the most difficult economic times in its history, and unemployment is around 10 percent. We must do everything we can to help create jobs, especially for those struggling to support their families. That is why I support the goals of the Local Jobs for America Act.

We need a bill that will create and save millions of public and private jobs in local communities. This bill is intended to help ensure that local communities can still operate essential services, to help prevent State and local tax increases, to stimulate local businesses, and create more jobs in the local community.

The Local Jobs for America Act is aimed to get our economy back on track and Americans back to work. We have short memories sometimes and we forget where the problem began. It did not start with this administration. It was done by the last administration.

## PASS A BUDGET

(Mrs. CAPITO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, as we approach Memorial Day we still have no budget. And now it appears we will not even be offered a budget resolution for the first time since the adoption of the 1974 Congressional Budget Act.

Across the country, people are hurting and being forced to cut back on their spending. An article in USA Today released today cited income from private wages fell to an all-time low during the first quarter of this year. While our private sector is losing jobs and cutting wages, the Federal Government, under the leadership of this Congress, has been irresponsibly seeking to spend trillions of dollars on a stimulus package full of pet projects, a job killing cap-and-trade proposal, and a budget-busting, if we had a budget, health proposal.

While Americans across the country are making a budget and sticking to it, I think it's time that we in Congress sit down under their leadership, make a budget, and stick to it.

Mr. Speaker, the American people deserve better.

## HELP AVERAGE AMERICANS

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

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call on this Congress to put the interests of the average American ahead of corporate special interests. In this tough economy, my three top priorities are jobs, jobs, jobs. That's true for America. We must provide opportunity to everyone who is willing to work hard to make the best of their God-given ability.

There is an important piece of legislation on the House floor this week that will help to get our economy going and boost jobs. Yesterday, I visited a coffee shop in Raleigh, North Carolina, that's thriving now after getting an SBA loan from the Small Business Administration. I also visited a North Carolina high-tech company yesterday. Even in this tough economy they're growing, adding jobs, and hiring. And they're counting on the R&D tax credit.

We need to act to empower local folks on the ground and get our economy running again. It's time to put aside politics to focus on the next generation rather than the next election.

## PASS A BUDGET

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

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, a government is what it spends, and a government without a budget is a

government without direction. A highly intelligent man once put it this way: "If you can't budget, you can't govern." The man responsible for those words was none other than JOHN SPRATT, the Democratic chairman of the House Budget Committee. He made that statement 4 years ago.

Likewise, 4 years ago now-House Majority Leader STENY HOYER said, "Enacting a budget is the most basic responsibility of governing."

Mr. Speaker, in the interest of bipartisanship let me just strongly affirm the sentiments of my Democrat colleagues in this case. As we now find ourselves well over a month past the April 15 budget deadline, with essentially no progress to be shown on any budget, something that hasn't happened in 35 years, truly this tax-and-spend Democrat majority is failing the most basic responsibility of governing and is categorically demonstrating its inability to govern in any responsible way.

Mr. Speaker, the American people deserve better.

□ 1400

## NATIONAL SECURITY

(Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, Democrats have stepped up the fight against terrorists and are getting real results that make Americans safe. Democrats are strengthening our security by restoring America's global leadership. We have ended torture. We are working with our allies and are getting countries like Pakistan to cooperate in the fight against terrorism. We have increased funding for counterintelligence activities and human intelligence collection. We have enhanced cybersecurity efforts and bolstered aviation, ports, and border security.

We are ensuring troops, veterans, and their families have the support they need on the battlefield and when they come home. That means state-of-the-art equipment and body armor and mine-resistant vehicles that they need to bring them home safely. And we have also made historic investments in our veterans' health care and improved the benefits they have earned when they return home. And we passed a GI Bill for a new generation so that our troops and their family members will have access to a quality education.

Mr. Speaker, Democrats are making America stronger.

## CONGRESS NEEDS TO PASS A BUDGET

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

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to perform one

of the fundamental duties required of this body and pass a budget. The budget is a blueprint for how the Federal Government defines our Nation's priorities. It's also an acknowledgment of the fiscal situation currently facing the American taxpayer. We have a solemn duty and obligation to inform those who fund our operations what we're spending their money on and how we are paying for it.

As a former Navy pilot, I know that you don't take off without a flight plan. The leaders of this Congress are asking us to do just that, guided by one failed principle: more spending. That's not how you fly. That's how you crash.

Mr. Speaker, our children and grandchildren deserve better. We are sent to this institution to be responsible stewards of the taxpayer dollars. I urge my colleagues to demonstrate leadership and pass a budget. The American people deserve no less.

DISASTER IN THE GULF OF MEXICO

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

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, we have a disaster in the Gulf of Mexico which makes it absolutely obvious that we do not have the answers to preventing and combating such carnage. We have not, any of us, Republicans or Democrats, invested in the necessary science and the important steps to prevent and combat an oil spill of this size.

That's why, as a result of the San Francisco Bay spill over a year ago, I introduced H.R. 2693, to streamline from 17 to three agencies and oversee the prevention and the responsibility to respond to preventing oil spills and to cleaning up oil spill emergencies. I would have the three agencies be:

NOAA, which brings its expertise on how to protect marine life and sensitive marine ecosystems. It would be the lead agency. I would have the Coast Guard, which will bring the expertise as the first responder, and the Environmental Protection Agency would be the third agency, to provide an understanding of the environmental and public health needs of any response and prevention methods.

We may need more. We'll find out later.

CONGRESS NEEDS TO PASS A BUDGET

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

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, in recent weeks, we have seen some American corporate executives brought before Congress and grilled about how they run their firms, and appropriately so. Yet, what would the response of Congress be if a private firm had the following record? It operated at losses of about \$3 trillion over 2

years. It used questionable accounting gimmicks. It had unfunded long-term liabilities of \$50 trillion or more. It had provided no guidance to its shareholders about its bleak balance sheet.

Mr. Speaker, unfortunately, such a firm does exist, but it is not in the private sector. That firm is the Federal Government run by this majority. They've racked up over \$3 trillion in new debt in just 2 years. They've passed outrageous new spending plans. They've refused to put forward a budget to the shareholders—the American people—because they don't want the people to see their plans for our Nation's fiscal future, Mr. Speaker.

If this was a private firm instead of our Federal Government, there would be charges filed for fiscal malfeasance. The majority owes the American people answers, and they must bring forward their budget immediately.

THE AMERICAN JOBS, CLOSING TAX LOOPHOLES, AND PREVENTING OUTSOURCING ACT OF 2010

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

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, soon this Chamber will have a chance to continue our work on a positive job-creating initiative when H.R. 4213 comes to the floor. This bill will work to restore credit for the small businesses who hire the bulk of the American workers. It will allow funding for summer jobs programs for many of our youth that are unemployed and are seeking jobs during the summer. It will also help to close tax loopholes to fully fund job creation and enforce corporate accountability.

This bill continues to provide aid to our brothers and sisters and unions who have been hit hard over the past year because of the outsourcing by the previous administrative policies.

Unemployment is still high. Americans still need support from the government, and we continue to rebound from this crisis. But the signs are there. We're recovering. Last month, we added 290,000 jobs—the most since March of 2006.

We need to continue this good work and put the American people back to work. This is why I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4213.

FAILURE TO IMPLEMENT A BUDGET

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

Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, all throughout the Fourth District, Kentuckians are asking Congress to establish fiscal responsibility. Some Congressmen are fighting to establish a responsible budget, but the Democratic leaders are only offering more spending, more taxes, and more debt.

Washington doesn't have a revenue program or problem. It's got a spending problem. Just in the first 7 months of the current fiscal year, Congress has already run up an \$800 billion deficit under the direction of Speaker PELOSI. If the House doesn't pass a budget, it will be the first time it has failed to do so since 1974.

Congress is missing a critical opportunity to provide a responsible blueprint for the Nation's fiscal future and serve as a check and balance to an administration intoxicated by excessive spending. Congress must restore the ownership of the American Government back to its rightful owners, the American people.

That's why House Republicans are creating major initiatives like YouCut and America Speaking Out. Both programs allow the American people to change the culture of spending in Washington and make the Federal budget the same as our families' budgets: Balanced.

Stop the spending madness, and give our children back a real future.

CONGRESS MUST PASS THE JOBS BILL

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

Mr. MCDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, this morning I read an editorial in the Wall Street Journal that criticizes the unemployment program, saying, "let's lay off everybody, pay them for not working, and watch the economy really boom."

To criticize the system that's keeping millions of Americans afloat during this recession is appalling. Cutting benefits will drastically reduce their ability to buy goods and pay their mortgage. Does anybody really think that would be good for the economy?

When those workers' unemployment insurance benefits run out, they have no other support. We can't just tell millions of Americans that we don't care what happens to them. Maybe the Wall Street Journal thinks that only tax breaks for the superrich can help the economy, but most of you will remember the previous administration tried that, and the only thing it brought us was the worst economy since the Great Depression.

If we don't pass this jobs bill tomorrow, 1.2 million Americans will lose their benefits by June. Is that good for anybody? I say not. Vote "yes" tomorrow.

CONGRESS NEEDS TO PASS A BUDGET

(Mrs. SCHMIDT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. SCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, budgeting is one of the most fundamental duties of governing. Yet here we are, a

month beyond the deadline for producing a Federal budget, and the Democrat-controlled House will not pass a budget for the next fiscal year. This will be the first time since 1974 that the House fails to pass a budget, and passing a budget is important.

The budget provides a fiscal blueprint for moving forward and addressing the deficits and debt. It provides the bigger picture in which fits all of the smaller things that Congress works on throughout the year.

American families and businesses budget all the time, making difficult choices necessary to remain solvent. So must government. Failing to consider a budget does not make the budget problems go away. It simply provides more proof that the current leadership in Congress has no plan for dealing with all this mounting debt and deficit—at least no plans that it wants the American people to know about.

#### COMPETITION AMONG GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS IS KEY

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

Mr. DRIEHAUS. Mr. Speaker, if we're serious about reducing spending, we should be promoting competition among government contractors, not stifling it. We know from experience that a competitive engine program for our military aircraft drives down long-term costs and leads to a more reliable product for our Armed Forces. That's why competitive procurement has long been the policy of the Federal Government, and that's why we need a competitive engine program for the Joint Strike Fighter.

But the primary contractor responsible for the upcoming F-35 Joint Strike Fighter engine doesn't want to play by the rules. They want to be declared the winner of the race while all of the contestants are still at the starting line. The development of a competitive engine is 75 percent complete and is expected to be available to the military 5 years ahead of initial projections. The competitive contractor has twice offered a fixed price to complete this project, ensuring production won't be burdened with cost overruns.

I urge all of my colleagues to do what's responsible to taxpayers and responsible to our men and women in uniform: Support the Joint Strike Fighter Competitive Engine Program.

#### CONGRESS NEEDS TO PASS A BUDGET

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

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, media reports indicate that House Democrats will not only not pass a budget, but they won't even try. It's no surprise that they're unwilling to put their blueprint on the House floor, be-

cause it would be the clearest sign yet that their reckless spending has put our country's solvency in doubt and endangered our future's generations. But I am only judging them by their own words.

In 2006 then-House Minority Whip STENY HOYER said that passing a budget was the most basic function of government, and I agree. That same year, then-House Budget Committee Ranking Member JOHN SPRATT said, if you can't pass a budget, you can't govern. And Speaker PELOSI said in 2002 that failing to pass a budget hurts children.

This means, by their own standard, the standard in which they judge Republicans, Democrats aren't able to govern. House Republicans have said for months that Democrats are unfit to govern based on current policies. Now their own judgements agree with us.

Mr. Speaker, it's time for hope and change and a budget.

#### CONGRESS NEEDS TO PASS A BUDGET

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

Mr. AUSTRIA. Mr. Speaker, our Nation is making history for all the wrong reasons as our national debt reaches \$13 trillion. Today, we still have no budget, no plan to rein in this out-of-control spending. For the first time in recent history, the House will fail to even propose a budget at a time when the American people are demanding fiscal responsibility.

Our national debt has now hit astronomical proportions, and without a budget, this spending will almost certainly continue to grow.

A recent Rasmussen poll found that only 21 percent think that today's children will be better off than their parents. Only 21 percent. And one of the main reasons that our children are going to be in a tough spot is that they are going to be footing the bill tomorrow for our irresponsible spending today.

Mr. Speaker, now is the time for Congress to address the issues facing our Nation in a fiscally responsible manner. We need to show constraint, set spending guidelines, make tough decisions, and eliminate wasteful spending programs.

□ 1415

#### BUDGET COMMITTEE DOESN'T MEET

(Mrs. LUMMIS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. LUMMIS. Mr. Speaker, I am on the Budget Committee, but the Budget Committee doesn't meet. Maybe the reason the Budget Committee doesn't meet is because they don't want you to see this chart.

If we look at this chart, and we look at the blue lines, the blue lines are pri-

private-sector employment. It is the private economy employment, the job creators, the revenue creators. Look at the Bush years, those are the years going up. Bush, Bush, Bush, Bush, Bush. Look at the PELOSI years. Those are the years going down. PELOSI, PELOSI, PELOSI.

The private-sector jobs dropped under NANCY PELOSI. They went up under George Bush. Now look at the red line. The red line is George Bush. The red line for government employment is flat.

But look at the PELOSI line. The PELOSI line for government employment goes up, up, up, up.

So, under PELOSI, private-sector jobs go down. Government jobs go up. The private sector pays for the public sector, but there are no private-sector jobs. Maybe that's why the Budget Committee won't meet, Mr. Speaker.

#### NO BUDGET RESOLUTION IN PLACE

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

Mr. JORDAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, 40 days. April 15 by law is when we are supposed to have a budget resolution in place. And yet here we are, 40 days later, no budget resolution.

No budget when we have a \$1.4 trillion deficit, \$12 trillion national debt. I mean, look, let's just be honest; the Democrats are going to take a pass. They are just going to take a pass on setting priorities and establishing a budget, and they are just going to keep spending. American families, American small business owners, they don't get to take a pass.

I am reminded of the old TV ad—I think it was the Wendy's restaurant who had this ad. The lady walks up and she says as she is handed the bun, "Where's the beef?"

I think the same thing is being asked by the American people. They are going to be handed the bill. They are asking the question, where's the budget? Where's the priorities, where's the guidelines, where's the work we are supposed to do. Where is it being done? Why isn't it being done?

Let's get focused, and let's do a budget that actually sets priorities, sets the spending guideline and actually balances. Imagine doing something like that.

#### TIME FOR DEMOCRATS TO GET RID OF THEIR LEGISLATIVE POLICY OF "DON'T ASK, DON'T TELL"

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

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, oh when, oh when will the majority party get rid of its legislative policy of "don't ask, don't tell"? We saw it when we were dealing

with the health care bill, where they refused to ask the American people what they wanted and then refused to tell them what was in the bill. Remember? Pass the bill and you will find out what's in it.

Now we have a new rendition of "don't ask, don't tell." Don't ask us what our budget is, we don't know what it is, and we won't tell you what's in it. Wait until after the year is over and we add up all the debt and we add up all the deficits and we add up all the taxes and we add up all the spending.

Mr. Speaker, it's time for the Democrats to get rid of their legislative policy of "don't ask, don't tell." Let's be truthful with the American people and tell them what we are doing to them.

#### HEALTH CARE LAW IS HURTING SMALL BUSINESSES

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

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. Speaker, like millions of small business owners across the country, Zach Hoffman had been duped into believing his office furniture store would qualify for the small business tax credit under ObamaCare.

Imagine his surprise when after analyzing the numbers, he discovered he would receive zero assistance with the nearly \$80,000 in health care premiums he pays for his 24 employees. By Hoffman's calculation, he would need to cut his staff to 10 employees and drastically lower wages to be eligible for the tax credit that the Obama administration previously touted as a lifeline for businesses with less than 25 employees. After seeing his premiums rise 15 percent this year, Hoffman rightly feels his government has ripped him off and eloquently described the situation as a bait and switch.

Mr. Speaker, how many promises will ObamaCare have to break with the American people before we repeal this disastrous legislation? Remember when it passed, 52 percent of Americans were against it. Today 63 percent want it repealed.

#### WHERE'S THE BUDGET?

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

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, we have been asking all afternoon, where's the budget? We have even sent out bloodhounds trying to find this budget.

Mr. Speaker, in 2006, Congressman STENY HOYER, who is now the House Majority Leader, was quoted as saying enacting a budget was "the most basic responsibility of governing." And Congressman JOHN SPRATT, who is now the chairman of the House Budget Committee said, "If you can't budget, you can't govern."

Now, we are a month past the deadline and Speaker PELOSI and the Democratic leadership are showing no signs

of complying with the law and coming forward with a budget for fiscal year 2011. Without a budget, there is no procedural enforcement mechanism to constrain spending. With the administration increasing nondefense discretionary spending by 84 percent since taking office, I fear that without a budget our national debt will continue to spiral out of control.

Mr. Speaker, this will be first time since the Budget Act was enacted that the House will not have passed a budget. We want to know, Mr. Speaker, where is the budget?

#### CONGRESS NEEDS TO CONTROL FEDERAL SPENDING

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

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, let me just reiterate what my good friend from Virginia said. The Budget chairman here in the U.S. House of Representatives said, "If you can't budget, you can't govern." Let's take him at his word. I think everybody on this side of the aisle believes that that is very true.

It's becoming increasingly clear, however, that House Democrats cannot come up with a budget. American families come up with a budget, but continually Democrats sidestep it and show no progress towards trying to even attempt to create a budget.

This Congress has set upon an agenda where it's the first time since 1974 where there will be no budget passed in the House of Representatives. Without a budget, there are no controls in place to rein in this spending. It's a sign that Congress lacks the leadership to set a framework to limit spending or control entitlement growth.

Not passing a budget resolution sends a message to the American taxpayers that Congress is not serious about addressing the fiscal crisis we have here and they are unable to meet the challenges of uncontrolled spending. While the Democrat leadership talks a good game, we have yet to see any action.

#### PROTECT LOUISIANA MARSHES FROM CATASTROPHE

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

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, it's been a month now, over a month, since oil has been spewing into the Gulf of Mexico from the Deepwater Horizon well explosion.

And now 2 weeks after our Governor submitted a request to the Federal Government for a plan that we put on the table to protect our marsh from oil coming in, we still have not heard one word from the President, 2 weeks after the request was made. This isn't something that BP can approve; this is something that only requires Federal approval and the Federal Government

is standing in the way of our leaders on the ground protecting our marsh.

Where is the President? Does he not understand the magnitude of what is probably the worst environmental disaster in the country? And then we get mixed messages from his various Cabinet secretaries who come down and they say, looks like they are satisfied with the coordination going on.

They need to come down to New Orleans. The President needs to come down to New Orleans and actually help us and do his job.

We are tired of them talking like John Wayne and acting like Pee-wee Herman. It's time to step up.

#### TAX DAY AND NO CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET

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

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, you know, it was on January 10, 1984, when Clara Peller first said those now famous words, "Where's the beef?"

Well, the American public across this country is asking this Democrat Congress, where's the budget? Yes, they are spending, spending that's out of control, almost \$2 trillion by this new Democrat majority. Yes, there are taxes, almost \$700 billion in new taxes. Yes, there are new deficits, deficits, but larger than we have ever seen in the history of this country. But where's the budget?

Yes, we have heard the chairman, the Democrat chairman of the Budget Committee now famously saying a Congress that cannot pass the budget is a Congress that cannot govern. How true? But we also heard Speaker PELOSI say that the inability to pass a budget hurts American children.

Well, Mr. Speaker, where is your budget?

#### MAJORITY'S FAILURE TO PASS BUDGET RESOLUTION THIS YEAR REPRESENTS MISSED OPPORTUNITY

(Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, the majority's failure to pass a budget resolution this year represents a missed opportunity to provide fiscal discipline that is needed to create new job growth in our economy.

Since President Obama was sworn into office, congressional Democrats have increased spending by nearly \$1.8 trillion, including the failed stimulus bill and the government takeover of health care. To account for the spending binge, the President and the majority have enacted more than \$670 billion in tax increases and pushed our Nation's debt to an unprecedented \$14.2 trillion. That's \$14.2 trillion.

Yet the spending continues. This week the House is scheduled to consider another massive spending bill

that will do little to create jobs but will, according to the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office, raise the deficit by \$133 billion.

As spending continues to spiral out of control in Washington, the failure of congressional Democrats to present a fiscally responsible budget demonstrates a complete lack of leadership on the part of the majority.

#### FOX NEWS SHOULD REPORT CORRECT FACTS ON PENSION LEGISLATION

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

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I am going to veer off this message. We are supposed to be talking about where's the budget, and I guess I wonder where the budget is.

But I have to tell you, I think as a Republican, I am supposed to love Fox News and hate MSNBC. Now, I am going to tell you I do hate MSNBC, but something just happened on Fox News that compelled me to come to the floor. They have run this diagram, and it really is, I think, blaspheming my good friend, PAT TIBERI from Ohio, and indicating that there are nine Republicans who are supporting a bill that will bail out unions.

Well, that's nonsense, and I don't know who the pinheaded weenie is at Fox News that decided to put that story together, but the true facts of this piece of legislation are as follows. This bill will save the taxpayers by saying to those corporations that have union pension plans, if you find yourselves in a bind, rather than thrusting that upon the taxpayer, it spreads out over 5 years the ability to bring those pension plans up to speed.

That's good government. It's a good bill. It's a good Tiberi bill. And I don't know what they are doing at Fox News, but they should stop smoking it and get back to reporting the facts.

#### PENSION BILL IS NOT GOVERNMENT BAILOUT

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

Mr. MCCOTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise too, as the gentleman from Ohio did, to be grossly off message.

The bill in question is H.R. 3936. What it does is good government. It allows employers the space they need to make sure they meet the pension obligations that they have to their workers.

It is not a government bailout. Taxpayer funds are not involved unless, of course, these institutions, these unions and their pension plans, fail. It is a wonderful idea by my colleague, PAT TIBERI. It is endorsed by many, many business groups, and I would hope that over the course of the coming hours the truth will out.

Again, you can't always believe what you see on TV, except that it was a very handsome likeness of Congressman LATOURETTE that appeared on Fox News.

#### DEADLINE HAS PASSED FOR ANNUAL BUDGET RESOLUTION

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

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, over a month has gone by since the April 15 deadline for Congress to pass its annual budget resolution. House Democrats, though, haven't even bothered to offer up a proposal. But without a budget resolution, it is still clear Democrats will go on spending unbelievable sums of money, as if a \$940 billion health care bill, a \$787 billion failed stimulus bill, and teeing up more permanent bailout authority weren't enough. House Democrats are going to spend another \$200 billion this week on another massive spending bill.

The majority of this is not offset by other spending cuts in the budget. This latest spending spree will increase our annual deficit by \$134 billion.

To the extent that there is any budgeting here in Washington at all, we are budgeting for bankruptcy. The Congressional Budget Office predicts that our debt will rise to an alarming 90 percent of GDP by the end of this decade.

This is unsustainable and puts us in the same territory as the country of Greece. Having already spent trillions of dollars, we are not even trying to budget for the next year.

This is unacceptable. Americans don't handle their checkbooks this way and neither should Congress.

#### THE DEFICIT

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

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I stand before the House today to talk about when I was making the decision whether or not to run for office, my wife and I talked about it. We had young children and were concerned about what a campaign and being in Washington back and forth would do to our children.

We talked about the \$400 billion budget deficit in 2007 and 2008 and not what it would do to our children if I ran for office, but what we could do for our children, and our children's children, and their friends, and their future.

And, now, the \$400 billion budget deficit is the point, the decimal point on the current budget deficit, \$1.4 trillion. The budget that has been presented says it is going to go up double in 5 years and triple in 10.

So I am here to work for my children and their future, and we need to ask ourselves every time a spending bill comes forward, is this worth borrowing

from our children and our grandchildren's future to spend this money?

□ 1430

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CUMMINGS). 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. 5145, by the yeas and nays;  
House Resolution 1258, by the yeas and nays;

House Resolution 1382, de novo;  
House Resolution 584, de novo.

Proceedings on H.R. 3885 will resume later.

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

#### ASSURING QUALITY CARE FOR VETERANS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5145, 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 California (Mr. FILNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5145, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 413, nays 2, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 294]

YEAS—413

Ackerman	Boustany	Clyburn
Aderholt	Boyd	Coble
Adler (NJ)	Brady (PA)	Coffman (CO)
Akin	Brady (TX)	Cohen
Alexander	Braley (IA)	Cole
Altmire	Bright	Conaway
Andrews	Broun (GA)	Connolly (VA)
Arcuri	Brown (SC)	Cooper
Austria	Brown, Corrine	Costa
Baca	Brown-Waite,	Costello
Bachmann	Ginny	Courtney
Bachus	Buchanan	Crenshaw
Baird	Burgess	Critz
Baldwin	Burton (IN)	Crowley
Barrow	Butterfield	Cuellar
Bartlett	Buyer	Culberson
Barton (TX)	Calvert	Cummings
Bean	Camp	Dahlkemper
Becerra	Cantor	Davis (CA)
Berkley	Cao	Davis (IL)
Berman	Capito	Davis (KY)
Berry	Capps	Davis (TN)
Biggart	Capuano	DeFazio
Bilbray	Cardoza	DeGette
Bilirakis	Carnahan	Delahunt
Bishop (GA)	Carney	DeLauro
Bishop (NY)	Carson (IN)	Dent
Bishop (UT)	Carter	Deutch
Blackburn	Cassidy	Diaz-Balart, L.
BlumenaUER	Castle	Diaz-Balart, M.
Bocchieri	Castor (FL)	Dicks
Boehner	Chaffetz	Dingell
Bonner	Chandler	Doggett
Bono Mack	Childers	Donnelly (IN)
Boozman	Chu	Doyle
Boren	Clarke	Dreier
Boswell	Clay	Driehaus
Boucher	Cleaver	Duncan

Edwards (MD)	Latta	Quigley	Wittman	Wu	Young (FL)	Fortenberry	Lucas	Rogers (KY)
Edwards (TX)	Lee (CA)	Radanovich	Wolf	Yarmuth		Foster	Luetkemeyer	Rogers (MI)
Ehlers	Lee (NY)	Rahall	Woolsey	Young (AK)		Fox	Lujan	Rohrabacher
Ellison	Levin	Rangel				Frank (MA)	Lummis	Rooney
Ellsworth	Lewis (CA)	Rehberg				Franks (AZ)	Lungren, Daniel E.	Ros-Lehtinen
Emerson	Lewis (GA)	Reichert	Campbell	Flake		Frelinghuysen	Lynch	Roskam
Engel	Linder	Reyes				Fudge	Mack	Ross
Eshoo	Lipinski	Richardson				Gallely	Maffei	Rothman (NJ)
Etheridge	LoBiondo	Rodriguez	Barrett (SC)	Griffith	Manzullo	Garamendi	Maloney	Royal-Allard
Farr	Loeb	Roe (TN)	Blunt	Hinojosa	Ryan (WI)	Garrett (NJ)	Markey (CO)	Royce
Fattah	Lofgren, Zoe	Rogers (AL)	Conyers	Hoekstra	Scott (GA)	Gerlach	Markey (MA)	Ruppersberger
Filner	Lowey	Rogers (KY)	Davis (AL)	Jackson Lee	Wamp	Giffords	Markey (TX)	Rush
Fleming	Lucas	Rogers (MI)	Fallon	(TX)		Gingrey (GA)	Marshall	Ryan (OH)
Forbes	Luetkemeyer	Rohrabacher	Graves	Kilpatrick (MI)		Gohmert	Matheson	Salazar
Fortenberry	Lujan	Roskam				Gonzalez	Matsui	Sánchez, Linda T.
Foster	Lummis	Ross				Goodlatte	McCarthy (CA)	Sanchez, Loretta
Fox	Lungren, Daniel E.	Rothman (NJ)				Gordon (TN)	McCarthy (NY)	Sarbanes
Frank (MA)	Lynch	Roybal-Allard				Granger	McCaul	Scalise
Franks (AZ)	Mack	Royce				Grayson	McClintock	Schakowsky
Frelinghuysen	Maffei	Ruppersberger				Green, Al	McCollum	Schauer
Fudge	Maloney	Rush				Green, Gene	McCotter	Schiff
Gallely	Marchant	Ryan (OH)				Grijalva	McDermott	Schmidt
Garamendi	Markey (CO)	Salazar				Guthrie	McGovern	Schock
Garrett (NJ)	Markey (MA)	Sánchez, Linda T.				Gutierrez	McHenry	Schrader
Gerlach	Marshall	Sanchez, Loretta				Hall (NY)	McIntyre	Schwartz
Giffords	Matheson	Sarbanes				Hall (TX)	McKeon	Scott (GA)
Gingrey (GA)	Matsui	Sarbanes				Halvorson	McMahon	Scott (VA)
Gohmert	McCarthy (CA)	Scalise				Hare	McMorris	Sensenbrenner
Gonzalez	McCarthy (NY)	Schakowsky				Harman	Rodgers	Serrano
Goodlatte	McCaul	Schauer				Harper	McNerney	Sessions
Gordon (TN)	McClintock	Schiff				Hastings (FL)	Meek (FL)	Sessions
Granger	McCollum	Schmidt				Hastings (WA)	Meeks (NY)	Sestak
Grayson	McCotter	Schock				Heinrich	Melancon	Shadegg
Green, Al	McDermott	Schrader				Heller	Mica	Shea-Porter
Green, Gene	McGovern	Schwartz				Hensarling	Michaud	Sherman
Grijalva	McHenry	Scott (VA)				Herger	Miller (FL)	Shimkus
Guthrie	McIntyre	Sensenbrenner				Herseth Sandlin	Miller (MI)	Shuler
Gutierrez	McKeon	Serrano				Higgins	Miller (NC)	Shuster
Hall (NY)	McMahon	Sessions				Hill	Miller, Gary	Simpson
Hall (TX)	McMorris	Sestak				Himes	Miller, George	Sires
Halvorson	Rodgers	Shadegg				Hinchev	Miller, George	Skelton
Hare	McNerney	Shea-Porter				Hirono	Minnick	Skelton
Harman	Meek (FL)	Sherman				Hodes	Mitchell	Slaughter
Harper	Meeks (NY)	Shimkus				Holden	Mollohan	Smith (NE)
Hastings (FL)	Melancon	Shuler				Holt	Moore (KS)	Smith (NJ)
Hastings (WA)	Mica	Shuster				Honda	Moore (WI)	Smith (TX)
Heinrich	Michaud	Simpson				Hoyer	Moran (KS)	Smith (WA)
Heller	Miller (FL)	Sires				Hunter	Moran (VA)	Snyder
Hensarling	Miller (MI)	Skelton				Inglis	Murphy (CT)	Space
Herger	Miller (NC)	Slaughter				Inglee	Murphy (NY)	Speier
Herseth Sandlin	Miller, Gary	Smith (NE)				Israel	Murphy, Patrick	Spratt
Higgins	Miller, George	Smith (NJ)				Issa	Murphy, Tim	Stark
Hill	Minnick	Smith (TX)				Jackson (IL)	Myrick	Stearns
Himes	Mitchell	Smith (WA)				Jenkins	Nadler (NY)	Stupak
Hinchev	Mollohan	Snyder				Johnson (GA)	Napolitano	Stupak
Hirono	Moore (KS)	Space				Johnson (IL)	Neal (MA)	Sutton
Hodes	Moore (WI)	Speier				Johnson, E. B.	Neugebauer	Tanner
Holden	Moran (KS)	Spratt				Johnson, Sam	Nunes	Taylor
Holt	Moran (VA)	Stark				Jones	Nye	Teague
Honda	Murphy (CT)	Stearns				Jordan (OH)	Oberstar	Terry
Hoyer	Murphy (NY)	Stupak				Kagen	Obey	Thompson (CA)
Hunter	Murphy, Patrick	Sullivan				Kanjorski	Oliver	Thompson (MS)
Inglis	Murphy, Tim	Sutton				Kaptur	Ortiz	Thompson (PA)
Inglee	Myrick	Tanner				Kennedy	Pence	Thornberry
Israel	Nadler (NY)	Taylor				Kildee	Perlmutter	Tiahrt
Issa	Napolitano	Teague				Kildee	Pallone	Tierney
Jackson (IL)	Neal (MA)	Terry				Kilroy	Pascrell	Tiberi
Jenkins	Neugebauer	Thompson (CA)				Kind	Pastor (AZ)	Tierney
Johnson (GA)	Nunes	Thompson (MS)				King (IA)	Peters	Titus
Johnson (IL)	Nye	Thompson (PA)				King (NY)	Peterson	Titus
Johnson, E. B.	Oberstar	Thornberry				Kingston	Petri	Tonko
Johnson, Sam	Obey	Tiahrt				Kirk	Pingree (ME)	Towns
Jones	Olson	Tierney				Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Pitts	Tsongas
Jordan (OH)	Oliver	Tiberi				Kissell	Platts	Turner
Kagen	Ortiz	Tierney				Klein (FL)	Poe (TX)	Turner
Kanjorski	Owens	Titus				Kline (MN)	Polis (CO)	Upton
Kaptur	Pallone	Tonko				Kosmas	Pomeroy	Van Hollen
Kennedy	Pascrell	Towns				Kratovil	Price (GA)	Velázquez
Kildee	Pastor (AZ)	Tsongas				Kucinich	Price (NC)	Velázquez
Kildee	Paul	Turner				Kilroy	Putnam	Walden
Kilroy	Paulsen	Upton				Kind	Quigley	Walsh
King (IA)	Payne	Van Hollen				King (NY)	Radanovich	Walden
Kingston	Pence	Velázquez				Kingston	Rahall	Walsh
Kirk	Perlmutter	Visclosky				Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Rangel	Walters
Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Perriello	Walden				Kissell	Rehberg	Watson
Klein (FL)	Peters	Walsh				Kline (MN)	Reichert	Watt
Kline (MN)	Peterson	Wasserman				Klos	Richardson	Watt
Kosmas	Petri	Schultz				Kratovil	Rodriguez	Waxman
Kratovil	Pingree (ME)	Waters				Kucinich	Roe (TN)	Weiner
Kucinich	Pitts	Watson				Lamborn	Royce	Welch
Lamborn	Platts	Watt				Lance	Royce	Westmoreland
Lance	Poe (TX)	Waxman				Langevin	Waxman	Whitfield
Langevin	Polis (CO)	Weiner				Larsen (WA)	Waxman	Whitfield
Larsen (WA)	Pomeroy	Welch				Larson (CT)	Watt	Wilson (OH)
Larson (CT)	Price (GA)	Westmoreland				Latham	Watt	Wilson (SC)
Latham	Price (NC)	Whitfield				LaTourette	Watt	Wittman
LaTourette	Putnam	Wilson (OH)					Watt	Wolf
		Wilson (SC)					Watt	Woolsey
							Watt	Wu
							Watt	Yarmuth
							Watt	Young (AK)
							Watt	Young (FL)

NAYS—2

NOT VOTING—15

□ 1501

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

### MENTAL HEALTH MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1258, as amended, 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 gentlewoman from California (Ms. MATSUI) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1258, as amended.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 414, nays 1, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 295]

YEAS—414

Ackerman	Broun (GA)	Courtney
Aderholt	Brown (SC)	Crenshaw
Adler (NJ)	Brown, Corrine	Critz
Akin	Brown-Waite,	Crowley
Alexander	Ginny	Cuellar
Altmire	Buchanan	Culberson
Andrews	Burgess	Cummings
Arcuri	Burton (IN)	Dahlkemper
Austria	Butterfield	Davis (CA)
Baca	Buyer	Davis (IL)
Bachmann	Calvert	Davis (KY)
Bachus	Camp	Davis (TN)
Baird	Campbell	DeFazio
Baldwin	Cantor	DeGette
Barrow	Cao	DeLahunt
Bartlett	Capito	DeLauro
Barton (TX)	Capps	Dent
Bean	Capuano	Deutch
Becerra	Cardoza	Diaz-Balart, L.
Berkley	Carnahan	Diaz-Balart, M.
Berman	Carney	Dicks
Berry	Carson (IN)	Dingell
Biggett	Carter	Doggett
Bilbray	Cassidy	Donnelly (IN)
Bilirakis	Castle	Doyle
Bishop (GA)	Castor (FL)	Dreier
Bishop (NY)	Chaffetz	Driehaus
Bishop (UT)	Chandler	Duncan
Blackburn	Childers	Edwards (MD)
Blumenauer	Chu	Edwards (TX)
Boccieri	Clarke	Ehlers
Boehner	Clay	Ellison
Bonner	Cleaver	Ellsworth
Bono Mack	Clyburn	Emerson
Boozman	Coble	Engel
Boren	Coffman (CO)	Eshoo
Boswell	Cohen	Etheridge
Boustany	Cole	Farr
Boyd	Conaway	Fattah
Brady (PA)	Connolly (VA)	Filner
Brady (TX)	Cooper	Flake
Braley (IA)	Costa	Fleming
Bright	Costello	Forbes

NAYS—1

Paul

NOT VOTING—15

Barrett (SC)	Graves	Kilpatrick (MI)
Blunt	Griffith	Manzullo
Boucher	Hinojosa	Ryan (WI)
Conyers	Hoekstra	Wamp
Davis (AL)	Jackson Lee	
Fallin	(TX)	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Two minutes remain in this vote.

□ 1508

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, May 24, 2010.

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

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: I have the honor to transmit herewith a facsimile copy of a letter received from Mr. Scott T. Nago, Chief Election Officer, Office of Elections, State of Hawaii, indicating that, according to the unofficial returns of the Special Election held May 22, 2010, the Honorable Charles Djou was elected Representative to Congress for the First Congressional District, State of Hawaii.

With best wishes, I am  
Sincerely,

LORRAINE C. MILLER,  
*Clerk.*

By Robert F. Reeves, Deputy Clerk.  
Enclosure.

STATE OF HAWAII,  
OFFICE OF ELECTIONS,  
Pearl City, HI, May 23, 2010.

Hon. LORRAINE C. MILLER,  
*Clerk, House of Representatives,*  
*The Capitol, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MS. MILLER: This is to advise you that the unofficial results of the Special Election held on Saturday, May 22, 2010 for Representative in Congress from the First Congressional District of Hawaii shows that Charles Djou (R) received the most votes of the total number cast for that office.

It would appear from the unofficial results that Charles Djou (R) was elected Representative from the First Congressional District of Hawaii. We are unaware of any election contests at this time.

As soon as the official results are certified, an official Certificate of Election will be transmitted as required by law.

Sincerely,

SCOTT T. NAGO,  
*Chief Election Officer.*

U.S. REP DISTRICT SPECIAL VACANCY ELECTION—State of Hawaii—Statewide  
May 22, 2010 SUMMARY REPORT

Congressional District I		98 of 98
(R) Djou, Charles	.....	(67,610, 39.4%)

U.S. REP DISTRICT SPECIAL VACANCY ELECTION—State of Hawaii—Statewide—Continued  
May 22, 2010 SUMMARY REPORT

Congressional District I		98 of 98
(D) Hanabusa, Colleen	.....	(52,802, 30.8%)
(D) Case, Ed	.....	(47,391, 27.6%)
(D) Del Castillo, Rafael (Del)	.....	(664, 0.4%)
(N) Strode, Kalaeloa	.....	(491, 0.3%)
(N) Brewer, Jim	.....	(273, 0.2%)
(D) Lee, Philmund (Phil)	.....	(254, 0.1%)
(R) Collins, Charles (Googie)	.....	(194, 0.1%)
(R) Amsterdam, C. Kauai Jochanan	.....	(170, 0.1%)
(D) Browne, Vinny	.....	(150, 0.1%)
(N) Tataii, Steve	.....	(125, 0.1%)
(R) Crum, Douglas	.....	(107, 0.1%)
(R) Giuffre, John (Raghu)	.....	(82, 0.0%)
(N) Moseley, Karl F.	.....	(80, 0.0%)
Blank Votes:	.....	(135, 1.1%)
Over Votes:	.....	(889, 1.5%)
REGISTRATION AND TURNOUT SPECIAL		
TOTAL REGISTRATION	.....	(317, 337)
TOTAL TURNOUT	.....	(171,417, 54.0%)
PRECINCT TURNOUT	.....	(169,104, 53.3%)
ABSENTEE TURNOUT	.....	(2,313, 0.7%)
OVERSEAS BALLOTS CAST		
OVERSEAS TURNOUT	.....	(296, 0.0%)
1ST CONGRESSIONAL	.....	(296)
2ND CONGRESSIONAL	.....	(0)

SWEARING IN OF THE HONORABLE CHARLES DJOU, OF HAWAII, AS A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE

Ms. HIRONO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Hawaii, the Honorable CHARLES DJOU, be permitted to take the oath of office today.

His certificate of election has not arrived, but there is no contest and no question has been raised with regard to his election.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Hawaii?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Will the Representative-elect and the Hawaiian delegation present themselves in the well.

Mr. DJOU appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office, as follows:

Do you solemnly swear or affirm that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter, so help you God.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations, you are now a Member of the 111th Congress.

WELCOMING THE HONORABLE CHARLES DJOU TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) is recognized for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Ms. HIRONO. Madam Speaker, I would like to introduce to you and our colleagues today Congressman CHARLES DJOU, the newest member of Hawaii's large delegation.

Born in Los Angeles, Congressman DJOU's family moved to Hawaii when he was three. He is a graduate of Punahou School in Honolulu, the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, and the University of Southern California Law School. By the way, he attended the same school as our President.

Congressman DJOU most recently served as one of nine members of the Honolulu City Council, where he represented District 4, the area extending from Waikiki to Hawaii Kai. He served as the chairman of the Executive Matters and Legal Affairs Committee, vice chair of the Planning Committee, and as a member of the Transportation and Public Safety and Services Committee. He was first elected to his seat in 2002 and reelected in 2006. He previously served one term in the Hawaii House of Representatives, from 2000 to 2002, and was the minority floor leader.

Hawaii is one of the most ethnically and culturally diverse States in our country, and that diverse heritage is exemplified in Congress DJOU's unique French variation on a Chinese surname, which goes back to his grandfather in Shanghai. I will let Congressman DJOU tell you that story himself.

Now I extend a warm, warm aloha to Congressman DJOU, his wife, Stacey Kawasaki Djou, and their three children. I know that they and all the members of your family are very proud today, CHARLES, as you become a Member of the people's House.

I look forward to working with you, CHARLES, to ensure that the needs of the people of Hawaii are met and that their voices are represented in the people's House.

Congratulations.

□ 1515

Mr. BOEHNER. Will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. HIRONO. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER).

Mr. BOEHNER. On behalf of the House Republican Conference, let me welcome Congressman CHARLES DJOU, his wife, Stacey, and their children, family and guests to our Nation's Capitol.

CHARLES understands what it means to pursue the American Dream because he's lived it. CHARLES' mother was from Bangkok, Thailand, his father, from China, raised in Hong Kong. And during the Communist Revolution of China in 1948, his grandfather fled from Shanghai to Hong Kong which, at the time, was under British control.

So CHARLES is the son of immigrants and a devoted young husband and father with three beautiful children. He serves as an officer in the U.S. Army Reserve, which gives him a deep appreciation for the sacrifices made by the many men and women of our military he will now represent in this body.

He served his community, as you've heard, as a former member of the city council in Honolulu, and a former minority leader in the Hawaii State

House. And as most of you know, this son of immigrants is about to begin a new chapter of his life representing the people of Hawaii.

CHARLES, on behalf of our conference and all of the Members of the U.S. House of Representatives, we welcome you to our Nation's Capitol, and look forward to your service on behalf of the people of the First District of Hawaii.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman from Hawaii is recognized.

There was no objection.

Mr. DJOU. Madam Speaker, Leader BOEHNER, my colleague Congresswoman HIRONO, Members of the House of Representatives, aloha.

Today, I am extraordinarily humbled to have the incredible honor of entering the United States House of Representatives. And I understand with this incredible honor comes incredible responsibility, and I feel privileged to call myself a colleague of all of yours.

The reason I am here today, however, is not because of anything that I have done but, instead, thanks must go to a whole bunch of individuals who put an enormous effort to helping me become a Member.

First and foremost, I want to thank my family, my parents, who raised me, my wonderful children, Nicholas, Victoria and Alexandria. They are the reason I get up every morning and consider myself so blessed to have so much and driven to do so much more. And most of all, my wife, Stacey, who is my confidante, my best friend, my most trusted adviser and the reason I go on every day and the reason I am so successful.

Second, of course, I want to thank all of my hardworking volunteers. It is only because of their enormous amount of hard work, standing with me in the hot sun, doing the unique Hawaiian practice of sign waving, coupled with going door to door with me and phone-banking, that I was able to communicate my message to the voters of Hawaii.

Third, I want to thank the voters from Hawaii for bestowing upon me this incredible privilege. I want all of the voters to know that every single day I have the privilege of serving them I will never, ever forget the trust and confidence they have vested in me.

And, finally, I want to thank the American people. It is a testimony to the greatness of the United States of America that I, a son of immigrants from China and Thailand, have the privilege of calling myself a Member of the United States Congress.

It is a testimony to the greatness of our Nation that, had I been born in the home nation of either one of my parents, the idea of calling myself the maker of laws in my parents' home nation would be laughable. But it is because of the good fortune that I was born and today call myself an American that I have this amazing privilege.

I am eager to start work, eager to work with all of you. I look forward to

beginning the hard work of doing good, bringing change and restoring our Nation to prosperity. Thank you all very much.

And as we say in Hawaii, mahalo aloha, best wishes.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. Under clause 5(d) of rule XX, the Chair announces to the House that, in light of the administration of the oath to the gentleman from Hawaii, the whole number of the House is now 432.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CUMMINGS). Without objection, 5-minute voting will continue.

There was no objection.

EXPRESSING SYMPATHY TO FAMILIES OF SOUTH KOREAN SEAMEN KILLED BY NORTH KOREA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 1382.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1382.

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. CONNOLLY of Virginia. 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 411, noes 3, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 296]

AYES—411

Ackerman	Bishop (UT)	Calvert	Issa	Neal (MA)
Aderholt	Blackburn	Camp	Jackson (IL)	Neugebauer
Adler (NJ)	Blumenauer	Campbell	Jenkins	Nunes
Akin	Bocchieri	Cantor	Johnson (GA)	Nye
Alexander	Boehner	Cao	Johnson (IL)	Oberstar
Altmire	Bonner	Capito	Johnson, E. B.	Obey
Andrews	Bono Mack	Capps	Johnson, Sam	Olson
Arcuri	Boozman	Capuano	Jordan (OH)	Oliver
Austria	Boren	Cardoza	Kagen	Ortiz
Baca	Boswell	Carnahan	Kanjorski	Owens
Bachmann	Boucher	Carney	Kaptur	Pallone
Bachus	Boustany	Carson (IN)	Kennedy	Pascarell
Baird	Boyd	Carter	Kildee	Pastor (AZ)
Baldwin	Brady (PA)	Cassidy	Kilroy	Paulsen
Barrow	Brady (TX)	Castle	Kind	Payne
Bartlett	Braley (IA)	Castor (FL)	King (IA)	Perce
Barton (TX)	Bright	Chaffetz	King (NY)	Perlmutter
Bean	Brown (GA)	Chandler	Kingston	Perriello
Bean	Brown (SC)	Childers	Kirk	Peters
Becerra	Brown, Corrine	Chu	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Peterson
Berkley	Brown-Waite,	Clarke	Kissell	Petri
Berman	Brown-Waite,	Clay	Klein (FL)	Pingree (ME)
Berry	Ginny	Cleaver	Kline (MN)	Pitts
Biggert	Buchanan	Clyburn	Kosmas	Platts
Bilbray	Burgess	Coble	Kratovil	Poe (TX)
Bilirakis	Burton (IN)	Coffman (CO)	Lamborn	Polis (CO)
Bishop (GA)	Butterfield	Cohen	Lance	Pomerooy
Bishop (NY)	Buyer		Langevin	Posey
			Larsen (WA)	Price (GA)
			Larson (CT)	Price (NC)
			Latham	Putnam
			LaTourrette	Quigley
			Latta	Radanovich
			Lee (CA)	Rahall
			Lee (NY)	Rangel
			Levin	Rehberg
			Lewis (CA)	Reichert
			Lewis (GA)	Reyes
			Linder	Richardson
			Lipinski	Rodriguez
			LoBiondo	Roe (TN)
			Loeb sack	Rogers (AL)
			Lofgren, Zoe	Rogers (KY)
			Lowey	Rogers (MI)
			Lucas	Rohrabacher
			Luetkemeyer	Rooney
			Lujan	Ros-Lehtinen
			Lummis	Roskam
			Lungren, Daniel	Ross
			E.	Rothman (NJ)
			Lynch	Royal-Ballard
			Mack	Royce
			Maffei	Ruppersberger
			Maloney	Rush
			Marchant	Ryan (OH)
			Markey (CO)	Salazar
			Markey (MA)	Sánchez, Linda
			Marshall	T.
			Matheson	Sanchez, Loretta
			Matsui	Sarbanes
			McCarthy (CA)	Scalise
			McCarthy (NY)	Schakowsky
			McCaul	Schauer
			McClintock	Schiff
			McCollum	Schmidt
			McCotter	Schock
			McDermott	Schrader
			McGovern	Schwartz
			McHenry	Scott (GA)
			McIntyre	Scott (VA)
			McKeon	Sensenbrenner
			McMahon	Serrano
			McMorris	Sessions
			Rodgers	Sestak
			McNerney	Shadegg
			Meek (FL)	Shea-Porter
			Meeks (NY)	Sherman
			Melancon	Shimkus
			Mica	Shuler
			Michaud	Shuster
			Miller (FL)	Simpson
			Miller (MI)	Sires
			Miller (NC)	Skelton
			Miller, Gary	Slaughter
			Miller, George	Smith (NE)
			Minnick	Smith (NJ)
			Mitchell	Smith (TX)
			Mollohan	Smith (WA)
			Moore (KS)	Snyder
			Moore (WI)	Space
			Moran (KS)	Speier
			Moran (VA)	Spratt
			Murphy (CT)	Stark
			Murphy (NY)	Stearns
			Murphy, Patrick	Stupak
			Murphy, Tim	Sullivan
			Myrick	Sutton
			Nadler (NY)	Tanner
			Napolitano	Taylor

Teague	Turner	Welch	Bilirakis	Fattah	Lowey	Rooney	Sherman	Tierney
Terry	Upton	Westmoreland	Bishop (GA)	Filner	Lucas	Ros-Lehtinen	Shimkus	Titus
Thompson (CA)	Van Hollen	Whitfield	Bishop (NY)	Flake	Luetkemeyer	Roskam	Shuler	Tonko
Thompson (MS)	Velázquez	Wilson (OH)	Bishop (UT)	Fleming	Lujan	Ross	Shuster	Towns
Thompson (PA)	Visclosky	Wilson (SC)	Blackburn	Forbes	Lungren, Daniel	Rothman (NJ)	Simpson	Tsongas
Thornberry	Walden	Wittman	Blumenauer	Fortenberry	E.	Roybal-Allard	Sires	Turner
Tiahrt	Walz	Wolf	Boccheri	Poster	Lynch	Royce	Skelton	Upton
Tiberi	Wasserman	Woolsey	Boehner	Foxo	Mack	Ruppersberger	Slaughter	Van Hollen
Tierney	Schultz	Wu	Bonner	Frank (MA)	Maffei	Rush	Smith (NE)	Velázquez
Titus	Waters	Yarmuth	Bono Mack	Franks (AZ)	Maloney	Ryan (OH)	Smith (NJ)	Visclosky
Tonko	Watt	Young (AK)	Boozman	Frelinghuysen	Marchant	Salazar	Smith (TX)	Walden
Towns	Waxman	Young (FL)	Boren	Fudge	Markey (CO)	Sánchez, Linda	Smith (WA)	Walz
Tsongas	Weiner		Boswell	Gallegly	Markey (MA)	T.	Snyder	Wasserman

## NOES—3

Jones	Kucinich	Paul
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## NOT VOTING—17

Barrett (SC)	Griffith	Manzullo
Blunt	Hinojosa	Ryan (WI)
Conyers	Hoekstra	Wamp
Crowley	Honda	Watson
Davis (AL)	Jackson Lee	
Fallin	(TX)	
Graves	Kilpatrick (MI)	

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1531

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.

Stated for:

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 296, I was unavoidably detained and missed the vote. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

## RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF MANUFACTURED AND MODULAR HOUSING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 584.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. DONNELLY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 584.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 408, nays 4, answered "present" 1, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 297]

## YEAS—408

Ackerman	Austria	Barton (TX)
Aderholt	Baca	Bean
Adler (NJ)	Bachmann	Becerra
Akin	Bachus	Berkley
Alexander	Baird	Berman
Altmire	Baldwin	Berry
Andrews	Barrow	Biggert
Arcuri	Bartlett	Bilbray

Bishop (GA)	Bishop (NY)	Bishop (UT)	Blackburn	Blumenauer	Boccheri	Boehner	Bonner	Bono Mack	Boozman	Boren	Boswell	Boucher	Boustany	Brady (PA)	Brady (TX)	Bralely (IA)	Bright	Brown (SC)	Brown, Corrine	Brown-Waite, Ginny	Buchanan	Burgess	Burton (IN)	Butterfield	Buyer	Calvert	Camp	Campbell	Cantor	Capito	Capps	Capuano	Cardoza	Carnahan	Carney	Carson (IN)	Carter	Cassidy	Castle	Castor (FL)	Chaffetz	Chandler	Childers	Chu	Clarke	Clay	Cleaver	Clyburn	Coble	Coffman (CO)	Cohen	Cole	Conaway	Connolly (VA)	Cooper	Costa	Costello	Courtney	Crenshaw	Critz	Crowley	Cuellar	Culberson	Cummings	Dahlkemper	Davis (CA)	Davis (IL)	Davis (KY)	Davis (TN)	DeFazio	DeGette	Delahunt	DeLauro	Dent	Deutch	Diaz-Balart, L.	Diaz-Balart, M.	Dicks	Dingell	Djou	Doggett	Donnelly (IN)	Doyle	Dreier	Driehaus	Duncan	Edwards (MD)	Edwards (TX)	Ehlers	Ellison	Ellsworth	Emerson	Engel	Eshoo	Etheridge	Farr
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Lucas	Luetkemeyer	Lujan	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	McIntyre	Grijalva	McMahon	McMorris	Rodgers	McNerney	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	Nadler (NY)	Napolitano	Neal (MA)	Neugebauer	Nunes	Nye	Oberstar	Obey	Olson	Olver	Ortiz	Owens	Pallone	Pascrell	Pastor (AZ)	Paulsen	Payne	Pence	Perlmutter	Perriello	Peters	Peterson	Petri	Pingree (ME)	Pitts	Platts	Poe (TX)	Polis (CO)	Pomeroy	Posey	Price (GA)	Price (NC)	Putnam	Quigley	Radanovich	Rahall	Rangel	Rehberg	Reichert	Reyes	Richardson	Rodriguez	Roe (TN)	Rogers (AL)	Rogers (KY)	Rohrabacher
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## NAYS—4

Broun (GA)	Paul
Cao	Young (AK)

## ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Rogers (MI)
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## NOT VOTING—18

Barrett (SC)	Griffith	Kilpatrick (MI)
Blunt	Gutierrez	Lummis
Boyd	Hinojosa	Manzullo
Conyers	Hodes	Ryan (WI)
Davis (AL)	Hoekstra	Wamp
Fallin	Jackson Lee	
Graves	(TX)	

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1541

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.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later.

## SPECIAL AGENT SAMUEL HICKS FAMILIES OF FALLEN HEROES ACT

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the bill (H.R. 2711) to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for the transportation of the dependents, remains, and effects of certain Federal employees who die while performing official duties or as a

result of the performance of official duties.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the Senate amendments is as follows:

Senate amendments:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

*This Act may be cited as the "Special Agent Samuel Hicks Families of Fallen Heroes Act".*

**SEC. 2. TRANSPORTATION AND MOVING EXPENSES FOR IMMEDIATE FAMILY OF CERTAIN DECEASED FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.**

*(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 5724c the following:*

**"§5724d. Transportation and moving expenses for immediate family of certain deceased Federal employees**

*"(a) IN GENERAL.—Under regulations prescribed by the President, the head of the agency concerned (or a designee) may determine that a covered employee died as a result of personal injury sustained while in the performance of the employee's duty and authorize or approve the payment by the agency, from Government funds, of—*

*"(1) any qualified expense of the immediate family of the covered employee attributable to a change in their place of residence, if the place where the immediate family will reside following the death of the employee is—*

*"(A) different from the place where the immediate family resided at the time of the employee's death; and*

*"(B) within the United States; and*

*"(2) any expense of preparing and transporting the remains of the deceased to—*

*"(A) the place where the immediate family will reside following the death of the employee; or*

*"(B) such other place appropriate for interment as is determined by the agency head (or designee).*

*"(b) NO DUPLICATE PAYMENT OF EXPENSES.—No expenses may be paid under this section if those expenses are paid from Government funds under section 5742 or any other authority.*

*"(c) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—*

*"(1) the term 'covered employee' means—*

*"(A) a law enforcement officer, as defined in section 5541;*

*"(B) any employee in or under the Federal Bureau of Investigation who is not described in subparagraph (A); and*

*"(C) a customs and border protection officer, as defined in section 8331(31); and*

*"(2) the term 'qualified expense', as used with respect to an immediate family changing its place of residence, means the transportation expenses of the immediate family, the expenses of moving (including transporting, packing, crating, temporarily storing, draying, and unpacking) the household goods and personal effects of such immediate family, not in excess of 18,000 pounds net weight, and, when authorized or approved by the agency head (or designee), the transportation of 1 privately owned motor vehicle."*

*(b) NO RELEVANCE AS TO COMPENSATION CLAIMS.—No determination made under section 5724d of title 5, United States Code, shall be deemed relevant to or be considered in connection with any claim for compensation under chapter 81 of that title or under any other law under which compensation may be provided on account of death or personal injury, nor shall any determination made with respect to any such claim be deemed relevant to or be considered in connection with any request for payment of expenses under such section 5724d.*

*(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 57 of title 5, United States*

*Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 5724c the following:*

*"Sec. 5724d. Transportation and moving expenses for immediate family of certain deceased Federal employees."*

Amend the title so as to read: "An Act to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for the transportation and moving expenses for the immediate family of certain Federal employees who die in the performance of their duties."

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I present H.R. 2711, the Special Agent Samuel Hicks Families of Fallen Heroes Act, for consideration.

This bipartisan legislation was introduced on June 4, 2009, by my colleague, Representative MIKE ROGERS of Michigan, as well as several members of the Oversight Committee, including Chairman TOWNS, and Representatives BILL FOSTER of Illinois, ELIJAH CUMMINGS of Maryland, and BRIAN BILBRAY of California. In addition, I am also pleased to be an original cosponsor.

Moreover, H.R. 2711 was passed by the House of Representatives by a voice vote on December 8, 2009, and subsequently passed the United States Senate, with minor amendments, on May 14, 2010.

H.R. 2711 is an important measure for the Federal law enforcement community. This bill authorizes the FBI and other law enforcement agencies to pay the relocation and moving expenses for families of agents who are killed in the line of duty. Law enforcement officers and their families are routinely moved by the government to take on assignments that enhance the security of our country. Under current law, the government is authorized to pay these expenses if an agent or employee is killed overseas, but it cannot do so for relocation if the death occurs within the United States. While we wish this legislation was not necessary, tragically there have been instances in which such authority was needed to support the families of agents or employees who have given their lives.

I applaud the Senate, and especially Senators LIEBERMAN, COLLINS, AKAKA, and VOINOVICH for recognizing the importance of this bill and for sending the

bill back to the House with minor changes. The bill, as amended by the Senate, would extend these family benefits to employees of U.S. Customs and Border Protection. The Senate amendment also makes several largely technical changes to the scope of available assistance.

□ 1545

These improvements were made at the request of the Obama administration, which supports this measure. I do want to emphasize that the bill has strong support among the Federal law enforcement community, including the Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association and the FBI Agents Association.

Lastly, I'd like to point out that the title of the bill pays tribute to the memory and service of Special Agent Samuel Hicks. Special Agent Hicks was assigned to the Pittsburgh FBI office and was fatally shot on November 19, 2008, at the age of 33 while executing a Federal search warrant associated with a drug distribution ring.

Special Agent Hicks was a former police officer with the Baltimore Police Department. He and his family relocated to Pittsburgh when he became an agent. Unfortunately, after the loss of Special Agent Hicks, the Bureau was unable to assist the Hicks family in moving back to Baltimore due to the statutory limitations. This legislation would correct this problem and prevent future families from suffering additional grief and hardship.

I urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 2711.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I present H.R. 2711, the Special Agent Samuel Hicks Families of Fallen Heroes Act, for consideration.

This bipartisan legislation was introduced on June 4th, 2009 by my colleague, Representative MIKE ROGERS of Michigan, as well as several Members of the Oversight Committee, including Chairman ED TOWNS and Representatives BILL FOSTER, ELIJAH CUMMINGS, and BRIAN BILBRAY. In addition, I am pleased to say that I am an original cosponsor of H.R. 2711.

Moreover, H.R. 2711 was passed by the House of Representatives by voice vote on December 8th, 2009 and subsequently passed the United States Senate, with minor amendments, on May 14th, 2010.

H.R. 2711 is an important measure for the Federal law enforcement officer community. The bill authorizes the FBI and other law enforcement agencies to pay the relocation and moving expenses for families of agents who are killed in the line of duty.

Law enforcement officers and their families are routinely moved by the government to take on assignments that enhance the security of the country. Under current law, the government is authorized to pay these expenses if an agent or employee is killed overseas but cannot pay for relocation if the death occurs in the U.S.

While we wish this legislation was not necessary, tragically, there have been instances in the recent past where such authority was

needed to support the families of agents or employees who gave their lives.

I applaud the Senate, and specifically, Senators LIEBERMAN, COLLINS, AKAKA and VOINOVICH, for recognizing the importance of this bill and for sending the bill back to the House with minor changes.

The bill, as amended by the Senate, would extend these family benefits to employees of U.S. Customs and Border Protection. The Senate amendment also makes several, largely technical changes to the scope of available benefits. These changes were made at the request of the Obama administration, which supports this measure.

I want to emphasize that this bill has strong support from the Federal law enforcement community, including the Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association and the Federal Bureau of Investigation Agents Association.

Lastly, I would like to point out that the title of this bill pays tribute to the memory and service of Special Agent Samuel Hicks. Special Agent Hicks was assigned to the Pittsburgh FBI office and was fatally shot on November 19, 2008, at the age of 33, while executing a Federal search warrant associated with a drug distribution ring. Special Agent Hicks was a former police officer with the Baltimore Police Department. He and his family relocated to Pittsburgh when he became an agent. Unfortunately, after the loss of Special Agent Hicks, the Bureau was unable to assist the Hicks family in moving back to Baltimore due to statutory limitations. This legislation would correct this problem and prevent future families from suffering additional unnecessary grief and hardship.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

When we passed this bill in the House on December 8, 2009, this bill only applied to law enforcement officers as defined in section 5541 and other FBI employees who have sacrificed their lives during the performance of official duties. Additionally, the term “qualified expense” was more broadly defined than how this bill now characterizes the term.

Following the bill’s passage in the House, the Senate, which passed this bill on May 14, 2010, amended this bill to expand its coverage to certain CBP officers. Moreover, the Senate amended this bill to qualify the term “qualified expense” and limit what constitutes a qualified expense.

At this stage, the bill would authorize the employing agency of Federal law enforcement officers as well as certain FBI and CBP employees who have sacrificed their lives in the performance of his or her duties to pay the moving, transportation, and relocation expenses due to a change of residence within the United States of the immediate family of the officer. Additionally, this bill would authorize the employing agency to cover the expenses of preparing and transporting the remains of the deceased to the place where the family will reside following the employee’s death.

The Federal Government often requires or asks Federal law enforce-

ment, including CBP and FBI officers, to relocate to new areas all across the country and throughout the world. Frequently, these officers bring their families with them to see these new localities. When the lives of these officers have been sacrificed during the performance of their official duties, the family is often stranded with no financial means to return to the area they call home. Congress should make it a priority to help care for the families of these heroes who have honorably sacrificed their lives for the security of our country.

Mr. Speaker, I support this measure and urge my colleagues to do as well.

Mr. Speaker, at this point, I would like to yield such time as he may consume to my distinguished colleague from Michigan (Mr. ROGERS).

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Thank you, Mr. LYNCH, for your help and cooperation—it goes to show you what good things we can do when we work together in this Chamber—to really stand up for the families of the fallen.

You know, the folks who are killed in the line of duty come from all walks of life and from every corner of our country, and they sign up for law enforcement, Federal law enforcement because they believe in a purpose higher than themselves. And they consistently, day in and day out, Mr. Speaker, put their lives on the line for the same rule of law that we enjoy in every ounce of every community.

And these are the rare and sad cases where these agents or patrol officers with the CBP have given their lives in defense of that law and liberty in communities across the United States.

But there’s also another set of victims there, and it is the family members who have sacrificed with them and packed up their families and come a long way away from where they grew up and where their family is to help build a support network for those agents and officers who are serving so proudly the United States of America. And due to a glitch—and it was just that, a simple glitch—that if an FBI agent was killed in the line of duty overseas, their family could be relocated back. But if they moved from Maine to California, the family was stuck with the expense and the hazard and the hardship of getting home.

This is really a small step to say “thank you” for the service and sacrifice for the men and women who wear the badge of the people of the United States of America, and a small statement to them that we care, we have not forgotten, and we thank you every day for your service and sacrifice to this great Nation.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 2711.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his thoughtful remarks, and I just want to ask Members

on both sides to join with Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, also Mr. FOSTER of Illinois—and, Mr. Speaker, I know that you, as the Representative from Maryland’s Seventh District, had a special interest in this bill on behalf of the Hicks family and all of those officers who are killed in the line of duty, so I want to thank you for your work as well.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the bill, H.R. 2711.

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. LUETKEMEYER. 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.

#### FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 3250. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1210 West Main Street in Riverhead, New York, as the “Private First Class Garfield M. Langhorn Post Office Building”.

H.R. 3634. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 109 Main Street in Swifton, Arkansas, as the “George Kell Post Office”.

H.R. 3892. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 101 West Highway 64 Bypass in Roper, North Carolina, as the “E.V. Wilkins Post Office”.

H.R. 4017. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 43 Maple Avenue in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, as the “Ann Marie Blute Post Office”.

H.R. 4095. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 9727 Antioch Road in Overland Park, Kansas, as the “Congresswoman Jan Meyers Post Office Building”.

H.R. 4139. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 7464 Highway 503 in Hickory, Mississippi, as the “Sergeant Matthew L. Ingram Post Office”.

H.R. 4214. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 45300 Portola Avenue in Palm Desert, California, as the “Roy Wilson Post Office”.

H.R. 4238. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 930 39th Avenue in Greeley, Colorado, as the “W.D. Farr Post Office Building”.

H.R. 4425. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2-116th Street in North Troy, New York, as the “Martin G. ‘Marty’ Mahar Post Office”.

H.R. 4547. An act 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".

H.R. 4628. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 216 Westwood Avenue in Westwood, New Jersey, as the "Sergeant Christopher R. Hrbek Post Office Building".

The message also announced that the Senate has passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 4840. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1979 Cleveland Avenue in Columbus, Ohio, as the "Clarence D. Lumpkin Post Office".

The message also announced that the Senate has passed bills of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2874. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2000 Louisiana Avenue in New Orleans, Louisiana, as the "Roy Rondeno, Sr. Post Office Building".

S. 3200. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 23 Genesee Street in Hornell, New York, as the "Zachary Smith Post Office Building".

#### RECOGNIZING WILL KEITH KELLOGG

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1172) recognizing the life and achievements of Will Keith Kellogg.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

##### H. RES. 1172

Whereas Will Keith (W.K.) Kellogg, through his experimentation and entrepreneurship, revolutionized eating habits around the world; promoted healthy living for families and communities; patriotically assisted the United States during World War II; created the Kellogg Company, which has produced a wide variety of popular foods for more than 100 years and has developed memorable cultural icons; and formed the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, which promotes a vision of healthy living around the world;

Whereas Will Keith (W.K.) Kellogg was born on April 7, 1860, and died at the age of 91 on October 6, 1951;

Whereas, April 7, 2010, will mark the celebration of the 150th anniversary of W.K. Kellogg's birth;

Whereas W.K. Kellogg and his brother Dr. John Harvey Kellogg developed the first breakfast cereal, Kellogg's Corn Flakes, in Battle Creek, Michigan, on April 1, 1906;

Whereas W.K. Kellogg strongly promoted healthy eating and fitness throughout his career;

Whereas the Kellogg Company has produced many nutritious foods for 104 years;

Whereas consumer awareness of nutrition has long been a major priority of the Kellogg Company;

Whereas innovative packing and nutrition labels developed by the Kellogg Company have gone on to become standard practice in the food industry;

Whereas breakfast cereals have revolutionized eating habits in the United States and around the world;

Whereas the Kellogg Company has created memorable characters that have become cul-

tural icons, including "Tony the Tiger" and "Snap, Crackle, and Pop";

Whereas during the Great Depression, W.K. Kellogg pronounced his faith in the United States by announcing "I'll invest my money in people";

Whereas the production facilities of the Kellogg Company played a key role in assisting the engineering efforts of the United States Armed Forces during World War II;

Whereas families in the United States often sent food products from the Kellogg Company to soldiers serving in foreign countries;

Whereas for his contributions to the United States during World War II, W.K. Kellogg was awarded the Army-Navy "E" Flag for Excellence;

Whereas the Apollo 11 astronauts brought Kellogg's breakfast cereal into outer space in 1969, during their successful mission to the moon;

Whereas the Kellogg Company has maintained its social responsibility by supporting a number of different organizations, such as the United Negro College Fund, the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island renewal project, and organizations that fought apartheid in South Africa;

Whereas the Kellogg Company has been working to combat obesity and is joining together with more than 40 of the Nation's largest retailers, nonprofit organizations, manufacturers, and trade associations to launch the Healthy Weight Commitment Foundation to promote healthy living in homes, schools, and workplaces;

Whereas the Kellogg Foundation was begun by W.K. Kellogg to bolster the health of children in Battle Creek, Michigan;

Whereas the W.K. Kellogg Foundation today promotes health, education, agriculture, and family economic security throughout the world;

Whereas the Kellogg Company manufactures its products in 18 countries and sells them to people in 180 different countries;

Whereas the Kellogg Company currently has production facilities in 14 States, including: California, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Utah, and Washington; and

Whereas W.K. Kellogg created a legacy of healthy living, patriotism, and entrepreneurship that endures to this day: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives recognizes the 150th anniversary of the birth of Will Keith Kellogg and his contributions to the citizens of the United States and the people of the world.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

##### GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

On behalf of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I

present House Resolution 1172 for consideration. This legislation recognizes the life and achievements of a renowned American industrialist and philanthropist, Mr. Will Keith Kellogg.

Introduced by my colleague and friend, Representative MARK SCHAUER of Michigan, on March 11, 2010, House Resolution 1172 was favorably reported out of the Oversight Committee on May 20, 2010, by unanimous consent. And, additionally, this legislation enjoys the support of over 50 Members of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I present House Resolution 1172 for consideration. This legislation recognizes the life and achievements of a renowned American industrialist and philanthropist, Mr. Will Keith Kellogg.

Introduced by my colleague, Representative MARK SCHAUER of Michigan, on March 11th, 2010, House Resolution 1172 was favorably reported out of the Oversight Committee on May 20th, 2010 by unanimous consent. Additionally, this legislation enjoys the support of over fifty members of Congress.

A longtime resident of the city of Battle Creek, Michigan, W.K. Kellogg, the founder of the famed Kellogg Company, was born on April 7th, 1860. While Mr. Kellogg lacked a formal education beyond the 6th grade, he was always an aspiring businessman and at the age of 14, began his business career selling brooms for a living.

At the age of 20, Mr. Kellogg moved to Battle Creek to work at the Battle Creek Sanitarium, where his brother, Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, served as physician-in-chief. It was at the sanitarium where Mr. Kellogg and his brother first began experimenting with grains in order to improve the vegetarian diet of the hospital's patients.

The Kellogg brothers' efforts proved groundbreaking, as the year 1894 marked W.K. Kellogg's discovery of a process for making flaked cereal. The new cereal was an instant favorite among the sanitarium's patients and soon became available through mail order to accommodate the requests of hundreds of hospital guests.

In 1906, Mr. Kellogg officially entered the cereal business and founded the Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flake Company—which later became the Kellogg Company. Notably, the Kellogg Company product line reflected Mr. Kellogg's belief that the entire populace—and not just those on special diets—would be interested in healthy cereal foods. Accordingly, Mr. Kellogg continually sought to improve his breakfast cereals—eventually discovering that a better flake was produced by using only the corn grit or "sweet heart of the corn"—and the Kellogg Company quickly became an industry leader in terms of innovative packing and nutritional labeling.

As Mr. Kellogg's company quickly expanded its operations to locations such as Australia and England, the Kellogg Company continued to play a key economic role in Battle Creek and across the United States. During the Great Depression, Mr. Kellogg, who famously announced that he would invest his money in his people, expanded his facilities in Battle Creek—thereby bringing much-needed jobs to his hometown. Similarly, he directed his Battle Creek plant to offer four work shifts of six hours each, so as to spread the payroll among more workers.

The Kellogg Company also played an instrumental role during World War II, as the company provided packaged rations for the United States armed forces. In addition, Kellogg Company engineering personnel made use of the company's production facilities in support of United States armed forces engineering efforts. And in recognition of the company's contribution to the American war effort, Mr. Kellogg received the Army-Navy "E" Flag for excellence.

In addition to his pioneering contributions to the food industry and his devotion to promoting healthy living around the world, Mr. Kellogg is also remembered as a dedicated philanthropist. Notably, in 1930, President Herbert Hoover named Mr. Kellogg to serve as a delegate to the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, and in his continued efforts to assist young people, Mr. Kellogg subsequently established the W.K. Kellogg Child Welfare Foundation. The foundation, now known as the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, serves to provide a variety of educational, healthcare, and other opportunities to vulnerable children.

Moreover, Mr. Kellogg donated millions of dollars to a variety of hometown causes throughout his life, including the establishment of the Ann J. Kellogg School for Handicapped Children and the construction of a civic auditorium, a junior high school, and a youth recreation center in Battle Creek.

Mr. Speaker, after a lifetime of remarkable achievements in the world of business and a dedicated commitment to public service, W.K. Kellogg passed away on October 6th, 1951, at the age of 91. It is my hope that we honor the life and achievements of Mr. Kellogg through the passage of House Resolution 1172. Notably, this legislation is as timely as it is fitting, as this past April marked the 150th Anniversary of Mr. Kellogg's birth.

At this time I yield 5 minutes to the lead sponsor of this resolution, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SCHAUER).

Mr. SCHAUER. Thank you, Mr. LYNCH.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 1172 to commemorate the extraordinary life of Will Keith Kellogg. W.K. Kellogg represents the embodiment of the American Dream. With an education only through the sixth grade, Mr. Kellogg rose out of the stockyards of Battle Creek, my home town in Michigan, to become one of the most influential industrialists and philanthropists in American history.

Now, in the 150th year since his birth, through both the Kellogg Company and the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, he continues to touch the lives of millions throughout the country and the world. Through the invention of the ready-to-eat breakfast cereal in 1906, W.K. Kellogg provided widespread access to a broad spectrum of vitamins and minerals for the first time. Think about this: W.K. Kellogg stood up an entire industry that didn't exist before he invented the corn flake in Battle Creek, Michigan.

Breakfast cereal has grown to become one of the most widely eaten foods around the world. In many countries, fortified cereal breakfast foods represent one of the few readily avail-

able sources of essential micronutrients. A nutrition and health visionary, W.K. Kellogg hired the first dietician to work in the food industry, was the first to print nutrition labels on packaging, and believed strongly in educating consumers to empower them to make good nutritional choices. With the number of obese and overweight children on the rise, W.K. Kellogg's message about nutritional awareness continues to resonate throughout our country.

W.K. Kellogg formed a foundation which bears his name. During the Great Depression, he announced, "I'll invest my money in people. Today, through the Kellogg Foundation, his legacy lives on. From the \$64 million he set aside to ease the suffering of children during the Great Depression, the Kellogg Foundation now boasts assets of over \$8 billion and grants upwards of \$200 million each year to charitable organizations, especially those aimed at benefiting children.

W.K. Kellogg would be proud of the Kellogg Company's work to attack childhood obesity and the Kellogg Foundation's grant-making to promote education and health and eliminate poverty and racism.

As we commemorate the 150th anniversary of his life, we should remind ourselves of the increasing importance that a healthy lifestyle plays in our lives and also remember that, in America, anything is possible.

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

I rise today in support of House Resolution 1172, recognizing the life and achievements of Will Keith Kellogg. Will Keith Kellogg, who was known worldwide as W.K. Kellogg, was a great American marketer, philanthropist, patriot, and great revolutionary of the health food industry.

Mr. Kellogg and his brother ran the Battle Creek Sanitarium, a local health resort where he became interested in nutrition. Mr. Kellogg found a process to use corn grain to create light flakes that many guests in the sanitarium enjoyed. While his brother was skeptical, Mr. Kellogg said, "I sort of feel in my bones that we're preparing a campaign for a food which will eventually prove to be the leading cereal in the United States, if not the world."

Kellogg was also the first company to put a nutritional label on its products, signifying the importance of nutrition in everyday living. Mr. Kellogg worked long hours to get his products to the market. He began to manufacture products in 18 countries and sell them to people in 180 different countries, with production facilities in 14 States.

He believed in the hands-on approach by walking through factories and observing operations daily. He was the first in the corporate world to offer extended benefits and services to his workers. He was particularly interested in helping children in 1927 when

he opened a nursery at his main plant to accommodate the needs of his female employees with children.

In 1930 the W.K. Kellogg Child Welfare Foundation was established with a first donation consisting of more than \$66 million in Kellogg Company stock and other investments from Kellogg himself. The foundation believes that children are the world's future, and they depend on families, communities, and society at large to nurture and protect them.

In reflecting on his success, Mr. Kellogg once said, "I confess at the time I little realized the extent to which the food business might develop in Battle Creek. Kellogg made sure to establish and maintain a partnership between the small town of Battle Creek and its quickly growing company."

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During the Great Depression, Kellogg showed his patriotism and love of his country and community by his concerns for his fellow workers' welfare. He created more shifts so that more family men could be hired, directing his cereal plant to work four shifts, lasting 6 hours, helping the Battle Creek community.

W.K. Kellogg was an American entrepreneur and breakfast revolutionary. He stressed the importance of American made and American duty. Upon retiring from his company in 1938, he remained a chairman of the board and very involved in Kellogg's placement in the market. Mr. Kellogg was diagnosed with glaucoma and spent the last of his life blind but continued to visit his company's plants with his seeing-eye dog.

When he passed away in 1951, W.K. Kellogg left America a legacy of healthy living, patriotism, and entrepreneurship that still endures today.

With that, Mr. Speaker, seeing no other speakers, I urge the support of passage of House Resolution 1172.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's kind words and also the words of the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SCHAUER).

I would just add one last point, and that is that the Kellogg Company also played an instrumental role during World War II as the company for the first time provided packaged rations for the United States Armed Forces.

In addition, during World War II, Kellogg Company engineering personnel made use of the company's production facilities in support of the United States Armed Forces engineering efforts. In recognition of the company's contribution to the American war effort, Mr. Kellogg received the Army-Navy E Flag for excellence.

With that, I would just ask Members on both sides of the aisle to support Mr. SCHAUER in his resolution.

I yield back the balance of our time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SERRANO). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from

Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1172.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. LYNCH. 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.

**COMMENDING LANCE MACKEY ON WINNING 4TH STRAIGHT IDITAROD TRAIL SLED DOG RACE**

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1189) commending Lance Mackey on winning a record 4th straight Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

**H. RES. 1189**

Whereas Lance Mackey was born and raised in Alaska and currently resides in Fairbanks, Alaska;

Whereas Lance Mackey comes from a long line of successful mushers, including his father Dick and his brother Rick, each of whom has won the Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race;

Whereas Lance Mackey is married to his high school sweetheart Tonya, who is also a musher, and has three children: Amanda, Brittney, and Cain and one new grandchild, born on the seventh day of the nine-plus-day Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race;

Whereas Lance Mackey and his family run the Comeback Kennel in Fairbanks, Alaska;

Whereas Lance Mackey was diagnosed with throat cancer in 2001, took a year off from sled-dog racing to recover from the disease, and is now cancer-free;

Whereas the Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race, which has been called the "Last Great Race on Earth", is a grueling 1,150-mile sled dog race across Alaska's jagged mountain ranges, frozen rivers, dense forests, and windswept tundra;

Whereas running the Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race is a year-long commitment to training and caring for one's sled dogs;

Whereas the Yukon Quest is an equally grueling 1,000-mile sled dog race from Fairbanks, Alaska, to Whitehorse, Yukon;

Whereas Lance Mackey is the only 4-time consecutive Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race Champion, the only 4-time Yukon Quest Race Champion and the only man to win both the Yukon Quest and Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Races in the same year, which he did in both 2007 and 2008;

Whereas Lance Mackey, guided by his two lead dogs "Maple" and "Rev", mushed his team of Alaskan Huskies along the path of the 38th Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race from its start in Anchorage to the finish line in Nome in just 8 days, 23 hours, 59 minutes, and 9 seconds;

Whereas both "Maple" and "Rev" exemplify all the essential qualities for good lead dogs, including intelligence, initiative, com-

mon sense, and the ability to find a trail in bad conditions;

Whereas Lance Mackey, who despite retiring "Larry", the lead dog with whom Mackey won his first three Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Races, was still able to convincingly win his 4th consecutive Iditarod;

Whereas the Iditarod Trail, a National Historic Trail, is staffed by thousands of volunteers who monitor and assist all competitors; and

Whereas each checkpoint along the Iditarod Trail has coordinators, health care professionals, and licensed veterinarians who carefully monitor the health and safety of all dogs and mushers: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) commends Lance Mackey on his record-breaking 4th consecutive Iditarod victory during the 2010 Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race;

(2) applauds each and every musher who was courageous enough to compete in the 2010 Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race; and

(3) expresses appreciation to all volunteers and staff who help make this great Alaskan race possible each and every year.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

**GENERAL LEAVE**

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I present House Resolution 1189 for consideration. This resolution honors Lance Mackey for his record of four consecutive wins at the Iditarod.

House Resolution 1189 was introduced by my colleague, the gentleman from Alaska, Representative DON YOUNG, on March 17, 2010. The measure was referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, which ordered the measure reported by unanimous consent on April 14, 2010. Notably, House Resolution 1189 enjoys the support of over 80 Members of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, Lance Mackey's ability to win a record fourth consecutive Iditarod can truly be characterized as a remarkable achievement. As the residents of Alaska well know, the Iditarod takes place on 1,150 miles of grueling landscape across the State. Competitors race over mountain ranges, through tundra and spruce forests and across frozen rivers.

Mr. Mackey completed this year's race from a start in Anchorage to the finish line in Nome in just 8 days, 23 hours, 59 minutes and 9 seconds, the second-fastest finish in the history of this race.

In addition, he is the only person ever to be crowned Iditarod Trail Sled

Dog Race champion four times in a row and the only person to win both the Yukon Quest and the Iditarod race in the same year, a feat that he accomplished in both 2007 and 2008.

Mr. Mackey's accomplishments have also served as an inspiration to the cancer community. In 2001, Mr. Mackey was diagnosed with throat cancer. He took a year off from racing in order to battle the disease.

Thankfully, Mr. Mackey is now considered cancer-free and often speaks to a variety of cancer patient groups about his fight and his recovery.

Mr. Speaker, let us now take this opportunity to congratulate Mr. Mackey on his historic victory. I thank the gentleman from Alaska for introducing House Resolution 1189. I would also like to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) for his support of this measure.

I urge my colleagues to support the House Resolution 1189.

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

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, to facilitate matters, I will include my remarks in the RECORD at the conclusion of these proceedings.

With that, I yield such time as he may consume to my distinguished colleague from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG).

(Mr. YOUNG of Alaska asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. I thank the chairman and the ranking member.

This is a resolution recognizing Lance Mackey. I know Lance personally. As the chairman mentioned, last March he made Alaskan history by being the first person to win four consecutive Iditarod races. My friends, that's a little over 4,450 miles across nearly 1,200 miles of Alaskan wilderness from Willow to Nome.

His exceptional fast time this year makes him only one of two finishers to finish the race in less than 9 days. Remember, this is over a thousand miles in less than 9 days. Lance was also the only person to have won the Yukon Quest four times, a thousand mile dog-sled race from Fairbanks, Alaska, to Whitehorse, Yukon. In 2007 and 2008, he won both the Iditarod and Yukon Quest in the same year within 2 weeks of one another, otherwise over 2,000 miles within 2 weeks.

Lance Mackey was born and raised in Alaska and comes from a long line of successful mushers. His father, Dick, helped form the Iditarod race in 1973, and I have raced with Dick Mackey when he was there and I was a lot younger. His brother, Rick, along with his father, have each won the Iditarod race.

Like both his father and mother, Lance won on his sixth day wearing lucky bib number 13. Mackey considers his dogs to be the true champions, and his team was guided this year by lead dogs Maple and Rev, who had big shoes to fill after the retirement of Larry, who led Lance's team during his first three Iditarod wins.

In 2001, as it was mentioned, Lance Mackey was diagnosed with throat cancer. He continued to run in the 2002 Iditarod with a feeding tube in his stomach, but had to pull out of the race halfway through. After extensive surgery, radiation treatment, a year-long break from racing, and the loss of an index finger, he is now fully recovered and cancer-free.

Lance Mackey is married to his high school sweetheart, Tonya, who is also a musher. They have four children: Amanda; Brittney; Alanah; and Cain. Together they run the Comeback Kenel in Fox, Alaska.

Lance Mackey is a real-life hero and an inspiration to thousands of Alaskan Americans who religiously follow the Iditarod. I want to commend Lance for the great achievement of winning the four straight Iditarods. This is a great Alaskan. Thank you, Lance.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 1189, commending Lance Mackey on winning a record 4th straight Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race. This resolution not only congratulates Mackey on his incredible successes but also recognizes the importance of the Iditarod race and all of the prestige that it brings to Alaska every year.

Since the 1970s, the Iditarod Sled Dog Race—frequently referred to as the ‘Last Great Race on Earth’—has attracted the best dog sled racers (known as mushers) and dog teams from around the world to compete in Alaska. The 1,150 mile Iditarod trail race is famous around the world because of its difficulty and because of the incredible talent that it attracts every year. The Iditarod’s official site explains the extreme difficulty of the trail saying that nature “throws jagged mountain ranges, frozen river, dense forest, desolate tundra, and miles of windswept coast at the mushers and their dog teams.

Add to that temperatures far below zero, winds that can cause a complete loss of visibility, the hazards of overflow, long hours of darkness and treacherous climbs and slide hills, and you have the Iditarod.” In addition to a very exciting race, the Iditarod race every year attracts fans and spectators from around the world and creates many important jobs for Alaskans.

Lance Mackey who won this year’s Iditarod race provides an inspiration not only to fans of the Iditarod but to all Americans.

Mackey grew up in a family of dedicated and victorious mushers as both his dad and his brother have won the Iditarod race. In 2001, Mackey suffered a severe career and life set back when he became sick with throat cancer. However, after a year of treatment and away from dog sledding, Mackey recovered from his cancer and was able to resume his career. Just a few years later he won his first Iditarod race and then went on to win three more times for a record four consecutive wins.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge all of my colleagues to support this resolution. The annual Iditarod race is an amazing event not just for Alaska but for the entire country, and Lance Mackey, the champion for the last four years, deserves our recognition and congratulations.

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

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentleman for his thoughtful remarks and ask Members on both sides of the aisle to support Mr. YOUNG in his resolution.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1189.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

#### CELEBRATING ASIAN/PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1316) celebrating Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

#### H. RES. 1316

Whereas the United States joins together each May to pay tribute to the contributions of generations of Asians and Pacific Islanders who have enriched the Nation’s history;

Whereas the history of Asians and Pacific Islanders in the United States is inextricably tied to the story of the Nation;

Whereas the month of May was selected for Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month due to the following two historical events, first, May 7, 1843, when the first Japanese immigrants arrived in the United States, and second, May 10, 1869, when, with substantial contributions from Chinese immigrants, the first transcontinental railroad was completed;

Whereas today, according to the United States Census Bureau, the Asian American and Pacific Islander community is one of the fastest growing and most diverse populations in the United States, comprised of over 45 distinct ethnicities and over 28 language groups in the community;

Whereas the United States Census Bureau estimates that there are 15,200,000 United States residents who identify themselves as Asian alone or in combination with one or more other races, 1,000,000 United States residents who identify themselves as Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander alone or in combination with one or more other races, and projects that by 2050, there will be 40,600,000 United States residents identifying as Asian alone or in combination with one or more other races, to comprise 9 percent of the United States population;

Whereas section 102 of title 36, United States Code, officially designates May as Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month, and requests the President to issue each year a proclamation calling on the people of the

United States to observe this month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities;

Whereas significant outreach efforts to the Asian American and Pacific Islander community have been made through the reestablishment of the White House Initiative on Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders to coordinate multiagency efforts to ensure more accurate data collection and access to services for this community;

Whereas the Presidential Cabinet includes a record three Asian Americans, including Energy Secretary Steven Chu, Commerce Secretary Gary Locke, and Veterans Affairs Secretary Eric Shinseki;

Whereas there has been a commitment to judicial diversity through the nomination of high caliber Asian Americans and other minority jurists at all levels of the Federal bench;

Whereas the civic engagement of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders and community-based organizations has increased throughout the years;

Whereas the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus, a bipartisan, bicameral caucus of Members of Congress advocating on behalf of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders, has reached a record 30 Members this year;

Whereas today, Asian American and Pacific Islander leaders serve in local and State legislatures across the Nation, in States as diverse as California, New York, Texas, Connecticut, Maryland, Ohio, and Iowa;

Whereas, even with these exceptional milestones crossed by the community, there remains much to be done to ensure that linguistically and culturally isolated Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders have access to resources and a voice in the United States Government;

Whereas learning from injustices faced by Asian American and Pacific Islander communities throughout United States history, such as the Chinese Exclusion Act, the Japanese American internment, unpunished hate crimes such as the murder of Vincent Chin, and other events, can help perfect the Nation;

Whereas Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders, such as civil rights activist Yuri Kochiyama, Medal of Honor recipient Herbert Piliilau, the first Asian American Congressman Dalip Singh Saund, the first Asian American Congresswoman Patsy Mink, the first Asian American member of a presidential cabinet Norman Y. Mineta, and others have made significant strides in the political and military realms; and

Whereas celebrating Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month provides the people of the United States with an opportunity to recognize the achievements, contributions, history, and address the challenges faced by Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes that Asian American and Pacific Islander communities enhance the rich diversity of the United States; and

(2) celebrates the contributions of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders to the United States.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

## GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I present House Resolution 1316, as amended, for consideration. This legislation celebrates Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month, which is celebrated during the month of May.

House Resolution 1316 was introduced by my friend and colleague, Representative MIKE HONDA of California, on April 29, 2010. In addition, this resolution was favorably reported out of the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee by unanimous consent on May 6, 2010. This House Resolution enjoys the support of over 55 Members of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, the Asian American and Pacific Islander community is composed of over 15 million people, who on a daily basis, make significant contributions to the betterment of our country. In addition to being one of our country's fastest-growing minority groups, the Asian American and Pacific Islander community is also responsible for generating an estimated \$326 billion annually for our economy as entrepreneurs and owners of over 1.1 million businesses.

While Asian/Pacific American heritage is certainly worth recognizing and celebrating year round, the country and the Asian/Pacific American community have traditionally come together in the month of May to celebrate and commemorate Asian and Pacific American heritage.

This celebration began back in 1977 when Representatives Frank Horton and Norman Mineta and Senators DANIEL INOUE and Spark Matsunaga introduced resolutions asking the President to declare the first 10 days of May as Asian/Pacific Heritage Week.

The selection of the month of May stems from the fact that May marks the arrival of the first Japanese immigrants to the United States in 1843. In 1978, President Carter made Asian/Pacific Heritage Week an annual event. In 1990, President George H. W. Bush proclaimed the entire month of May to be Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month.

Mr. Speaker, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders have also made great strides in the area of civil rights and public policy. Led by such notable Americans as Patsy Mink, the first Asian American congresswoman, the President's current Cabinet includes three Asian Americans: Energy Secretary Steven Chu; Commerce Secretary Gary Locke; and Veterans Affairs Secretary Eric Shinseki.

In closing, let us as a body take a moment to recognize the valuable contribution of the Asian and Pacific American community and celebrate their rich cultural heritage by supporting House Resolution 1316.

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

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

I rise today in support of House Resolution 1316, celebrating Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month.

Asian American and Pacific Islanders have been an integral part of the fabric of American life since Japanese immigrants first arrived in the United States on May 7, 1843.

Asian Americans worked as coal miners on farms and helped with the completion of the first continental railroad. Rising from their humble beginnings, Asian Americans have been instrumental in the building of this country from the 19th century onwards. In arts, sciences, math and sports, commerce, and every other aspect of American culture, the contributions of Asian Americans have enhanced and benefited our rich cultural heritage.

The U.S. Census estimates that over 15 million Americans trace their ethnic heritage to Asia or the Pacific Islands and projects that by 2050, there will be approximately 40 million United States residents identifying as Asian alone or in combination with one or more races.

The month of May once again provides the people of the United States with an opportunity to recognize the achievements and contributions, history, and concerns of Asian Americans. Today we had the opportunity to increase our body here by one with an Asian American, Mr. DJOU of Hawaii, who we welcome and again give him the opportunity to serve his people and his heritage in this great body.

With that, I would like to thank my respected colleague Mr. HONDA for introducing this important legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1615

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. CAO).

Mr. CAO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 1316, celebrating Asian Pacific American Heritage Month. I commend the gentleman from California (Mr. HONDA) for introducing this legislation, of which I am a proud cosponsor.

The month of May is Asian Pacific American Heritage Month. During this time, we celebrate the contributions of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders to their communities and to this Nation. As we do, we also must pause to recognize the struggles they have faced and continue to face.

Today, we face a crisis in our community. Right now along the gulf coast, Asian Americans in particular are struggling because of the impacts of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill. This economic, environmental, and health disaster is disproportionately affecting those who rely upon the resources of our coastal waters for their livelihoods. Many of those affected are Vietnamese American fishermen living in Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, and my home State of Louisiana. While they are struggling, I know one thing for sure: they will persevere and overcome the effects of this catastrophe, relying upon the perseverance and the strength of family that runs throughout Asian American communities.

We have seen Asian American communities forced to start over to begin a new life, and I would like to use my family as an example. My mother and father were born in North Vietnam. In 1945, when the Communists took over North Vietnam, my family lost everything. They were forced to leave their home, their families, and their possessions to escape the Communists. They migrated to South Vietnam, where they started over.

After many years of struggle and much hard work, again they lost everything they possessed, even their children, when, in the spring of 1975, the Communist forces took over South Vietnam. My father then spent 7 years in Vietnamese re-education camps, during which time my mother single-handedly cared for my father, my brother, and my five sisters.

Once again, in 1991, they left everything they owned to come to the United States to begin a new life. Tragically, that new beginning, once again, was taken from them by the destruction of Hurricane Katrina; but they, like many who were in the same position, are survivors and they continue to thrive.

My family is but only one example of the thousands of Asian American families that have faced and overcome struggles with dignity and bravery. This just gives you a glimpse of the resiliency and the strength that is inherent in the Asian American culture, allowing those like my family to survive, just as those along the gulf coast will.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be a Vietnamese American representing the wonderfully diverse constituency in Orleans and Jefferson Parishes in the U.S. Congress, and I am proud to be associated with this important resolution honoring Asian Americans.

I urge my colleagues to support this important resolution as a tribute to the accomplishments of Asian Americans everywhere.

Mr. FALEOMAVEGA. Mr. Speaker, I thank my fellow members of Congress who join us today in honoring Asian Pacific Heritage Month and I thank the gentleman from California, Mr. HONDA, for sponsoring this resolution to recognize and honor the contributions of our Asian Pacific American community to this great nation. I also thank my colleagues

who are members of the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus, and all those who continue to address the issues facing the Asian Pacific American community, and ensure that our community has access to resources and a voice in government.

Originally, Congress in 1978 designated the first week of May to commemorate the arrival of the first Japanese immigrants and the completion of the transcontinental railroad that was built by the Chinese laborers. Every year since then, the President would issue an Executive proclamation from the White House to honor this month and direct all federal agencies and military installations throughout the country to conduct special events and ceremonies to honor our Asian-Pacific American communities throughout our country.

The achievements and successes of Asian-Pacific Americans demonstrate, above all, that the greatness of our nation lies in its diversity and ability to accept peoples from all over world, as they pledge themselves to become fellow citizens of this great nation.

Americans of Asian and Pacific Islander descent, over 16 million strong, are among the fastest growing demographic groups in the United States today, even though they make up only 9 percent of our nation's population. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the Asian American and Pacific Islander community is comprised of over 45 distinct ethnicities and over 28 language groups. In recent years, the Asian-Pacific American population has more than doubled and this rapid growth is expected to continue in the years to come—reaching 40.6 million by 2050, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.

There are an unprecedented number of Asian-Pacific Americans in the fields of medicine, business, sports, academia, entertainment, and government, just to name a few. As Asian Pacific Americans serve in their respective fields, they share vast knowledge, experience and viewpoints that their unique backgrounds have contributed to.

When I envision America, I don't see a melting pot designed to reduce and remove racial differences. The America I see is a brilliant rainbow—a rainbow of ethnicities, cultures, religions and languages with each person proudly contributing in their own distinctive and unique way for a better America. Asian-Pacific Americans wish to find a just and equitable place in our society that will allow them—like all Americans—to grow, to succeed, to achieve and to contribute to the advancement of this great nation.

Surely Asian Pacific Americans have achieved many important milestones in the history of this nation. Yet while there remains much to be done, I am hopeful that the character of this great nation will ensure equity and access to all of our fellow American citizens from every racial, cultural, ethnic, and socioeconomic background.

I would like to close my remarks by asking all of us here—what is America all about? I think it could not have been said better than on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial in that summer of 1963 when an African American minister by the name of Martin Luther King Jr., poured out his heart and soul to every American who could hear his voice, when he uttered these profound words, "I have a dream. My dream is that one day my four little children will be judged not by the color of their skin, but by the content of their character."

That is what I believe America is all about. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 1316 to celebrate Asian Pacific American Heritage Month and pay tribute to the many achievements of Asian Pacific Americans across our Nation.

The month of May marks several historical events in Asian Pacific American history. On May 7, 1843, the first Japanese immigrants arrived in the United States, paving the way for a great movement of Asian and Pacific peoples to immigrate to the United States. Only 26 years later, on May 10, 1869, the transcontinental railroad was finished, the completion of which is largely credited to Asian Pacific Americans. Due to these vents it is appropriate to celebrate the month of May as Asian Pacific American Heritage Month and honor the sacrifices and contributions of this great community.

Through the years, the Asian Pacific American Communities have made significant contributions to Texas's diverse culture. In Dallas, I am privileged to represent the largest Asian American Chamber in the United States. I believe that we all learn from those who come from different backgrounds, and I can truly say that I have learned a great deal from my Asian Pacific friends and constituents.

Today, there are over 15.2 million Asian Pacific Americans living in the United States, representing nine percent of the population. The rich history associated with the Asian Pacific American community has left a lasting and important imprint on our country.

I would like to acknowledge the devastating earthquake that shook Yushu County in the Qinghai province of China on April 14, 2010 which killed or injured over 10,000 civilians. My deepest condolence goes out to the friends and families of the victims.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to support this resolution and the Asian Pacific American communities in North Texas and across the United States.

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and recognition of Asian/Pacific American Heritage Day 2010 and to celebrate the many cultural and societal contributions of the Asian American and Pacific Islander communities throughout Northeast Ohio.

Asian/Pacific American Heritage Day provides us with an opportunity to celebrate the numerous achievements of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders throughout Northeast Ohio and across the nation. Cultural diversity is a foundation of our community and it has allowed our residents to experience traditions from around the world.

The heritage of Asian Americans has been preserved and reflected by each generation. It shows the spirit, hope and courage of all of our ancestors who braved treacherous journeys along the road to freedom and opportunity in America.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join me in celebrating Asian/Pacific American Heritage Day and honoring the contributions of all Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in our Greater Cleveland community.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to support the passage of House Resolution 1316, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask all Members to join with Mr. HONDA and

Mr. CAO and other Members in support of this resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1316, 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. LYNCH. 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.

#### RECOGNIZING AND HONORING MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES AND VETERANS

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1385) recognizing and honoring the courage and sacrifice of the members of the Armed Forces and veterans, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

#### H. RES. 1385

Whereas May is commonly known as National Military Appreciation Month;

Whereas during World War I, more than 4,700,000 Americans served in the military, more than 116,000 Americans lost their lives, and more than 204,000 Americans were wounded;

Whereas only one American World War I veteran, Frank Woodruff Buckles, survives today;

Whereas during World War II, more than 16,000,000 Americans served in the military, more than 405,000 Americans lost their lives, and more than 670,000 Americans were wounded, and today more than 74,000 Americans remain unaccounted for;

Whereas during the Korean War, more than 5,700,000 Americans served in the military, more than 36,000 Americans lost their lives, and more than 103,000 Americans were wounded, and today 8,026 Americans remain unaccounted for;

Whereas during the Vietnam War, more than 3,400,000 Americans served in the military, more than 58,000 Americans lost their lives, and more than 150,000 Americans were wounded, and today 1,720 Americans remain unaccounted for;

Whereas during the Persian Gulf War, more than 2,200,000 Americans served in the military, 383 Americans lost their lives, and 467 Americans were wounded;

Whereas since 2001, more than 1,000 Americans have lost their lives and more than 5,500 Americans have been wounded in Operation Enduring Freedom;

Whereas since 2003, more than 4,300 Americans have lost their lives and more than 31,000 Americans have been wounded in Operation Iraqi Freedom;

Whereas members of the Armed Forces answer the call to serve the United States,

leaving their homes, their families, and American soil, in times of war and peace;

Whereas members of the Armed Forces respond to acts of aggression against the United States and its allies, protect and evacuate civilians, bring stability to areas experiencing political turmoil, and provide comfort and support in the wake of natural disasters;

Whereas members of the Armed Forces have served the United States in hundreds of deployments, large and small, since the earliest days of the United States; and

Whereas all Americans, and many hundreds of millions of people around the world, owe their freedom to the courage, service, and sacrifice of members of the Armed Forces and veterans: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes and honors the courage and sacrifice of the members of the Armed Forces and veterans and thanks such members and veterans for their service; and

(2) urges all Americans to recognize and honor the courage and sacrifice of the members of the Armed Forces and veterans and thank such members and veterans for their service.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON) and the gentleman from California (Mr. McKEON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, May is Military Appreciation Month; and to honor our men and women and uniform and our veterans, I, along with my good friend and ranking member from California (Mr. McKEON), have introduced H. Res. 1385.

Mr. Speaker, I grew up around veterans of the First World War. My father served in the Navy onboard the U.S.S. *Missouri* in that conflict; and he, like so many young men who returned from that war, became the civic and political leaders of their day.

Tom Brokaw wrote a best-selling book entitled, "The Greatest Generation," the saga of those who fought the two-front Second World War. These veterans changed the complexion of our country in every walk of life. Their experiences in war, sometimes on the battlefield, instilled in them tremendous confidence and a sense of duty and, like the generation of war veterans before them, the World War I veterans, returned to hometowns across America, large and small, to become leaders in their communities.

In 1950, President Harry S. Truman ordered U.S. military intervention on the Korean peninsula. In many respects, our participation in the Korean conflict has served as a model for the way our military operates today. Korea

was the first multilateral United Nations operation, and it has become the longest standing peacekeeping operation in modern times. While we are inclined to remember the leaders who ultimately brought us victory in the Korean War—Truman, MacArthur, Acheson, Walker, and Ridgeway—it's really the men and women who served so bravely to whom we pay tribute.

The need to contain the spread of communism brought U.S. servicemembers to a small country in Southeast Asia called Vietnam. It was 1964 when Congress passed the Gulf of Tonkin resolution and 1973 before the last U.S. combat troops left Vietnam. Much is owed to the men and women who served in that conflict, and it must be remembered that those who fought and died in service to the United States in Southeast Asia are owed the appreciation of a grateful Nation, even though so many did not receive the welcome home that they deserved.

The Persian Gulf War was a tremendous display of U.S. military technology, but what must not be forgotten is that the swift end to combat operations was the result of a sound strategy and the ability of U.S. service personnel to carry out that strategy.

And of course today our men and women in uniform are engaged in Iraq and Afghanistan. I predict those returning from these conflicts will be another great generation. Rising from the sands of the Middle East, these veterans, who have toiled and fought there to bring peace and civilization back to those two beleaguered countries, are truly America's future.

In addition to large-scale conflicts, U.S. military forces have been involved in far more small-scale contingency operations. In each instance, in numbers both large and small, the men and women of the United States' armed services have answered the Nation's call.

So let us remember the importance of those who wore the uniform and those who wear it today. They have served this Nation, and now we must do right by them in Congress, in our communities, and in our everyday lives. Today, we honor their courage and their sacrifice, and to all of them we say thank you.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS,

Washington, DC, May 21, 2010.

Hon. IKE SKELTON,  
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services, Rayburn Building, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN SKELTON: On May 20, 2010, H. Res. 1385, recognizing and honoring the courage and sacrifice of members of the Armed Forces and veterans was introduced in the House of Representatives. This measure was sequentially referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

The Committee on Veterans' Affairs recognizes the importance of H. Res. 1385 and the need to move this resolution expeditiously in order to honor the courage and sacrifice of members of the Armed Forces and veterans. Therefore, while we have valid jurisdictional claims to this resolution, the Committee on

Veterans' Affairs will waive further consideration of H. Res. 1385. The Committee does so with the understanding that by waiving further consideration of this resolution it does not waive any future jurisdictional claims over similar measures.

I would appreciate the inclusion of this letter and a copy of your response in the Congressional Record during consideration of H. Res. 1385 on the House floor.

Sincerely,

BOB FILNER,  
Chairman.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, Washington, DC, May 24, 2010.

Hon. BOB FILNER,  
Chairman, House Committee on Veterans' Affairs, Cannon House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter regarding House Resolution 1385, "Recognizing and honoring the courage and sacrifice of the members of the Armed Forces and veterans, and for other purposes." This measure was referred to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

I agree that the Committee on Veterans' Affairs has certain valid jurisdictional claims to this resolution, and I appreciate your decision to waive further consideration of H. Res. 1385 in the interest of expediting consideration of this important measure. I agree that by agreeing to waive further consideration, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs is not waiving its jurisdictional claims over similar measures in the future.

During consideration of this measure on the House floor, I will ask that this exchange of letters be included in the Congressional Record.

Very truly yours,

IKE SKELTON,  
Chairman

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for introducing this resolution honoring those who have served in the Armed Forces and for honoring me to be a cosponsor with him in that legislation.

Mr. Speaker, next week is Memorial Day, and I rise today in support of House Resolution 1385 to recognize and honor the courage and sacrifice of the members of the Armed Forces and the veterans of our wars.

In the clearly defined wars against tyranny, in the controversial conflicts not appreciated until the guns long fell silent, in the limited actions unknown by anyone not there, the American Armed Forces have time and again answered the call of duty.

When our fighting men and women put on their uniforms, they became immune to politics and marched towards the sound of the guns, going wherever their orders sent them. We call them specialist, corporal, airman, and petty officer. They are our own children. These young Americans represent the best in all of us because, while America will always fight for those who cannot

fight for themselves, it is their faces that America sends to the aid of the broken, wounded, and starving of the world.

In the cold winter of Valley Forge, across the deserts to Tripoli, fighting against their brothers in the Civil War, across the wheat fields of France, on the beaches of Normandy, in the freezing Korean winter, in the jungles of Vietnam, and in the burning sands of Iraq and Afghanistan, what has set our Armed Forces apart is their commitment to a moral war, a just war, an American way of war.

Americans make the distinction between our enemies and the innocent bystanders. And once our enemies lay down their arms, our forces provide them food, shelter, and medical aid. And when the fighting stops completely, our forces help to rebuild war-torn nations, turning bitter enemies into great industrialized allies of today.

Since 1775, and across the world today, our Armed Forces and veterans symbolize all that is best in us as Americans. The American Armed Forces are just as eager to help feed and clothe the survivors of a natural disaster as they are to destroy tyranny and oppression. People across the globe know that when the Americans come they will fight for what is right, and those who rule by fear will then be afraid.

In the most difficult conditions, in the most challenging terrain, against the greatest odds, our Armed Forces have faced impossible odds without counting the cost to themselves. They have followed their orders, and the oath sworn to our Constitution makes the moral foundation of our government possible.

Since before the acknowledgement of our Nation's sovereignty and before the first session of this great legislative body, our citizens organized themselves to fight against oppression and to stand up for freedom and liberty. When the drums beat, when the bugles called, the sound of marching feet was the pride of our Nation answering the call.

Whether our veterans were drafted or volunteered, made long service careers or served only for a short time, they committed their lives, their youth, and their health to the principles of our great Nation. In no other industry of America today will you find a group of young men and women for whom truth is the only currency, pain is a temporary annoyance, ingenuity is the answer to all challenges, and teamwork is the thread that unites and binds them against all foes.

□ 1630

They have done all this without counting the cost to themselves and their families. We, who are a grateful Nation, must remember this. Our freedom is a tangible thing, a perishable thing, and our own last full measure of devotion must be dedicated to ensuring that their sacrifice is never in vain but

that a more perfect union will yet rise and inspire the oppressed peoples of the Earth.

I urge the House to join me in passing this resolution to honor our Armed Forces.

Mr. Speaker, at this time, it is my pleasure to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON).

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Resolution 1385, to recognize and honor the courage and sacrifice of the members of the Armed Forces and of the veterans of our wars. Next week, we will be celebrating Memorial Day, and it is fitting that we take time to remember all those who have served this Nation in uniform so honorably and selflessly.

I look forward to being with the Navy League of Hilton Head Island, South Carolina, at the Veterans Memorial Park next Monday. Last year, I was inspired to be with fellow members of the American Legion in Hampton, South Carolina.

We stand here today enjoying the fruits of freedom because good men and women from the Revolutionary War to present day have put the support of America and the ideals for which she stands above personal desires and preferences.

While estimates vary, it is certain that more than 1 million Americans have died in defense of this Nation. You may have known some of them. If you did, you should count yourself among the privileged. I hope you were as touched by their sacrifices as I have been by those I have known, people like Marine Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Trane McCloud—a military fellow in the congressional office I represent. He was killed in Iraq on December 3, 2006.

To Lieutenant Colonel Trane McCloud and to so many others like him over the years of our history, we owe so much. It is a debt that we can never really repay to extraordinary military families and widows, such as Maggie McCloud.

The only way I know how to even begin to express our thanks is to continue to support to the fullest extent possible those who now serve, to step forward and to publicly acknowledge their dedication and sacrifices for America. We should recognize and be grateful that, due to the sacrifices of American servicemembers, there is a broader spread of democracy and freedom today than in the history of the world, with dozens of new democracies, upon the defeat of Communism in the Cold War, from Poland to Mongolia and Bulgaria to Cambodia. Iraq and Afghanistan have been liberated from totalitarian despots in the global war on terrorism.

That's why what we are doing in this resolution and what we will do next week on Memorial Day is so important.

As the son of a World War II Flying Tiger who served in China, as a 31-year veteran of the Army Reserve and the

Army National Guard, and as one with four sons currently serving in the military, I especially appreciate military service.

I want to thank Armed Services Committee Chairman IKE SKELTON and Ranking Member BUCK MCKEON for cosponsoring this resolution, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September 11th.

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, Hector Polla graduated from West Point in June of 1941. After the infantry officers' basic course in Fort Benning, Georgia, he was assigned to his first military assignment—the Philippines.

It was on December 8, Philippine time, that the Philippines were invaded by the Japanese. Hector Polla helped defend the Peninsula of Bataan, receiving a commendation for heroism, a Silver Star for his actions, in February of 1942. In April, he, along with the other American forces, surrendered. He survived the death march on the way to Cabanatuan prison camp, and he was kept there over the years. In December 1944, he was put aboard a Japanese ship to be taken to Japan to do slave labor. American bombers bombed that ship, and he survived. On January 19, 1945, he was again placed on a Japanese ship to go to Japan to do slave labor. The American bombers bombed that ship, and Hector Polla died as a result of the wounds received.

There are others throughout that war who saw that battle—the combat, the deprivation. Yet, at the end of the day, the American forces did well in that sector of the Asia-Pacific and also in Europe. So many of them came home and became leaders in the community—in the businesses, in the churches, in the civic organizations, in politics. Today, we are the recipients of what they have done.

I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON) for his words and for his cosponsorship of this resolution.

It is important that we as a Congress express our appreciation for those who served, not just in the Second World War, but in all of the wars down through and including today. I hope that we will recognize them when we see them at the airports or on the streets or in the coffee shops or in church so we can just say "thank you" to them. That's what this resolution does. It expresses appreciation. After all, it was the sister of a great Roman orator who once said that gratitude is the greatest of all virtues.

This is our opportunity as a Congress to say we are grateful for those men and women who have worn the uniform. We are proud of them and we thank them.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Speaker, listening to the chairman relate that story made me think of an experience I had last week at home. We had an event that was held by our community, honoring those who served.

At that event, I met again the parents of a young man who was killed a few weeks ago, from our home. It was a Filipino family who had a son and two daughters. Their son, Ian Gelig, was killed in Afghanistan, just as I said, a few weeks ago. They came to this gathering from the cemetery, which is where they go on a daily basis to visit their son.

We had another family there who had lost their son in Iraq a few years ago, and this family has kind of befriended the parents of other young people who have lost their lives since then. They go to all of the funerals, and they have become strong advocates, reaching out to help the other families.

They feel good about what their sons have done. They hate the fact that they have lost their sons, but they feel proud of what they have done and feel like their sons did what they wanted to do.

I had the experience today of meeting a young midshipman. He will be graduating Friday from the Naval Academy. He is planning on becoming a SEAL. He has been learning Arabic, and he is looking forward to having an exciting career in the Navy.

You know, seeing these young people and seeing the light in their lives and what their plans are makes one think of others, as the chairman talked about—of the young man who graduated from West Point, who lost his life. He had that same light in his life, and I'm sure he felt like what he was doing, the sacrifice he'd made for our country, was worthwhile.

It is up to us to remember those sacrifices and, as Mr. WILSON said, to never forget 9/11 and to never forget the service of all of these young people since the birth of our great Nation.

I would ask that all of our colleagues support this resolution.

Mr. FALCOMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 1385, to recognize and honor the courage and sacrifice of the members of the Armed Forces and veterans for their service to the people of the United States.

First I want to thank Chairman IKE SKELTON, and Ranking Member HOWARD "BUCK" MCKEON, of the Armed Services Committee, for their leadership and for championing the cause of our military men and women and our veterans. In this month of May known as National Military Appreciation Month, it is important to take time from our busy schedule to recognize and celebrate the service and sacrifice of our Armed Forces and veterans, and again I commend Chairman SKELTON and Ranking Member MCKEON for introducing this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, as a Vietnam veteran, I want to thank all members of the Armed Forces and veterans for their service to this great nation. I especially want to recognize the service and sacrifice made by the sons and daughters of American Samoa to protect this great nation. I am most proud to state for the record that American Samoa's sons and daughters have served in record number in every U.S. military engagement from WWII to the present. Indeed, located some 3000 miles from Hawaii,

the American Samoa reserve unit is under the only remaining infantry unit of the U.S. Army Reserve, the 100th battalion of the 442nd Infantry Regiment, or the "Purple Heart Battalion" based at Fort Shafter, Hawaii.

As a true testament to the sacrifice made by our brave warriors from American Samoa, I am always reminded of retired Command Sergeant Major Falaniko and his late son Private Jonathan I. Falaniko. PVT Falaniko attended basic training at Fort Leonard Wood, MO, in May 2003 and was later deployed to Iraq in August 2003. He was then assigned to the 70th Engineer Battalion under the 1st Armored Division, Engineers Brigade of which his father, CSM Ioakimo Falaniko, was the Command Sergeant Major of the brigade and was the most senior enlisted soldier.

On October 27, 2003 PVT Falaniko was killed by a rocket-propelled grenade attack. Twenty-year-old Jonathan Falaniko had been in the U.S. Army for less than 6 months. He was laid to rest with all the other brave men and women that have served this great nation, at the National Cemetery in Arlington. Jonathan's story is only one of thousands of the many Americans who have given the ultimate sacrifice for this great nation.

Mr. Speaker, it is customary in the Samoan culture to recognize great deeds and exceptional feats in speeches, songs and storytelling so that they are memorialized and imbedded in the hearts and minds of generations to come. Therefore, I rise today with great honor in support of H. Res. 1385 to recognize the service and courage of all our servicemen and women and veterans. Let us honor their patriotism, love of country and willingness to serve and sacrifice so much to bring about peace and freedom in a troubled world. To our veterans and current service members, and especially to American Samoa's Reserve unit scattered throughout the Middle East, I would like to close by saying how honored and proud I am of your service to this great nation and I commend you for your courage.

May God bless you and may God continue to bless the United States of America. I strongly urge my fellow colleagues to pass this resolution.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the courage and sacrifice of members of the Armed Forces and our Veterans.

May is National Military Appreciation Month, a time when we honor the bravery and service of our Armed Forces, veterans, and their families. Members of our Armed Forces leave behind their homes, families, and jobs in times when duty calls. They protect America and American Allies, provide support in times of disasters, and help bringing stability to areas of unrest.

From my time as a psychiatric nurse in the Dallas Veterans Affairs Hospital, I know firsthand the burden placed upon those who serve in our Armed Forces. People around the world owe their freedoms and liberties to the courage, service, and sacrifice of members of the Armed Forces. I urge all Americans to recognize and honor the courage and sacrifice of our men and women in uniform and thank them for their service.

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

Mr. SKELTON. 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 Missouri (Mr. SKELTON) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1385.

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. SKELTON. 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.

#### STUDENT FINANCIAL AID AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1353) supporting the goals and ideals of Student Financial Aid Awareness Month to raise awareness of student financial aid, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

#### H. RES. 1353

Whereas education is the key to a successful future for many people in the United States;

Whereas the ability of some students to attend an institution of higher education is conditional on the availability of student financial assistance;

Whereas the cost of higher education continues to rise for 4-year private colleges and universities, 4-year public colleges and universities, 2-year community colleges, and for profit institutions;

Whereas students and families across the United States are making important decisions about financing their education at an institution of higher education;

Whereas efforts to increase awareness about student financial aid options are necessary for students across the United States to receive all of the financial aid available to them;

Whereas increasing awareness about the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) ensures that more eligible students may benefit from Federal financial assistance;

Whereas students must complete and submit a new FAFSA each school year to be considered for all forms of Federal financial aid;

Whereas each year, about 16,000,000 students apply for financial aid by filling out the FAFSA;

Whereas increasing access to Federal financial aid helps reduce students' reliance on costly private loans; and

Whereas Student Financial Aid Awareness Month will help call attention to the critical role financial assistance plays in helping students attending an institution of higher education: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of Student Financial Aid Awareness Month;

(2) encourages students and families across the United States to participate in activities being offered during Student Financial Aid Awareness Month; and

(3) recognizes the importance of educating students and families about Federal student financial aid.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. BISHOP) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise and extend and insert extraneous material on House Resolution 1353 into the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of House Resolution 1353, which expresses support for the goals and ideals of Student Financial Aid Awareness Month.

This month is an important part of increasing awareness of the many financial aid options available to young people who are preparing to go to college. With the cost of college rising rapidly every year, it has become increasingly critical that students take full advantage of their options for financial aid, including those of grants, loans, and scholarships.

The passage of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, of the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008, and of the College Cost Reduction and Access Act of 2007 have all increased the amount of aid available and have improved access to student aid for millions of students and their families.

Student Financial Aid Awareness Month helps students and their families get the information they need to make important decisions about financing their postsecondary education. High schools and colleges across the country celebrate Student Financial Aid Awareness Month by providing critical information, aid application deadlines, FAFSA application workshops, money management tips, advice on applying for scholarships, and student loan repayment options.

In 2008, 67 percent of students graduating from 4-year colleges and universities, or 1.4 million students, had student loan debt. The average debt level for these graduating seniors was \$23,200 in 2008. With an increasing reliance on student debt to finance postsecondary education, it is important that students and their families have the information they need to make responsible borrowing decisions. Student Financial Aid Awareness Month helps achieve this goal.

Mr. Speaker, once again, I express my support for celebrating Student Financial Aid Awareness Month at schools across this country and for all of the benefits this focused effort

brings to help families across the country in their pursuits of higher education.

I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this resolution, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

To the previous speakers who were here with regard to House Resolution 1385, I want to associate myself with the remarks of Chairman SKELTON, Mr. McKEON, and Mr. WILSON. As a veteran, I, too, on Memorial Day, would like to honor all those who paid the ultimate price.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 1353, a resolution supporting the goals and ideals of Student Financial Aid Awareness Month to raise awareness of student financial aid. In many low-income households, a college education is the ticket to a more prosperous way of life. Many students rely on numerous Federal financial aid programs to accomplish that goal.

For example, the Pell Grant, originally created in 1972 and known then as the Basic Opportunity Grant Program, is used as the cornerstone for a low-income student financial aid package. Through this grant and the other Federal financial aid programs, like the Federal Work-Study, the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant, the Perkins Loan Program, and the Stafford Loan Program, millions of students have been able to pursue their dreams of postsecondary educations.

□ 1645

While it is important to recognize the role that Federal financial aid plays in college access, it is also critical to discuss the importance of the partnership that must exist between the Federal Government, States, institutions of higher education, and students and their families. Without each part of this partnership, it will be impossible to continue to help students attend some form of college.

In recent years, the Federal Government has increased the amount of aid provided exponentially, only to have institutions continue to raise their costs at rates outpacing inflation. If college costs continue to rise at rates of 4, 5 or 6 percent per year, students will quickly find themselves unable to afford a college education. All participants in the partnership must do their part if we want college to remain an option for all students.

While Federal financial aid is important, it is not the only thing that should be mentioned during the conversation around Student Financial Aid Awareness Month. There are thousands of organizations around the country whose mission it is to help low-income students navigate the student aid and college application process. Whether the organization helps students fill out the Free Application For Federal Student Aid, the FAFSA,

provides financial literacy, assists students with filling out their college applications, or provides extra tutoring services to ensure that students are prepared for the rigors of college, these entities are critical in ensuring that college remains an option for every student who wants to attend.

For these reasons, I support the goals and ideals of Student Financial Aid Awareness Month, and I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

I have also served on two foundation boards at universities, and I can tell you as a foundation board member and president of a college foundation board that these organizations are absolutely essential to help educate students.

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

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I join Dr. ROE in urging my colleagues to vote for this resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1353, 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.

125TH ANNIVERSARY OF ROLLINS COLLEGE

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1169) honoring the 125th anniversary of Rollins College, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1169

Whereas Rollins College is one of the oldest institutions of higher learning in Florida;

Whereas the motto of Rollins College is "Fiat Lux", meaning "Let There Be Light" and, indeed, there has been light at Rollins from the beginning;

Whereas Rollins is a comprehensive liberal arts college with an undergraduate Arts & Sciences program, the Crummer Graduate School of Business, and evening degree and community outreach programs offered through the Hamilton Holt School;

Whereas for the fifth consecutive year, Rollins College ranked No. 1 among 117 Southern master's-level universities, in the annual rankings of "America's Best Colleges" in U.S. News & World Report;

Whereas Rollins College is fortunate to count among its alumni a Nobel Prize winner and Rhodes Scholars;

Whereas Rollins College students frequently secure Fulbright, Truman, Goldwater, and Pickering Scholarships;

Whereas John Dewey, the distinguished philosopher and educator, served as Chairman of the 1931 Curriculum Conference held at Rollins College, inspiring higher education curricular reform that still redounds today;

Whereas Sinclair Lewis, when he accepted the Nobel Prize in Literature, named Rollins

among the four colleges in the United States doing the most to encourage creative work in contemporary literature, a commitment that continues;

Whereas prominent figures such as Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman have visited Rollins College;

Whereas in 1949, Rollins College was the first institution of higher education in the South to present an honorary degree to an African-American, namely Mary McLeod Bethune;

Whereas Rollins College's Annie Russell Theatre, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is reputed to be the oldest continuously operating theater in Florida;

Whereas the nondenominational Knowles Memorial Chapel, an architectural treasure at Rollins College, also is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and is the site of regular religious services, as well as musical and choral performances;

Whereas the Cornell Fine Arts Museum at Rollins features six galleries, Florida's only print-study room, and a dynamic combination of permanent collection installations and traveling exhibitions that promote interdisciplinary learning;

Whereas Rollins has established the Winter Park Institute to create opportunities for nationally known scholars and artists to engage with the Winter Park and campus communities; and

Whereas Rollins College is committed to excellence not only in the classroom but also on the playing field, having won more than 20 national championships, and being a founder of intercollegiate rowing in the South, as well as intercollegiate soccer across Central Florida. Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives honors Rollins College on the joyous occasion of its 125th anniversary, recognizes its unwavering commitment to liberal arts education, and expresses its best wishes for continued success.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. BISHOP) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise and extend and insert extraneous material on H. Res. 1169 into the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 1169, which celebrates Rollins College for 125 years of service and leadership in higher education.

Rollins College was founded in 1885 by visionaries from New England who sought to bring liberal arts education to the State of Florida. Since then, Rollins has served as one of the leading liberal arts institutions in the South for undergraduate and graduate students alike.

The 70-acre Rollins campus sits along the sunny shores of Lake Virginia in the town of Winter Park, Florida. Rollins has an enrollment this year of over 2,500 undergraduate students and 700

graduate students, and has over 600 full-time faculty and staff.

The campus community offers a range of amenities and services, including the Annie Russell Theatre, the Knowles Memorial Chapel, the Cornell Fine Arts Museum, and the Winter Park Institute. Situated just a few miles from Orlando, students have a vibrant community right in their backyard.

The students, faculty, and staff at Rollins exemplify its rich tradition and excellence in education. As one of the oldest colleges in the State of Florida, Rollins delivers graduates who are passionate about learning and are active leaders and participants in their respective communities. The college's 10 to 1 student-to-faculty ratio for undergraduates is one way that Rollins is able to offer an engaging academic experience to its student body.

Rollins has also been recognized as a national leader in community service, most notably for programs known as "Service, Philanthropy, Activism, Rollins College," or SPARC, a Day of Community held during freshman orientation week. Over 600 first-year students and community volunteers engage with agencies across central Florida, focusing on disadvantaged youth and the environment.

This year, Rollins College will celebrate 125 years of providing outstanding education, a significant milestone in the college's history.

Mr. Speaker, once again I express my support for Rollins College, and I thank Representative GRAYSON 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. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 1169, honoring the 125th anniversary of Rollins College.

Rollins College, located in Winter Park, Florida, is one of the oldest institutions of higher education in the State of Florida. Founded in 1885 by New England Congregationalists, Rollins College is a small liberal arts college that offers a personalized education. Rollins College educates students for global citizenship and responsible leadership, empowering graduates to pursue meaningful lives and productive careers. The college is guided by excellence, innovation, and community.

Today, Rollins College serves almost 3,300 students and employs 700 faculty members and staff. The college awards over 800 degrees annually and has three divisions. Notable alumni include Nobel Prize winners and producers of award-winning Hollywood films.

Rollins College has a national reputation for excellence in education. The college was ranked the number one Southern master's level university by U.S. News & World Report in 2010 and was named a "best value" private col-

lege by the Princeton Review. The college's students have received a number of awards for high levels of community service and their willingness to give back to the surrounding communities.

Rollins College has made a lasting mark on the lives of its students and on the community throughout the past 125 years. I stand today to congratulate Rollins College, the students, alumni, faculty, and staff on the occasion of the college's 125th anniversary, and I ask my colleagues to support this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 5 minutes to the author of the resolution, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GRAYSON).

Mr. GRAYSON. Mr. Speaker, it is with great joy that I stand here before you and my fellow colleagues today to offer House Resolution 1169, honoring Rollins College on its 125th anniversary.

125 years ago, the great State of Florida was largely a frontier. A daring group of New England Congregationalists, however, envisioned something more. They envisioned what Florida could be. So, in 1885 they established a small college, coeducational from the start, on the shores of Lake Virginia in Winter Park, Florida.

Over time, this humble school, nestled among the native pines and palmettos, would grow along with our great State. It has influenced the development of not only the central Florida region, through such alumni as Al Weiss, the former president of Walt Disney World Parks and Resorts, but also our whole Nation, through graduates such as Fred Rogers, better known to the country as Mr. Rogers. Rollins College has also contributed to a deeper understanding of our world through such graduates as Donald Cram, who won the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1987. Undoubtedly, Mr. Speaker, this tradition is sure to continue, as current students continually secure Fulbright, Truman, Goldwater, and Pickering Scholarships.

Today, the college is situated on 70 beautiful acres in Winter Park, Florida, in my home district. It boasts more than 1,700 university undergraduate students, several master's degree programs, and the highly regarded Crummer School of Business. It offers a truly remarkable liberal arts education and produces notable graduates, a fact that has not gone unnoticed. This year, for the fifth year in a row, the U.S. News & World Report in its annual ranking of America's Best Colleges has ranked Rollins College number one among 117 Southern master's-level universities.

Further, the college is fortunate to count among its successes more than just academic achievements. Its well-rounded student body has amassed more than 20 national championships on the athletic field. Time can only tell what future accomplishments may await.

For these reasons and so many more, Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to stand before you, and with you, in honoring Rollins College on its 125th anniversary. May they have as many more equally as fruitful as the first 125.

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

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1169, 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. BISHOP of New York. 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.

#### CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF WOMEN AT MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1161) honoring the Centennial Celebration of Women at Marquette University, the first Catholic university in the world to offer co-education as part of its regular undergraduate program.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

##### H. RES. 1161

Whereas Marquette University was founded in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1881 as a Catholic, Jesuit educational institution;

Whereas Marquette University was created to educate first-generation and low-income students under the premise that all people should be able to pursue higher education;

Whereas Marquette University was the first Catholic university in the world to admit women to be educated alongside men in its regular undergraduate programs in 1909;

Whereas because of the courageous vision of its then-president, the Rev. James McCabe, S.J. Marquette University pioneered the inclusion of women;

Whereas today, 53 percent of Marquette University students, 7 of the 33 members of the board of trustees, and 12 of the 27 members of the university leadership council are women;

Whereas Marquette University is celebrating the 100th anniversary of the admission of women during the 2009-2010 academic year through an alumnae memory project, guest speakers and lectures, commemorative publications, and faculty, staff, student, and alumni events;

Whereas Marquette University continued to expand access to education in 1969 by creation of the Educational Opportunity Program, which enables low-income and first-generation students to enter and succeed in higher education;

Whereas Marquette University is celebrating the 40th anniversary of the Educational Opportunity Program, which now serves more than 500 high school and college students annually through 4 Federally funded TRIO programs;

Whereas the Educational Opportunity Program continues Marquette University's tradition of serving as a model of success for more than 1,200 colleges and universities with Federally funded TRIO programs;

Whereas Marquette University's continued focus on its 4 core values of excellence, faith, leadership, and service challenges students to integrate knowledge, faith, and real-life choices in ways that will shape their lives and those of others in order to better society;

Whereas Marquette University recognizes and cherishes the dignity of each individual regardless of age, culture, faith, ethnicity, race, gender, sexual orientation, language, disability, or social class; and

Whereas Marquette University continues to adhere to its tenet of asking who has yet to gain access to higher education and who needs support in succeeding once through the door: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives honors the Centennial Celebration of Women at Marquette University and commends the largest independent institution in Wisconsin for continuing to fulfill its Catholic, Jesuit mission of offering premier higher educational opportunities to all students who have a desire to learn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. BISHOP) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

##### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise and extend and insert extraneous material on H. Res. 1161 into the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 1161, which celebrates 100 years since Marquette University became the first Catholic university in the world to admit women as part of its regular undergraduate program.

Marquette University started as a dream of the Most Reverend Martin J. Henni, the first Catholic Bishop of Milwaukee. At the time of its establishment, Marquette University was Marquette College. It was a small liberal arts school for men named for the Reverend Jacques Marquette, a French missionary and explorer in North America. The school was founded in 1881 by the Society of Jesus, a Catholic religious order established in 1540 by St. Ignatius Loyola.

Only 30 years later, Marquette University became a more inclusive institution when it made the pioneering move to embrace coeducation. In 1909, Marquette University became the first Catholic university in the world to

offer coeducation as part of its regular undergraduate program. This gallant move was led by the president of the college, Reverend James McCabe, S.J.

Just one year after becoming president of the school, Father McCabe saw the need to further the education of teachers, who were primarily females, in Catholic elementary and high schools. While father McCabe's significant action was met with opposition within the local Jesuit community, Marquette prepared to open the first summer session in 1909 in Catholic higher education and to permit women to study alongside men in their bachelor of arts program. Father McCabe's groundbreaking decision was the introduction of coeducation to Catholic higher education.

Since 1909, the role of women at Marquette University has changed dramatically. Marquette now has a student body where women make up more than half of the student population. In addition, seven of the 33 members of the board of trustees, 12 of the 27 members of the University Leadership Council, and 39 percent of the full-time faculty are female as well.

Mr. Speaker, once again I express my support for House Resolution 1161 and congratulate Marquette University on this remarkable milestone. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1700

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 1161, Honoring the Centennial Celebration of Women at Marquette University, the first Catholic university in the world to offer coeducation as part of its regular undergraduate program.

Marquette University was founded on August 28, 1881, as Marquette College by John Martin Henni, the first Catholic bishop of the Archdiocese of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The university was named after 17th-century missionary and explorer, Father Jacques Marquette, S.J. The highest priority of the newly established college was to provide an affordable Catholic education to the area's immigrant population. Marquette College officially became a university in 1907. Marquette University High School, formerly the preparatory department of the university, became a separate institution the same year.

In 1909, Marquette University became the first Catholic university in the world to offer co-education as part of its regular undergraduate program. Since that time, the role of women at Marquette has changed and expanded dramatically. In 1923 the first dean of women was appointed. In 1936 the first female academic dean at Marquette provided leadership for the all-female college of nursing. By 1944, the enrollment of women at Marquette grew to

more than 40 percent of students during World War II.

Today, five of Marquette's 12 academic deans are women. Seven of the 17 key university leaders are women. Marquette's faculty is considerably enriched by the presence of women, 42 percent of part-time faculty and 39 percent of full-time faculty. In 2006, Marquette's board elected its first female chair, Mary Ellen Stanek. Today, women make up more than 50 percent of the student body.

With a student body of 11,500, Marquette is one the largest Jesuit universities in the United States and the largest private university in Wisconsin. It is one of 28 member institutions of the Association of Jesuit Colleges and Universities and is accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The university has 11 schools and colleges; and in 2009, Marquette ranked 84th overall among undergraduate programs for national universities by the U.S. News and World Report.

I want to extend my congratulations to Marquette president, Rev. Robert Wild, the faculty, the staff and students on their 100th anniversary. Today, we recognize Marquette University for focusing on its four core values of excellence, faith, leadership and service, and honor them for 100 years of service of offering premiere higher educational opportunities to all students who have a desire to learn.

I ask my colleagues to support this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 5 minutes to the author of the resolution, the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE).

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, today I am so proud and honored to be able to offer this resolution to my alma mater, Marquette University, which, of course, is celebrating the 100th anniversary of its admission of women during this academic year, 2009 to 2010.

Not only have we noted in this resolution that Marquette was the first Catholic university in the world to admit women to be educated alongside men in its undergraduate programs; but in doing so, it paved the way for women's access to higher education in the United States of America.

This, of course, was very controversial, the admission of women in these programs, and the objections among the religious communities in Milwaukee and elsewhere were rampant. But Father McCabe bravely persisted in admitting women to Marquette University for 4 years before he got word from Rome that it was okay to do so. And we certainly applaud that legacy, as well, today.

In the century following this landmark event, the role of women at Marquette has expanded and evolved. Not only is 50 percent of the Marquette student population women, but the university offers a Women's and Gender

Studies major and minor. Marquette counts women among its student body leaders, its most outstanding students and its internationally recognized faculty and staff.

In the decades following this historic inclusion of women, the university has become known for its commitment to expanding access to higher education, not only to women, but also to low-income students, to veterans and to students who are the first generation in their families to attend college. This year, Marquette celebrates the 40th anniversary of its Educational Opportunity Program, of which I am among its first beneficiaries, which now serves over 500 high school and college students every year.

I am so proud of my alma mater, and Milwaukee, that they were on the front lines of change, and recognized long ago, before many other similar institutions, that in order to grow and move forward as a society we can't leave half our population behind. Expanding opportunities and access to education for women benefits our families and our society. I am so honored to recognize Marquette in this way.

I congratulate Marquette, its board of trustees, its student body, all of its alumni, and urge passage of H.R. 1161.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I associate my remarks with the gentlelady. I think it was a historic occasion; you're absolutely right. Some would say more than 50 percent of the brain power, if women are left out.

It's a historic time for them, and that was a big step for the Catholic Church in 1909. And so I agree with you, it did pave the way to the 19th amendment that occurred less than 10 years after that. So this is indeed a pleasure to be on this bill, and I thank you for that.

I yield back the balance of my time

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, as a proud graduate myself of Jesuit College, I urge my colleagues to pass this resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1161.

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. BISHOP of New York. 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.

#### UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA GRADUATE SCHOOL CENTENNIAL

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1372) honoring the University of Georgia Graduate School on the occasion of its centennial.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1372

Whereas, on June 10, 1910, the University of Georgia organized its graduate education practices under the guidance of Professor Willis Henry Bocock, who became the first dean of the Graduate School;

Whereas the Graduate School has contributed to elevating and maintaining the University of Georgia as one of the preeminent public universities in the United States;

Whereas these contributions are a reflection of the great leadership of the Graduate School's first dean, Dr. Bocock, and those who succeeded him: R.P. Stephens, George H. Boyd, Gerald B. Huff, Thomas H. Whitehead, Hardy M. Edwards, Jr., John C. Dowling, Gordhan L. Patel, and the present dean, Maureen Grasso;

Whereas the Graduate School has grown from 7 students in 1910 to more than 7,000 today;

Whereas the Graduate School has awarded master's, specialist, and doctoral degrees to more than 73,000 individuals who occupy leadership roles in school systems, institutions of higher learning, business, government, and nonprofit organizations;

Whereas the Graduate School includes more than 350 fields of study and contributes to new knowledge and advancements in academic research; and

Whereas Graduate School graduates have made significant contributions to the economic development and competitiveness of the State of Georgia and the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes the centennial of the founding and organization of the University of Georgia Graduate School; and

(2) expresses sincere appreciation to the students and administrators who contribute to the growth and success of the University of Georgia Graduate School.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. BISHOP) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise and extend and insert extraneous material on House Resolution 1372 into the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 1372, honoring the University of Georgia Graduate School on the occasion of its centennial.

The University of Georgia's motto, "to teach, to serve and to inquire into

the nature of things," has been guiding students at this outstanding institution for over 100 years. However, it was not until June of 1910 that the University of Georgia formalized its graduate education practice when it established its graduate school where students were offered an opportunity to continue their education.

Throughout these past 100 years, the graduate school has dedicated itself to becoming a leading educational institution and an outstanding academic and scientific research center. While the graduate school started off with a mere seven students in 1910, today there are more than 7,000 scholars in the program. The extraordinary and successful growth of the graduate school is a reflection of the great leadership of the first dean, William Henry Bocock, and today is represented by Dean Maureen Grasso.

As it approaches its centennial, the graduate school continues to offer its students excellence in education through more than 350 fields of study and innovative approaches to learning, including assistantships and fellowships for students across colleges and schools at the university, financial opportunities for thesis and dissertation writing, leadership development, study abroad and travel for academic presentations or data collection and professional development seminars.

Mr. Speaker, once again I express my support for House Resolution 1372, and I congratulate the graduate school and Dean Grasso on 100 years of excellence in education. I wish the university continued success and urge my colleagues to support this measure.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 1372, Honoring the University of Georgia Graduate School on the occasion of its centennial.

The University of Georgia organized its graduate practices into a collegiate program on June 10, 1910. The graduate education practices were organized under the guidance of Professor Willis Henry Bocock. Professor Bocock later became the first dean of the graduate school.

In 1910 seven students enrolled in the graduate school. Today the school has grown to include more than 7,000 students and more than 350 fields of study. The graduate school has awarded more than 73,000 degrees since its founding 100 years ago. These students and alumni and the faculty that have guided these individuals have made significant contributions to the success and growth of the University of Georgia and, furthermore, the Nation.

The University of Georgia, or UGA, was founded 125 years before the graduate school was organized. Located in Athens, Georgia, the University of Georgia is the oldest and largest of the State's institutions of higher education. The university serves almost

35,000 students and comprises 16,000 colleges and schools including the graduate school.

The university aims "to teach, to serve and to inquire into the things of nature." This motto has helped to position the university as a leader in higher education. The U.S. News and World Report ranked the university 21st among the top national public research universities in 2010.

In addition, the university has claimed 37 national championships and is widely known for excellence in academics and athletics.

The University of Georgia Graduate School has significantly contributed to the university's success and excellence in the last 100 years. I stand today to congratulate the University of Georgia Graduate School, the students, alumni, faculty and staff on the occasion of the school's centennial.

I ask my colleagues to support this resolution.

And, Mr. Speaker, as a University of Tennessee grad, I was doing really well with this until we get to the 37 national championships.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to a distinguished colleague from Georgia, Dr. PAUL BROUN.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the University of Georgia is the first land grant college in the United States. A lot of people don't know that.

The Graduate School of the University of Georgia is celebrating its centennial in June, as both speakers have just mentioned. In the hundred years since its organization, the University of Georgia's Graduate School has produced scholars of the highest caliber. Beginning with only seven pupils, it now boasts more than 7,000 students and hundreds of doctoral, master's and specialist degree programs.

At the center of advanced learn at the State's flagship university, UGA's Graduate School has contributed to new knowledge, advancements in academic research, and the economic development of Georgia and the United States.

Graduates of this great school occupy positions in school systems, businesses, and even the United States Congress. I'm honored to represent this great institution here in the U.S. Congress, and I urge my colleagues to join me in celebrating the graduate school on this great occasion of its centennial.

The University of Georgia is a great institution for the people of the State of Georgia and this Nation. The graduate school has come within the purview of that great institution and has been a stellar school to produce some of the greatest leaders of our Nation. I congratulate them personally, and I'm glad that Congress, hopefully, is going to congratulate them with this resolution.

And with that, I have one thing to say. Go Dogs.

□ 1715

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1372.

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. BISHOP of New York. 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.

#### NATIONAL ASTHMA AND ALLERGY AWARENESS MONTH

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 407) expressing support for designation of May as "National Asthma and Allergy Awareness Month," as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

#### H. RES. 407

Whereas allergies are among the most common diseases in the United States;

Whereas an estimated 50,000,000 or 1 in 5 Americans suffer from all types of allergies;

Whereas approximately 3,000,000 school-aged children have a food allergy and the number of American children with a peanut allergy doubled between 1997 and 2002;

Whereas the prevalence of allergies has increased since the early 1980s in the United States across all age, sex, and racial groups;

Whereas allergies are the most frequently reported chronic condition in children;

Whereas almost 4,000 people die each year from asthma-related causes, and asthma is a contributing factor in another 7,000 deaths every year;

Whereas allergic reactions can be severe enough to cause death;

Whereas it is estimated that the cost of allergies is nearly \$7,000,000,000 each year;

Whereas an estimated 20,000,000 or 1 in 15 Americans suffer from asthma, and over 50 percent of asthma cases are "allergic-asthma";

Whereas, due to asthma, each day in America 40,000 people miss school or work, 30,000 people have an attack, 5,000 people visit the emergency room, 1,000 people are admitted to the hospital, and 11 people die;

Whereas asthma is the most common chronic condition among children, affecting more than 1 of every 20 children;

Whereas asthma is more common among children (8.9 percent) than adults (7.2 percent);

Whereas nearly 6,500,000 asthma sufferers are under the age of 18;

Whereas ethnic differences in asthma prevalence, morbidity, and mortality are highly correlated with poverty, urban air quality, indoor allergens, lack of patient education, and inadequate medical care;

Whereas asthma accounts for nearly 2,000,000 emergency room visits in the United States each year;

Whereas each year, asthma accounts for more than 10,000,000 outpatient visits and 500,000 hospitalizations;

Whereas 40 percent of all asthma hospitalizations are for children;

Whereas asthma is the third-ranking cause of hospitalization among children;

Whereas among children ages 5 to 17, asthma is a leading cause of school absences from a chronic illness;

Whereas asthma accounts for an annual loss of more than 12,800,000 school days per year, which is approximately 8 days for each student with asthma, and it is estimated that children with asthma spend nearly 8,000,000 days per year restricted to bed;

Whereas the annual cost of asthma is estimated to be nearly \$18,000,000,000;

Whereas the Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America first declared "National Asthma and Allergy Awareness Week" 25 years ago in May 1984;

Whereas each year, the Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America declares May as "National Asthma and Allergy Awareness Month"; and

Whereas the month of May 2010 would be an appropriate month to designate a "National Asthma and Allergy Awareness Month": Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of "National Asthma and Allergy Awareness Month";

(2) supports the designation of a "National Asthma and Allergy Awareness Month";

(3) encourages local communities to raise awareness surrounding the prevalence of asthma and allergies;

(4) encourages awareness about disparities in asthma cases based on race, ethnicity, and socioeconomic status;

(5) recognizes and salutes health care professionals that treat asthma- and allergy-related health issues each day; and

(6) recognizes and reaffirms the Nation's commitment to continued education surrounding asthma and allergy treatment and symptoms and to advancing care for both asthma and allergy conditions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. CASTOR) and the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. TERRY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of House Resolution 407. This resolution expresses support for the designation of the month of May as National Asthma and Allergy Awareness Month. I would like to thank my colleague, Congressman DAVE REICHERT of Washington, who partnered with me on this resolution. Congressman REICHERT

and I cochair the Congressional Children's Health Care Caucus.

Today's resolution focuses on two conditions that affect millions of Americans, asthma and allergy. Asthma is a respiratory disease that is caused when the lungs become inflamed and constricted. Asthma attacks can be so severe that they can be life-threatening.

An estimated 20 million Americans currently have asthma, and it is the most chronic condition in children. Asthma accounts for nearly 2 million emergency room visits per year, and costs America about \$18 billion annually. More than 12.8 million school days are lost each year due to asthma, approximately 8 days for each student with asthma. This makes it very difficult for parents who may miss work because their child is home from school after an asthma flare-up.

There is no cure for asthma. Almost 4,000 people die each year from asthma-related conditions. The best course of action is to manage the disease by preventing symptoms and treating attacks when they occur. Improved care and management has the potential to not only save lives, but also to reduce the number of people suffering asthma attacks so they don't miss work or have to visit the emergency room or the hospital.

Our resolution also underscores the disparities in asthma based on race, ethnicity, and socioeconomic status. It is important to work to improve asthma-related outcomes for all Americans, but particularly for those who are disproportionately affected by the disease.

Mr. Speaker, the resolution before us also focuses on allergy. This refers to reactions by the immune system when a person comes into contact with certain substances that act as triggers. Allergies are most often triggered by pollen. They can also be triggered by exposure to other substances like certain food or pets.

Like asthma, allergy is a common disease among Americans. Approximately 50 million Americans suffer from allergies. Approximately 3 million school-aged children have a food allergy. And the prevalence of allergy has increased across all age, sex, and racial groups in the last decade.

Symptoms of allergy also vary. And we understand this very well this time of year. The symptoms can be rather mild or for some people very severe. Hives and swelling of the throat and allergic reactions can be severe enough to cause death. So it's important to consider the impacts of allergy as an individual condition.

We must also not overlook the connection between allergy and asthma. Over 50 percent of asthma cases are triggered by allergens. Today's resolution gives us an opportunity to learn more about asthma and allergy and the impact of these conditions upon American families. It encourages local communities to raise awareness surrounding these diseases.

The resolution also recognizes and salutes the important work of health professionals who treat asthma-and-allergy-related health issues. Finally, the resolution recognizes and affirms the Nation's commitment to education surrounding the care for these two conditions.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

On behalf of the Republican side of the Energy and Commerce Committee, I rise in support of H. Res. 407, to support the designation of May as National Asthma and Allergy Awareness Month. About 50 million Americans suffer from allergies and around 20 million suffer from asthma. Of those 20 million asthma sufferers, over half have both allergies and asthma.

While it's rare, allergies and asthma attacks can be deadly. But even a more mild attack can keep a child home from school or a parent out of work. While allergies and asthma are often chronic conditions, they can be managed with medication. Inhalers, for instance, allow people with asthma to participate in sports, and a wide range of medications are available to those who suffer from allergies. In fact, my nephew Raymond played baseball all through his youth having to carry his inhaler.

Many of us rely on common, everyday over-the-counter medications to deal with allergies. Unfortunately, the health care bill will increase the cost of drugs to Americans because they will no longer get the benefit of untaxed dollars through their FSAs to purchase over-the-counter drugs for conditions like allergies. The actual cost to Americans for these medications will therefore increase, forcing them to go to prescription drug levels, and increasing the costs to health care. Additionally, the majority's health care bill will increase the costs or create a direct tax on inhalers and breathing devices.

Now, some might try to say that the savings really wasn't that great, and the benefit of this massive trillion-dollar government scheme will far outweigh the costs. But the fact is that Americans who suffer from chronic allergies and asthma have to purchase medications on a regular basis. Over time, savings from an FSA can add up. And it's kind of like how massive deficits year after year lead to a \$13 trillion deficit. There may be some benefit to someone at some point in time from the President's health care bill, but in the meantime all the American people are getting is higher costs.

I support this resolution and urge Members to vote for it. However, I am opposed to some of the policies implemented by this Congress that would increase the cost of treatment for those with allergies and asthma.

Mr. Speaker, I understand the gentle lady is prepared to close, so at this

time I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. HERGER).

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution. However, I find it interesting that we are discussing the hardships faced by those with allergies and asthma, when just over 2 months ago the Democrats rammed through a health care law that will prohibit Americans from using pretax dollars to buy over-the-counter allergy medicines and impose harsh new taxes on prescription drugs used in asthma inhalers.

Beginning next year, the Democrats' health care overhaul will prohibit the 45 million Americans with flexible spending arrangements and health savings accounts from using this money to purchase over-the-counter drugs like Claritin or Zyrtec. This amounts to a \$5 billion tax increase. Those with asthma will soon see their out-of-pocket costs increase because the Democrats' health overhaul imposes a \$27 billion tax on drug manufacturers, including those who make inhalation drugs. Mr. Speaker, that's nothing to sneeze about. The Medicare actuaries expect this, quote, "tax would generally be passed through to health consumers in the form of higher drug prices."

Mr. Speaker, it's time to repeal the Democrats' health law and replace it with commonsense reforms that actually lower health care costs, not raise them.

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

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my colleague from the Energy and Commerce Committee, Mr. TERRY, for his participation today. We're not going to repeal the health care reform law. It's too important to American families. We're going to make it work. And we're all in this together to make it work.

If you have asthma or if you have an allergy, the new health reform bill is very positive for you and your family because now no longer will health insurance companies be able to deny coverage based upon a preexisting condition. So if your child has a severe case of asthma, that health insurance company can no longer say, No, we're not going to cover that.

The new health reform law is good news for American families, especially those with asthma and allergies, because no longer will health insurance companies be able to cancel your policy just because you get sick. So if you have a health insurance policy and you come down with a severe case of asthma or your child does, under our law health insurance companies will no longer be able to cancel you because you have developed that condition. The same goes for breast cancer, the same goes for any terrible condition. And this is a real world solution for our families all across America.

More good news from the health care plan. There are many students in col-

lege these days that before they reached age 26 they were often left in the lurch. Now, under the health reform law we say that health insurance companies have to keep your kids on your policy until they turn age 26. There are plenty of young students today that are having a tough time finding a job, and this is an important lifeline for them.

I think we should also focus on our Medicare patients, because sometimes a condition like asthma gets a whole lot worse as someone ages. The good news under the health reform law is that Medicare patients will get free checkups and preventative care. So hopefully, if a chronic condition is developing, we can prevent it if they go in, and not have to worry about copayments anymore that are very expensive if you're on a fixed income. And you can get coverage that you need, the checkups and preventative care, whether it's asthma or allergies or some other serious condition.

I think it's probably going to help Medicare patients as well because some of them are spending a lot of money on their pharmaceuticals and drugs. So if you need those inhalers now and you're falling into the doughnut hole because you're spending a lot, we're going to be able to help you out for those seniors that are falling into that doughnut hole, meaning they are spending a lot on their drugs, whether it's asthma, allergies, or some other medication that they need.

So I am not sorry that this turned into a debate on health care. We're not going to repeal it. We're going to work together. Those are the values we share in America. We're going to make health reform work for American families, all of us. We're in this together. We don't need to waste time on repeal. We're going to dedicate ourselves, all of us, to making it work for American families.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to urge my colleagues to support our designation of May as Asthma and Allergy Awareness Month. I urge my colleagues to support the resolution.

□ 1730

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. CASTOR) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 407, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. 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.

#### APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS TO NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON INSTITUTIONAL QUALITY AND INTEGRITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 106 of the Higher Education Opportunity Act (P.L. 110-315) and the order of the House of January 6, 2009, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following members on the part of the House to the National Advisory Committee on Institutional Quality and Integrity for a term of 6 years:

Upon the recommendation of the Majority Leader:

Dr. Carolyn Williams, Bronx, New York

Dr. William "Brit" Kirwan, Adelphi, Maryland

Dr. Benjamin J. Allen, Cedar Falls, Iowa

Upon the recommendation of the Minority Leader:

Dr. Art Keiser, Parkland, Florida

Mr. Arthur Rothkopf, Washington, D.C.

Dr. William Pepicello, Phoenix, Arizona

#### 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. 3885, by the yeas and nays; concurring in the Senate amendments to H.R. 2711, by the yeas and nays;

H. Res. 1189, by the yeas and nays;

H. Res. 1172, de novo.

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

#### VETERANS DOG TRAINING THERAPY ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3885, 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 California (Mr. FILNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3885.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 403, nays 4, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 298]

YEAS—403

Ackerman	Alexander	Austria
Aderholt	Altmire	Baca
Adler (NJ)	Andrews	Bachmann
Akin	Arcuri	Bachus

Baird  
Baldwin  
Barrow  
Bartlett  
Barton (TX)  
Bean  
Becerra  
Berkley  
Berman  
Berry  
Biggert  
Bilbray  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (NY)  
Blackburn  
Blumenauer  
Boccheri  
Boehner  
Bonner  
Bono Mack  
Boozman  
Boren  
Boswell  
Boucher  
Boustany  
Boyd  
Brady (PA)  
Braley (IA)  
Bright  
Broun (GA)  
Brown (SC)  
Brown, Corrine  
Brown-Waite,  
    Ginny  
Buchanan  
Burgess  
Burton (IN)  
Butterfield  
Buyer  
Calvert  
Camp  
Cantor  
Cao  
Capito  
Capps  
Capuano  
Carnahan  
Carney  
Carson (IN)  
Carter  
Cassidy  
Castle  
Castor (FL)  
Chaffetz  
Chandler  
Childers  
Chu  
Clarke  
Clay  
Cleave  
Clyburn  
Coble  
Coffman (CO)  
Cohen  
Cole  
Conaway  
Connolly (VA)  
Cooper  
Costa  
Costello  
Courtney  
Crenshaw  
Critz  
Crowley  
Cuellar  
Culberson  
Cummings  
Dahlkemper  
Davis (CA)  
Davis (IL)  
Davis (KY)  
Davis (TN)  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
Delahunt  
DeLauro  
Dent  
Deutch  
Diaz-Balart, L.  
Diaz-Balart, M.  
Dicks  
Dingell  
Djou  
Doggett  
Donnelly (IN)  
Doyle  
Dreier  
Driehaus

Duncan  
Edwards (MD)  
Edwards (TX)  
Ehlers  
Ellison  
Ellsworth  
Emerson  
Engel  
Eshoo  
Etheridge  
Farr  
Fattah  
Filner  
Fleming  
Forbes  
Fortenberry  
Foster  
Foxy  
Frank (MA)  
Franks (AZ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Fudge  
Gallegly  
Garamendi  
Garrett (NJ)  
Gerlach  
Giffords  
Gingrey (GA)  
Gohmert  
Gonzalez  
Goodlatte  
Gordon (TN)  
Granger  
Grayson  
Green, Al  
Green, Gene  
Griffith  
Grijalva  
Guthrie  
Gutierrez  
Hall (NY)  
Hall (TX)  
Halvorson  
Hare  
Harman  
Harper  
Hastings (FL)  
Hastings (WA)  
Heinrich  
Heller  
Hensarling  
Herger  
Herseht Sandlin  
Higgins  
Hill  
Hinche  
Hinojosa  
Hirono  
Hodes  
Holden  
Holt  
Honda  
Hoyer  
Hunter  
Inglis  
Inslee  
Israel  
Jackson (IL)  
Jenkins  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (IL)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones  
Jordan (OH)  
Kagen  
Kanjorski  
Kaptur  
Kennedy  
Kildee  
Kilroy  
Kind  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kingston  
Kirk  
Kirkpatrick (AZ)  
Kissell  
Klein (FL)  
Kline (MN)  
Kosmas  
Kratovil  
Kucinich  
Lamborn  
Lance  
Larsen (WA)  
Larsen (CT)  
Latham  
LaTourette

Latta  
Lee (CA)  
Lee (NY)  
Levin  
Lewis (GA)  
Linder  
Lofgren, Zoe  
Lowey  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Lujan  
Lummis  
Lungren, Daniel  
    E.  
Lynch  
Mack  
Maffei  
Maloney  
Marchant  
Markey (CO)  
Markey (MA)  
Marshall  
Matheson  
Matsui  
McCarthy (NY)  
McCaul  
McClintock  
McCollum  
McCotter  
McDermott  
McHenry  
McIntyre  
McKeon  
McMahon  
McMorris  
    Rodgers  
McNerney  
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  
Nadler (NY)  
Napolitano  
Neal (MA)  
Neugebauer  
Nunes  
Nye  
Oberstar  
Obey  
Olson  
Olver  
Ortiz  
Owens  
Pallone  
Pascarell  
Pastor (AZ)  
Paul  
Paulsen  
Payne  
Pence  
Perlmutter  
Perriello  
Peters  
Peterson  
Pingree (ME)  
Pitts  
Platts  
Poe (TX)  
Pomeroy  
Posey  
Price (GA)  
Price (NC)  
Putnam  
Quigley  
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  
Rush  
Ryan (OH)  
Salazar  
Sanchez, Linda  
    T.  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Sarbanes  
Scalise  
Schakowsky  
Schauer  
Schiff  
Schmidt  
Schock  
Schrader  
Schwartz  
Scott (GA)  
Scott (VA)  
Sensenbrenner

Serrano  
Sessions  
Sestak  
Shea-Porter  
Sherman  
Shimkus  
Shuler  
Shuster  
Simpson  
Sires  
Skelton  
Slaughter  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Smith (WA)  
Snyder  
Space  
Speier  
Spratt  
Stark  
Stearns  
Stupak  
Sullivan  
Sutton  
Tanner  
Taylor  
Teague  
Terry  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry

Tiahrt  
Tiberi  
Tierney  
Titus  
Tonko  
Townes  
Tsongas  
Turner  
Upton  
Van Hollen  
Velazquez  
Visclosky  
Walden  
Walz  
Wasserman  
    Schultz  
Waters  
Watson  
Watt  
Waxman  
Weiner  
Welch  
Westmoreland  
Whitfield  
Wilson (OH)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Wolf  
Woolsey  
Wu  
Yarmuth  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)

[Roll No. 299]

YEAS—416

Ackerman  
Aderholt  
Adler (NJ)  
Akin  
Alexander  
Altmire  
Andrews  
Arcuri  
Austria  
Baca  
Bachmann  
Bachus  
Baird  
Baldwin  
Barrow  
Bartlett  
Barton (TX)  
Bean  
Becerra  
Berkley  
Berman  
Berry  
Biggert  
Bilbray  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (NY)  
Bishop (UT)  
Blackburn  
Blumenauer  
Boccheri  
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  
Camp  
Capuano  
Carnahan  
Carney  
Carson (IN)  
Carter  
Cassidy  
Castle  
Castor (FL)  
Chaffetz  
Chandler  
Childers  
Chu  
Clarke  
Clay  
Cleave  
Clyburn  
Coble  
Coffman (CO)  
Cohen  
Cole  
Conaway  
Connolly (VA)  
Cooper  
Costa  
Costello  
Courtney  
Crenshaw  
Critz  
Crowley  
Cuellar  
Culberson  
Cummings  
Dahlkemper  
Davis (CA)  
Davis (IL)  
Davis (KY)  
Davis (TN)  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
Delahunt  
DeLauro  
Dent  
Deutch  
Diaz-Balart, L.  
Diaz-Balart, M.  
Dicks  
Dingell  
Djou  
Doggett  
Donnelly (IN)  
Doyle  
Dreier  
Driehaus

Davis (IL)  
Davis (KY)  
Davis (TN)  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
Delahunt  
DeLauro  
Dent  
Deutch  
Diaz-Balart, L.  
Diaz-Balart, M.  
Dicks  
Kirkpatrick (AZ)  
Dingell  
Djou  
Doggett  
Donnelly (IN)  
Doyle  
Dreier  
Driehaus  
Duncan  
Edwards (MD)  
Edwards (TX)  
Ehlers  
Ellison  
Ellsworth  
Emerson  
Engel  
Eshoo  
Etheridge  
Farr  
Fattah  
Filner  
Flake  
Fleming  
Forbes  
Fortenberry  
Foster  
Foxy  
Frank (MA)  
Franks (AZ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Fudge  
Gallegly  
Garamendi  
Garrett (NJ)  
Gerlach  
Giffords  
Gingrey (GA)  
Gohmert  
Gonzalez  
Goodlatte  
Gordon (TN)  
Granger  
Grayson  
Green, Al  
Green, Gene  
Griffith  
Grijalva  
Guthrie  
Gutierrez  
Hall (NY)  
Hall (TX)  
Halvorson  
Hare  
Harman  
Harper  
Hastings (FL)  
Hastings (WA)  
Heinrich  
Heller  
Hensarling  
Herger  
Herseht Sandlin  
Higgins  
Hill  
Himes  
Hinche  
Hinojosa  
Hirono  
Hodes  
Holden  
Holt  
Honda  
Hoyer  
Hunter  
Inglis  
Inslee  
Israel  
Issa  
Jackson (IL)  
Jenkins  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (IL)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones

Jordan (OH)  
Kagen  
Kanjorski  
Kaptur  
Kildee  
Kilroy  
Kind  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kingston  
Kirk  
Kirkpatrick (AZ)  
Kissell  
Klein (FL)  
Kline (MN)  
Kosmas  
Kratovil  
Kucinich  
Lamborn  
Lance  
Langevin  
Larsen (WA)  
Larsen (CT)  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Latta  
Lee (CA)  
Lee (NY)  
Levin  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (GA)  
Linder  
Lipinski  
LoBiondo  
Loehsack  
Lofgren, Zoe  
Lowey  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Lujan  
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  
McIntyre  
McKeon  
McMahon  
McMorris  
    Rodgers  
McNerney  
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  
Nadler (NY)  
Napolitano  
Neal (MA)  
Neugebauer  
Nunes  
Nye

NAYS—4

Campbell  
Flake

NOT VOTING—24

Barrett (SC)  
Bishop (UT)  
Blunt  
Brady (TX)  
Cardoza  
Conyers  
Davis (AL)  
Fallin  
Graves

□ 1800

Mr. STEARNS changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. MCCARTHY of California. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 298 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea.”

SPECIAL AGENT SAMUEL HICKS FAMILIES OF FALLEN HEROES ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the bill, H.R. 2711, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the bill, H.R. 2711.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 416, nays 0, not voting 15, as follows:

Oberstar	Roybal-Allard	Sullivan	[Roll No. 300]	Ortiz	Ruppersberger	Sutton
Obey	Royce	Sutton		Owens	Rush	Tanner
Olson	Ruppersberger	Tanner	YEAS—411	Pallone	Ryan (OH)	Taylor
Olver	Rush	Taylor		Pascrell	Salazar	Teague
Ortiz	Ryan (OH)	Teague		Pastor (AZ)	Sánchez, Linda	Terry
Owens	Salazar	Terry	Ackerman	Paul	T.	Thompson (CA)
Pallone	Sánchez, Linda	Thompson (CA)	Adersholt	Paulsen	Sanchez, Loretta	Thompson (MS)
Pascrell	T.	Thompson (MS)	Adler (NJ)	Payne	Sarbanes	Thompson (PA)
Pastor (AZ)	Sanchez, Loretta	Thompson (PA)	Akin	Pence	Scalise	Thornberry
Paul	Ryan (OH)	Thornberry	Alexander	Perlmutter	Schakowsky	Tiahrt
Paulsen	Sarbanes	Tiahrt	Altmiere	Perriello	Schauer	Tiberi
Payne	Scalise	Tiberi	Andrews	Peters	Schakowsky	Tierney
Pence	Schakowsky	Tierney	Arcuri	Pingree (ME)	Schauer	Titus
Perlmutter	Schauer	Titus	Austria	Pitts	Schiff	Tonko
Perriello	Schiff	Titus	Baca	Platts	Schock	Towns
Peters	Schmidt	Tonko	Bachmann	Poe (TX)	Schrader	Tsongas
Petersen	Schock	Towns	Bachus	Polis (CO)	Schwartz	Turner
Pingree (ME)	Schrader	Tsongas	Baird	Pomeroy	Schwartz	Upton
Pitts	Schwartz	Turner	Baldwin	Posay	Scott (GA)	Van Hollen
Platts	Scott (GA)	Upton	Barrow	Price (GA)	Scott (VA)	Velázquez
Poe (TX)	Scott (VA)	Van Hollen	Bartlett	Price (NC)	Sensenbrenner	Visclosky
Polis (CO)	Sensenbrenner	Velázquez	Barton (TX)	Putnam	Sessions	Walden
Pomeroy	Serrano	Visclosky	Bean	Quigley	Sestak	Walz
Posay	Sessions	Walden	Becerra	Rahall	Shadegg	Wasserman
Price (GA)	Sestak	Walz	Berkley	Rangel	Shea-Porter	Schultz
Price (NC)	Shadegg	Wasserman	Berman	Rehberg	Sherman	Shimkus
Putnam	Shea-Porter	Schultz	Berry	Reichert	Shuler	Shuler
Quigley	Sherman	Shimkus	Biggett	Reyes	Shuster	Simpson
Rahall	Sherman	Shuler	Bibray	Richardson	Simpson	Sires
Rangel	Shimkus	Shuster	Bilbray	Rodriguez	Skelton	Smith (NE)
Rehberg	Shuler	Simpson	Bilirakis	Roe (TN)	Smith (NJ)	Smith (TX)
Reichert	Shuster	Sires	Bishop (GA)	Rogers (AL)	Smith (NY)	Smith (WA)
Reyes	Simpson	Skelton	Bishop (NY)	Rogers (KY)	Smith (OH)	Snyder
Richardson	Sires	Welch	Bishop (UT)	Rogers (MI)	Wilson (SC)	Space
Rodriguez	Skelton	Westmoreland	Blackburn	Rohrabacher	Wittman	Speier
Roe (TN)	Slaughter	Whitfield	Blumenauer	Ross	Wolf	Spratt
Rogers (AL)	Smith (NE)	Wilson (OH)	Bocciari	Roskam	Woolsey	Stark
Rogers (KY)	Smith (NJ)	Wilson (SC)	Boehner	Ross	Wu	Stearns
Rogers (MI)	Smith (TX)	Wilson (SC)	Bonner	Roybal-Allard	Yarmuth	Stupak
Rohrabacher	Smith (WA)	Wittman	Bono Mack	Royce	Young (AK)	Young (FL)
Rooney	Snyder	Wolf	Boozman		Young (FL)	
Ros-Lehtinen	Space	Woolsey	Boren			
Roskam	Speier	Wu	Boswell			
Ross	Spratt	Yarmuth	Boucher			
Rothman (NJ)	Stark	Young (AK)	Boustany			
	Stupak	Young (FL)	Boyd			

## NOT VOTING—15

Barrett (SC)	Hoekstra	Petri
Blunt	Jackson Lee	Radanovich
Conyers	(TX)	Ryan (WI)
Davis (AL)	Kennedy	Wamp
Fallin	Kilpatrick (MI)	
Graves	Manzullo	

□ 1809

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendments were concurred in.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

### COMMENDING LANCE MACKEY ON WINNING 4TH STRAIGHT IDITAROD TRAIL SLED DOG RACE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1189, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1189.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 411, nays 0, answered “present” 3, not voting 17, as follows:

DeGette	Kennedy
Delahunt	Kildee
DeLauro	Kilroy
Dent	Kind
Deutch	King (IA)
Diaz-Balart, L.	King (NY)
Diaz-Balart, M.	Kingston
Dicks	Kirk
Dingell	Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Djou	Kissell
Doggett	Klein (FL)
Donnelly (IN)	Kline (MN)
Doyle	Kosmas
Dreier	Kratovil
Driehaus	Kucinich
Duncan	Lamborn
Edwards (MD)	Lance
Edwards (TX)	Langevin
Ehlers	Larsen (WA)
Ellison	Larson (CT)
Ellsworth	Latham
Emerson	LaTourette
Engel	Latta
Eshoo	Lee (CA)
Etheridge	Lee (NY)
Farr	Levin
Fattah	Lewis (CA)
Filner	Lewis (GA)
Flake	Linder
Fleming	Lipinski
Forbes	LoBiondo
Fortenberry	Loeback
Foster	Lofgren, Zoe
Fox	Lowey
Frank (MA)	Lucas
Franks (AZ)	Luetkemeyer
Frelinghuysen	Lujan
Fudge	Lungren, Daniel
Gallegly	E.
Garamendi	Lynch
Garrett (NJ)	Mack
Gerlach	Maffei
Giffords	Maloney
Gingrey (GA)	Marchant
Gohmert	Markey (CO)
Gonzalez	Markey (MA)
Goodlatte	Marshall
Gordon (TN)	Matheson
Granger	Matsui
Grayson	McCarthy (CA)
Green, Al	McCarthy (NY)
Green, Gene	McCaul
Griffith	McClintock
Grijalva	McCollum
Guthrie	McCotter
Gutierrez	McDermott
Hall (NY)	McGovern
Hall (TX)	McHenry
Halvorson	McIntyre
Hare	McKeon
Harman	McMahon
Harper	McMorris
Hastings (FL)	Rodgers
Hastings (WA)	McNerney
Heinrich	Meek (FL)
Heller	Meeks (NY)
Hensarling	Melancon
Herger	Mica
Herseth Sandlin	Michaud
Hill	Miller (FL)
Himes	Miller (MI)
Hinche	Miller (NC)
Hinojosa	Miller, Gary
Hirono	Miller, George
Hodes	Minnick
Holden	Mitchell
Holt	Mollohan
Honda	Moore (KS)
Hoyer	Moore (WI)
Hunter	Moran (KS)
Inglis	Moran (VA)
Inslee	Murphy (CT)
Israel	Murphy (NY)
Issa	Murphy, Patrick
Jackson (IL)	Murphy, Tim
Jenkins	Myrick
Johnson (GA)	Nadler (NY)
Johnson (IL)	Napolitano
Johnson, E. B.	Neal (MA)
Johnson, Sam	Neugebauer
Jones	Nunes
Jordan (OH)	Nye
Kagen	Oberstar
Kanjorski	Obey
Kaptur	Olson
	Olver

## ANSWERED “PRESENT”—3

Chaffetz	DeFazio	Lummis
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## NOT VOTING—17

Barrett (SC)	Fallin	Manzullo
Blunt	Graves	Petri
Chu	Hoekstra	Radanovich
Cleaver	Jackson Lee	Ryan (WI)
Conyers	(TX)	Slaughter
Davis (AL)	Kilpatrick (MI)	Wamp

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1817

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.

### RECOGNIZING WILL KEITH KELLOGG

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 1172.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1172.

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. SCHAUER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 410, noes 0, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 301]

AYES—410

Ackerman	Cuellar	Inglis
Aderholt	Culberson	Inslee
Adler (NJ)	Cummings	Israel
Akin	Dahlkemper	Issa
Alexander	Davis (CA)	Jackson (IL)
Altmire	Davis (IL)	Jenkins
Andrews	Davis (KY)	Johnson (GA)
Arcuri	Davis (TN)	Johnson (IL)
Austria	DeFazio	Johnson, E. B.
Baca	DeGette	Johnson, Sam
Bachmann	Delahunt	Jones
Bachus	DeLauro	Jordan (OH)
Baldwin	Dent	Kagen
Barrow	Deutch	Kanjorski
Bartlett	Diaz-Balart, L.	Kaptur
Barton (TX)	Diaz-Balart, M.	Kennedy
Bean	Dicks	Kildee
Becerra	Dingell	Kilroy
Berkley	Djou	Kind
Berman	Doggett	King (IA)
Berry	Donnelly (IN)	King (NY)
Biggert	Doyle	Kingston
Billray	Dreier	Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Billirakis	Driehaus	Kissell
Bishop (GA)	Duncan	Klein (FL)
Bishop (NY)	Edwards (MD)	Kline (MN)
Bishop (UT)	Edwards (TX)	Kosmas
Blackburn	Ehlers	Kratovil
Blumenauer	Ellison	Kucinich
Boccieri	Ellsworth	Lamborn
Boehner	Emerson	Lance
Bonner	Engel	Langevin
Bono Mack	Eshoo	Larsen (WA)
Boozman	Etheridge	Larson (CT)
Boren	Farr	Latham
Boswell	Fattah	LaTourette
Boucher	Filner	Latta
Boustany	Flake	Lee (CA)
Boyd	Fleming	Lee (NY)
Brady (PA)	Forbes	Levin
Brady (TX)	Fortenberry	Lewis (CA)
Bralley (IA)	Foster	Lewis (GA)
Bright	Fox	Linder
Broun (GA)	Frank (MA)	Lipinski
Brown (SC)	Franks (AZ)	LoBiondo
Brown, Corrine	Frelinghuysen	Loebsack
Brown-Waite,	Fudge	Lofgren, Zoe
Ginny	Gallegly	Lowe
Buchanan	Garamendi	Lucas
Burgess	Garrett (NJ)	Luetkemeyer
Burton (IN)	Gerlach	Lujan
Butterfield	Giffords	Lummis
Buyer	Gingrey (GA)	Lungren, Daniel
Calvert	Gohmert	E.
Camp	Gonzalez	Lynch
Campbell	Goodlatte	Mack
Cantor	Gordon (TN)	Maffei
Cao	Granger	Maloney
Capito	Grayson	Marchant
Capps	Green, Gene	Markey (CO)
Capuano	Griffith	Markey (MA)
Cardoza	Grijalva	Marshall
Carnahan	Guthrie	Matheson
Carney	Hall (NY)	Matsui
Carson (IN)	Hall (TX)	McCarthy (CA)
Carter	Halvorson	McCarthy (NY)
Cassidy	Hare	McCaul
Castle	Harman	McClintock
Castor (FL)	Harper	McCollum
Chaffetz	Hastings (FL)	McCotter
Childers	Hastings (WA)	McDermott
Chu	Heinrich	McGovern
Clarke	Heller	McHenry
Cleaver	Hensarling	McIntyre
Clyburn	Herger	McKeon
Coble	Herseth Sandlin	McMahon
Coffman (CO)	Higgins	McMorris
Cohen	Hill	Rodgers
Cole	Himes	McNerney
Conaway	Hinchee	Meek (FL)
Connolly (VA)	Hinojosa	Meeks (NY)
Cooper	Hirono	Melancon
Costa	Hodes	Mica
Costello	Holden	Michaud
Courtney	Holt	Miller (FL)
Crenshaw	Honda	Miller (MI)
Critz	Hoyer	Miller (NC)
Crowley	Hunter	Miller, Gary

Miller, George	Richardson	Space
Minnick	Rodriguez	Speier
Mitchell	Roe (TN)	Spratt
Moore (KS)	Rogers (AL)	Stark
Moore (WI)	Rogers (KY)	Stearns
Moran (KS)	Rogers (MI)	Stupak
Moran (VA)	Rohrabacher	Sullivan
Murphy (CT)	Rooney	Sutton
Murphy (NY)	Ros-Lehtinen	Tanner
Murphy, Patrick	Roskam	Taylor
Murphy, Tim	Ross	Teague
Myrick	Rothman (NJ)	Terry
Nadler (NY)	Roybal-Allard	Thompson (CA)
Napolitano	Royce	Thompson (MS)
Neal (MA)	Ruppersberger	Thompson (PA)
Neugebauer	Rush	Thornberry
Nunes	Ryan (OH)	Tiahrt
Nye	Salazar	Tiberi
Oberstar	Sánchez, Linda	Tierney
Obey	T.	Titus
Olson	Sanchez, Loretta	Tonko
Oliver	Sarbanes	Towns
Ortiz	Scalise	Tsongas
Owens	Schakowsky	Turner
Pallone	Schauer	Upton
Pascrell	Schiff	Van Hollen
Pastor (AZ)	Schmidt	Velázquez
Paul	Schock	Velazquez
Paulsen	Schrader	Visclosky
Payne	Schwartz	Walden
Pence	Scott (GA)	Walz
Perlmutter	Scott (VA)	Wasserman
Perriello	Sensenbrenner	Schultz
Peters	Serrano	Waters
Peterson	Sessions	Watson
Pingree (ME)	Sestak	Watt
Pitts	Shadegg	Waxman
Platts	Shea-Porter	Weiner
Poe (TX)	Sherman	Welch
Polis (CO)	Shimkus	Westmoreland
Pomeroy	Shuler	Whitfield
Posey	Shuster	Wilson (OH)
Price (GA)	Simpson	Wilson (SC)
Price (NC)	Sires	Wittman
Putnam	Skelton	Wolf
Quigley	Slaughter	Woolsey
Rahall	Smith (NE)	Wu
Rangel	Smith (NJ)	Yarmuth
Rehberg	Smith (TX)	Young (AK)
Reichert	Smith (WA)	Young (FL)
Reyes	Snyder	

NOT VOTING—21

Baird	Graves	Manzullo
Barrett (SC)	Green, Al	Mollohan
Blunt	Gutierrez	Petri
Chandler	Hoekstra	Radanovitch
Clay	Jackson Lee	Ryan (WI)
Conyers	(TX)	Wamp
Davis (AL)	Kilpatrick (MD)	
Fallin	Kirk	

□ 1825

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

Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I was unable to attend to several votes today. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on final passage of H.R. 5145, "aye" on final passage of H. Res. 1258, "aye" on final passage of H. Res. 1382; "aye" on final passage of H. Res. 584; "aye" on final passage of H.R. 3885; "aye" on final passage of Senate Amendments to H.R. 2711; "aye" on final passage of H. Res. 1189; and "aye" on final passage of H. Res. 1172.

CLOSING THE SPENDING LOOPHOLE

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

Mr. CONAWAY. Madam Speaker, in the next couple of days, the House is scheduled to vote on a bill called the American Jobs and Closing Tax Loopholes Act. Yet, for all of its parts, the bill fails to address the largest loophole of all—the double-spending loop-

hole. Last week, it was reported that the majority plans to fund a new billion dollar summer jobs program with revenue from a tax increase on each barrel of oil. One problem: the revenue they're counting on has already been promised to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to cover the estimated \$14 billion in damages on our Gulf Coast.

Madam Speaker, you don't need to be a CPA to know that you cannot spend the same dollar twice. Yet, just like the health care bill, the majority is again spending revenue that has already been committed to other programs. Using this deception is wrong, and it further inflames the distrust of the American people for our institution. The first loophole we ought to be closing is the double-spending loop-

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S FAILURE TO SECURE THE ARIZONA BORDER

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

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Madam Speaker, I state the obvious. The Federal Government has failed when it comes to immigration. It is no surprise that Arizona is stepping forward to do the job the Federal Government has not done.

Our country is a nation of laws, and they must be enforced. Whether or not this administration likes it, it is a Federal crime not to carry status documents in the United States. If they would read it, administration officials would know that Arizona's new law gives local law enforcement the authority to enforce our laws by making it a State crime for illegal immigrants to fail to carry such documents.

Despite all of the misinformation and criticism, 71 percent of Arizonans, who live with this problem every day, support the new law. Though, it's not just Arizonans who are fed up with the government's failure. Many Kansans share their concern, and they support their efforts.

It is the responsibility of the President to defend the United States and its people. Rather than agreeing with foreign criticism, President Obama should stand with the American people who are demanding that the Federal Government address this problem and secure our border.

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COMMENDING THE HOUSE PAGES ON THEIR VICTORY OVER THE SENATE PAGES

(Mr. CLEAVER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CLEAVER. Madam Speaker, on the 16th, the House pages played two games with the Senate pages. The Senate pages lucked up and won a Frisbee match—but with probably some cheating—but the House pages, standing strong, following all the rules, doing the right thing, defeated the Senate pages badly, 10–4, in kickball. And as the Senate pages, with their heads dropped and their spirits torn, left the field, they reported to the Senate only one part of that day, which was the game they lucked up and won.

So, Madam Speaker, I want to commend the athletic pages of the House of Representatives and hope that we can continue to get superior pages, as we have this year, in the future.

Congratulations to the pages.

#### IS NEWSWEEK THE CANARY IN THE LIBERAL COAL MINE?

(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, The Washington Post Company is trying to sell Newsweek because the magazine is losing money, according to news reports.

In response, The Weekly Standard wrote that “not only has Newsweek suffered from its online competition, it seems to have done everything within its power to hasten its own demise.

“During the 2008 presidential election, for example, its fawningly voluminous coverage of Barack Obama made it something of a journalistic laughingstock, and certainly affirmed every weary accusation of liberal bias in the mainstream media.”

The Standard wrote that Newsweek’s recent overhaul was “designed to create a left-wing journal of opinion.”

The American Spectator called Newsweek, “The Canary in the Liberal Coal Mine” and outlined the magazine’s history of liberal bias.

Maybe Newsweek’s biased reporting didn’t cause its downfall, but it certainly didn’t help.

#### URGING THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO SUPPORT LOUISIANA GOVERNOR’S REQUEST TO BUILD SAND BARRIERS

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

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, today I sent, along with Representative SCALISE of Louisiana, a letter to the United States Army Corps of Engineers supporting Louisiana Governor Bobby Jindal’s request for an emergency permit to dredge and build sand barrier islands. The United States Corps of Engineers must conduct an environmental assessment before granting the State a permit to build the barriers.

Governor Jindal petitioned the Corps of Engineers on May 10, more than 2 weeks ago, for approval to dredge and build the sand barriers. He has yet to receive a response. In the meantime, oil has begun to inundate Louisiana’s fragile coasts and marshes. The proposed sand barriers would create a permanent barrier to prevent oil from reaching the shores and the wetlands.

We support Governor Jindal’s efforts to protect the fragile ecosystems and natural resources that are of critical importance, not just to Louisiana, but in fact the entire national economy, and we urge the Army Corps of Engineers to act swiftly so that they may assist the governor in protecting these valuable resources.

Mr. SCALISE and I were both part of a congressional delegation that visited the Gulf and the protected area 3 weeks ago. We have seen the spill and the waters firsthand and seen the way it is threatening Louisiana’s coastline. Every resource should be utilized to stem this spill and protect the Nation’s coastline.

I insert for the RECORD a copy of the letter we sent to Lieutenant General Robert L. Van Antwerp.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, May 24, 2010.

LTG Robert L. Van Antwerp,  
Commanding General and Chief of Engineers,  
Headquarters, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,  
Washington, DC.

LTG ROBERT L. VAN ANTWERP: As oil from the Deepwater Horizon oil spill begins to reach the fragile marshes and estuaries of the Louisiana coastline, it is imperative that the federal government do everything possible to stop the flow of oil and act immediately to protect the natural resources along Louisiana’s coast.

On May 23, 2010, the Associated Press reported that Louisiana Governor Bobby Jindal, frustrated with Army Corps of Engineers delays over environmental impact studies, will move forward unilaterally in building sand barriers to protect the coastline. Gov. Jindal petitioned the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers the week of May 10 for approval to dredge and build sand barriers to protect the wetlands, but the USACE has yet to grant approval of that request, and oil continues to damage areas of Louisiana’s coasts.

We support Gov. Jindal’s efforts to protect the fragile ecosystems and natural resources that are of critical importance not only to Louisiana but also to the entire national economy. And we hope the Army Corps of Engineers will expedite any environmental studies so that the Corps may assist the Governor in protecting these valuable resources.

The oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico is a serious tragedy, resulting in the loss of 11 lives onboard the exploratory rig. Every resource should be utilized to stem this spill and protect the nation’s coastlines. We appreciate your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL C. BURGESS, M.D.  
STEVE SCALISE.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. KOSMAS). 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.

#### AMERICA’S ENERGY POLICY

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Madam Speaker, the recent explosion of the BP Deepwater Horizon oil rig in the Gulf of Mexico has raised legitimate concerns regarding safety and environmental standards of deepwater, offshore drilling. My thoughts and prayers go out to the families that lost loved ones in this tragic accident. Eleven individuals were killed.

Safety and responsible operating procedures must always come first, particularly when human lives are at risk. It is important to reevaluate and address our safety procedures and hold those responsible for the accident accountable.

At the same time, I believe the Federal Government has the obligation to make informed and responsible decisions regarding offshore drilling. We have to differentiate between the causes of this accident and other responsible and safe drilling operations.

Our primary purpose right now should be to stop the leak and determine the cause of this tragedy, and the Federal Government needs to simultaneously address the cleanup. We need the full cooperation of Federal, State, and local agencies, as well as private industry, to immediately address the cleanup and containment situation in the Gulf of Mexico.

In my opinion, there has not been sufficient urgency to do this thus far. Cleanup remains inadequate and is still bogged down in redtape from Federal bureaucrats. This bureaucratic response from Interior Secretary Salazar has been to shut down all new offshore drilling permits, including both shallow water and deepwater offshore drilling.

However, shallow water drilling is fundamentally different from deepwater drilling. It has operated safely in the Gulf of Mexico for over 60 years, yet this prohibition treats both the same. This drilling in shallow water is primarily for natural gas. The oil remaining in these reservoirs has largely been produced, so it is at lower pressure than the oil found at deeper depths. And unlike deepwater drilling, the blowout preventers in shallow water drilling are located above the surface, not thousands of feet below on the ocean floor.

I recently joined our congressional neighbor in Louisiana, Congressman CHARLIE BOUSTANY, and 40 other additional colleagues in sending a bipartisan letter urging Secretary Salazar to resume permitting for the shallow water drilling.

The unintended consequences of this wide range ban are far-reaching. The blanket ban has the potential to cause

more widespread economic damage in the gulf coast and the entire United States.

The devastating effects of the oil spill go beyond waters and wetlands. For southeast Texas and southwestern Louisiana, our lives are intertwined with the oil and gas industry in the Gulf of Mexico. Over 180,000 Americans are directly employed in the oil and gas and mining industries along the gulf coast, and the prospect for severe economic hardship is very real. And that doesn't include the countless people that make their living in fishing and restaurant and tourism-related industries. Many of these out-of-work fishermen stand ready to help with the cleanup but are denied the ability to help because it is stalled down in Federal redtape.

I think we should have an-all-of-the-above energy policy, one that I believe we can achieve with the highest safety and environmental standards. Our Nation and our economy, however, run on fuel supplied by the oil-producing sector of the Gulf of Mexico. We cannot simply shut off the spigot and expect this Nation to run on nothing. Meanwhile, we need to clean up the mess and find out what caused this tragedy in the Gulf of Mexico. And that's just the way it is.

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TRIBUTE TO JUDGE EDWARD DAVIS, QUESTIONS REGARDING GULF OIL SPILL, AND COMMENTS ON REPUBLICAN "YOU CUT" PLAN

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

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Madam Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart because of the loss of a very good friend of mine, Judge Edward Davis of the Southern District of Florida. He passed this morning. My love and condolences go out to Pat and the rest of the family for this tragic loss. I shall speak more at another time about my dear, good friend.

Additionally, Madam Speaker, while we are "slick and tired" of hearing people pontificate about this ecosystem disaster of apocalyptic proportions, there are questions that do need to be raised, not only for the entirety of the oil industry, but certainly for the United States Government in this particular case.

I would like the questions answered, and am proposing by way of a letter what steps are being taken to determine how much oil is underwater, where it is located, and what path it will take over the next decade.

What do we project the threat to be from a potential hurricane in the Gulf of Mexico, and how is our government planning for the potential impact of such a possibility?

What are the potential long-term impacts if the oil plume stays in its location and-or begins moving through the

loop current and Gulf Stream to various coastal locations?

Why have we not used our tankers that can suck in oil and water and pump out oil?

Why have we not asked Russia or Norway or China or Japan to use their submersibles in a meaningful way?

Interagency coordination is required. I happen to like Thad Allen. I think he is one of the better commandants that the Coast Guard has ever had, and I think he is doing an incredible job trying to coordinate. But what does the Federal Government's short-term, mid-term and long-term response structure look like, and what agencies are in charge, is what I would ask him and anyone else involved.

What steps are being taken to coordinate long-term observations, impact analysis, mitigation research and research that is needed? Not BP's research, but our research. We have an institution, NOAA. They have modeling efforts to improve hurricane intensity forecasting and a sufficient amount of information that could be beneficial, and I am sure many are using it.

What is the government's plan to improve security at these oil facilities? Nothing has been really said to us here in the Congress directly regarding this.

But, now, Madam Speaker, I want to turn to my colleagues on the other side for the remainder of my time.

Earlier today, I spoke on the House floor regarding the Republicans' latest ploy to stall the important work of this body known as "YouCut," which I like to call "CutYou." Each week, a targeted pool of online and cell phone users are supposed to vote for one of five programs that they would like to see cut from the budget. Simply put, YouCut can and probably does undercut our representational responsibilities, which leads to undercutting our democracy.

Once we start getting into the business of government by referendum, we negate representation. Ask my friends in California and ask those of us in Florida what impact that kind of activity has had on our representatives.

The last time I checked, last week, there were 280,000 votes, and that doesn't constitute the will of the American people. That is what brings me to the floor.

Very occasionally, Democrats and Republicans get on the floor and say what the American people want. What the American people know is that we represent them, and therefore when we stand up and say that 280,000 people voted a certain way, or 81,000 of them voted to cut much-needed funding from the Temporary Aid to Needy Families program, that does not represent the majority of Americans.

Quite frankly, I think how this idea got started is that they need to rebrand themselves, and I don't fault them for that, and they are particularly good at messaging, and I don't fault them for that.

The simple fact of the matter is that somewhere along the line somebody decided, let's use us a mechanism to gather in these emails. Let's use us a mechanism to get these phone numbers. And then what do we do at campaign time? We turn it back around and go at them to make them intense and enthusiastic. And that is what people can do, so I have no quarrels with that.

I have no quarrels with their new program. What is it called? It is getting ready to be unfolded next Tuesday on their Web site. It is called "America is Speaking Out." Well, the last time I looked in my office, America has spoken out an awful lot.

I don't know that we need too much more undercutting, and the poor in this country sure don't need an uppercut.

What Republicans fail to mention is that the "YouCut" program is inherently selective, and therefore biased. Neither online nor cell phone voters are able to vote to save a program rather than cut it. Furthermore, the "YouCut" program conveniently targets only those who have internet access and cell phones, which disproportionately leave out some of the poor and the elderly.

Instead of continuing to be the "party of no," Republicans should say "yes" to the American people and help pass the legislation that this National needs and deserves.

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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.)

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SECURING THE SOUTHERN BORDER

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity of following my good friend from Florida in his wonderful address to the House. I wish to talk about one particular issue.

There was a newspaper article that came out today that said that President Obama is scheduled to send 1,200 troops to the Arizona-Mexico border. If indeed that report is accurate, I commend him for that type of activity, because his goal is to try to stop three of the most heinous organizations that are entering this country through public lands on the southern border: Illegal drug traffickers; illegal human traffickers and all the violence, especially against women, that they present; and the potential terrorists coming into those areas.

The escalating violence on the southern border is of unprecedented proportion. Unfortunately, the success of stabilizing that border is not in the number of bodies that we send down there, but the ability of those bodies to have

full access to the border region. Unfortunately, the land manager policies that we have on our southern borders allow the criminal element unfettered access but prohibit the Border Patrol from going into those exact same areas.

The traffic barriers that are put up in this picture on Federal lands in the south are not border barricades to stop illegals coming in from Mexico, or drug cartels, or human traffickers. They are to stop the Border Patrol from going into Federal lands on our southern border. The end result of this activity of all these drug traffickers, the human traffickers coming in, is the massive amount of environmental damage that is done.

If I could give a quote from a 2007 article in the Tucson Weekly dealing with Ironwood National Monument talking about these smugglers that are coming in and their vehicles, mostly stolen from Phoenix: They often travel at night without headlights, with tape over the brake lights. They have been clocked tearing through the monument's dirt roads at 89 miles an hour, endangering the lives of residents and visitors alike. And it also ensures that many of these load vehicles never make it out of the monument, for they smash into trees and run into ditches. The BLM has towed 300 vehicles a year out of this one monument since the year 2000.

These loaded vehicles, as well as the constant foot traffic, destroy habitat and threaten cultural sites and endangered species.

□ 1845

The trash that is left behind, this is from Ironwood, requires pickup crews to have biohazard training and armed guards watching them as they do their work. They have even attacked the cacti in the area, simply cutting it down, leaving it there across roads to create a barrier so they can stop park visitors and there either rob them or steal their autos at the same time. This also destroys the natural environment that happens to be there.

This is not just taking place in the South, I want to emphasize, though. It is also taking place in the North. Although 40 percent of the land on our southern border between California and El Paso is owned by the Federal Government, we have the same situation on our northern borders, with over 1,000 miles of land, 13 States that intersect 12 national parks, four Indian reservations; and the exact same problem exists on our northern border.

In a letter to House Republicans, Homeland Security Secretary Napolitano talked about Border Patrol issues in the Spokane sector up in Washington. She wrote, the sector is currently working with Interior and Forest Service regarding Endangered Species Act issues related to grizzly bears and road use. Government biologists claim agents in vehicles on some roads are detrimental to bears. The

sector, however, must occasionally have some motorized presence in those areas, and a related important issue is retaining access to critical areas. The sector must maintain the ability to respond via a motor vehicle when required.

The importance of this?

Well, the guy who was charged in the 1997 plot to bomb New York City's subway system crossed illegally across our northern border into Washington.

In 2005, a 360-foot drug smuggling tunnel on private land was also found going from Canada to Washington. This illustrates how much effort smugglers are willing to do to try to attempt to come into this country, not just in the north, but also in the south.

We had a testimony today in Resources where some people in the Park Service said, well, if there are exigent circumstances, obviously we make allowances for the Border Patrol to go in there. The problem, though, is definition of that term. Interior defines that term as a life and death situation. Homeland Security defines it as when there is evidence of a crossing. Those definitions are in conflict.

Until the Department of the Interior and National Park Service rules are changed in both the North and the South along our borders and allow access to Federal Border Patrol and Federal employees, there is no amount of numbers that's going to make a difference. Instead, we simply have the worst of both worlds on both borders.

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

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

#### FEMA IMMEDIATE-NEEDS FUNDING

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

Ms. BALDWIN. Madam Speaker, our hearts go out to victims of recent floods and natural disasters, but I also fear that we suffer from the old adage, "Out of sight, out of mind." Once the cameras are packed away and the news crews leave for their next breaking story, what happens to the victims and the survivors of our natural disasters?

You know, one would hope that the system of emergency response would keep on plugging away and assisting the families in need across this country. But sometimes, unfortunately, that system breaks down.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to bring the voices of my constituents in Jefferson County, Wisconsin, to the floor of the people's House.

In 2008, homes along the northern shore of Lake Koshkonong and the surrounding community were absolutely

devastated by a record-setting flood. This was a 500-year flood that ravaged much of the Midwest and, in particular, Wisconsin and Iowa.

During that storm, I knew that the damage was going to be devastating and that many of the houses in our community would be beyond repair. But what I didn't know was that after nearly 2 years after the floods, our government would be leaving those hard-working Americans behind. You see, in February of this year, FEMA instituted what it calls "immediate-needs funding." Basically, they are freezing already approved funds to folks in Wisconsin and in other disaster areas across the country.

A couple of weekends ago I had the chance to visit with the property owners who were affected from the district that I have the privilege of representing. These are survivors of the 2008 floods. I wanted to hear their stories. Many brought photos, letters, and all brought unique stories and anger and frustration.

I met first with Gene and Marie Harris at their home on Lamp Road, one of the most extensively damaged neighborhoods in this flood. The damage was so extensive that their house is absolutely uninhabitable, and has been since the flood. They showed me photos of before and during and after, and we talked about the tangle of bureaucratic red tape that they've waded through in order to get approved for FEMA money.

But they were approved for FEMA money, until the freeze took effect. When I asked Marie to recall what they went through back in June of 2008, not surprisingly, she welled up with tears.

I met with other families affected, a family who had four generations who lived in a property that is also beyond repair. He talked about the generations having put their heart and soul into remodeling.

I met with a young family who had several properties in the area. This young family, with two young sons, decided that, in order to plan for their retirement, rather than investing in a 401(k), they were going to buy a few bungalows along the lake shore and rent them out. After they paid off the mortgage, this would help with their retirement. So they bought five bungalows. Three out of the five were damaged in the flood beyond repair. The remaining two are reparable.

But what's happening, as they wait for those frozen funds, is that this family is having to pull out of their kids' college funds and money that they were saving for their retirement in order to pay mortgages, taxes on properties that are uninhabitable, and for which they are getting no rental income.

They brought when they met with me a letter that asks, and I'm only reading a part: but why freeze the funding now? We've been waiting almost 2 years, and during this time we must still pay taxes, mortgages, and mow what is left

of our lawn. How much longer are we expected to keep paying and waiting with no more source of rental income?

Please, somebody, wake me up from this nightmare and tell me it's all a bad joke. Our government couldn't do something as unfair and cruel as this, could they? Do they think about the people whose lives they are destroying?

I know there are people who are a lot worse than us and suffering even more. But at least, at least we have another home to live in right now.

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

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

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

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

#### THE DEFINITION OF A HYPOCRITE

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

Mr. McDERMOTT. Madam Speaker, as we approach the passage of the Jobs for America Bill in the next few days, we need to talk about a subject that is at the heart of the debate, hypocrisy.

The definition of a hypocrite is someone who acts in contradiction to his stated belief. In other words, he says one thing and does another.

For example, a hypocrite would deplore our Nation's deficit in a floor speech today, even after helping President Bush turn the biggest budget surplus in our Nation's history into the biggest deficit ever.

A hypocrite would vote for two wars with a price tag of over \$1 trillion, two tax cuts for the wealthy, and a new entitlement program, all without ever thinking about how to pay one thin dime of their cost, and then turn around and say they voted to cut off unemployment benefits out of concern for the budget deficit. That's what people will argue in the next couple of days.

A hypocrite would complain that there are not enough budget offsets, that is, pay-fors, in the jobs bill before us while, at the very same time, try to eliminate the over \$50 billion in offsets that are contained in the legislation. Closing loopholes is against the philosophy of a hypocrite.

I think it's safe to say that all of us have not lived up to every pronouncement that we've made in our lives. No one is perfect, but rarely has hypocrisy been as constantly and blatantly dis-

played as it has been by the opponents of this bill.

The same people, the same people who spent like drunken sailors when they were in charge, now say we cannot afford to help our fellow citizens who've lost their jobs through no fault of their own.

Here is the bottom line: if we don't pass this bill, 1.2 million Americans who were following the rules and working and paying their taxes will lose their unemployment benefits by the end of June. Moving forward, a total of 2 million will be off by mid-July and 5 million Americans will lose their benefits by the end of this year.

Thanks to the hypocrites who say, oh, I can't, I'm worried about the deficit; I can't worry about these people who have no way to pay for their home or their food or their mortgage or their children, Americans will face these cuts of their unemployment benefits because people will not follow what they say they believe.

They were unable to deal with the spending on wars and tax cuts and all the rest; but when it comes time to pay the benefits to somebody who lost their job, their message to them is, well, you know, tell your children that they're just going to have to tighten their belts a little, and we're not going to have three meals today. We're only going to have two because your dad or your mom or both haven't been able to find work.

There are six people in this country looking for every job that's out there. The chances of people getting a job today are very low, and people are giving up because, with 8 million jobs lost in the last 2 years, they are simply unable to find work to take care of their families.

Now, to take away their last lifeline because you're saying you're being a budget hawk and you're against deficits, when you spent like that in the last 8 years, is pure and unadulterated hypocrisy.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. HALVORSON). 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.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. MILLER of Michigan addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

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

#### THE DOCTORS CAUCUS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BROUN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Madam Speaker, tonight the Doctors Caucus, people who are physicians, and those of us who are involved in health care on the Republican side, are going to be talking a little bit tonight about ObamaCare. We've talked about ObamaCare a lot over the last several months, and it's now law. We hear over and over again about how ObamaCare is beginning to filter out, and how it's going to affect the American people.

Our President has said, Madam Speaker, that when the American people know what's in the bill, they're going to like it. Well, to the contrary. As the American people get to know what's in the bill, they dislike it more and more, as they rightfully should, because ObamaCare is going to be extremely expensive for everyone.

□ 1900

It's going to be very onerous to almost everyone, except for the Federal bureaucrats who are going to be hired to put ObamaCare into place and who are going to be enforcing it. And in fact, we are even going to have to hire, I think it is 16,500 new IRS agents to enforce it. That's right, Madam Speaker, 16,500 new IRS agents just to enforce ObamaCare on small businessmen and women around this country. The more the American people discover about ObamaCare, the less they like it.

We just heard, I think it was last week, where the Congressional Budget Office said, Oops, we made a mistake. We made a mistake. We were \$115 billion too little on our estimate, which puts it way over a trillion dollars. Our Democratic colleagues, their leadership—actually, it's not even all the

Democrats, because there are many of them who are very reasonable over there on that side. But the leadership of the Democratic Caucus wanted to get ObamaCare and the President wanted to get ObamaCare passed, and forced the CBO through the parameters that they gave them to try to get the numbers below \$1 trillion. Well, they are north of \$1 trillion.

Frankly, if you look at Medicare, when CBO projected the cost of Medicare, CBO missed it, missed it terribly. And in fact, I think that's what's going to happen here too. I think ObamaCare is going to be \$3 trillion, \$5 trillion, maybe \$10 trillion. And it's money that our children and our grandchildren are going to have to pay because we don't have the money.

In fact, we just had a lecture about hypocrisy by one of our colleagues just a moment ago, talking about saying one thing and believing another. Frankly, we are continuing to fight to stop this outrageous spending. As Republicans here, we are fighting against ObamaCare. Every single Republican voted against it. Even several Democrats, many Democrats, voted against it. The only bipartisan vote was a vote of "no" against ObamaCare, because it's going to be terrible. Unfortunately, it passed the House by five votes. Five votes. That's certainly not a mandate from the House.

The American people, as they study the bill, they are beginning more and more to see how bad it is. The feelings against ObamaCare have been described by one Democratic pollster as hardening against it. We need to repeal and replace ObamaCare. It's the only rational, reasonable thing to do. It's the only economically feasible thing to do.

We see colleagues on the other side talk about budget deficits. They don't care about budget deficits. They don't care about the huge debt that's created. In fact, just last week I was down here on the floor and heard several of our Democratic colleagues blame this economic woe that we have and this huge Federal debt and deficit on George Bush. Can you imagine? On George Bush. We have created more debt in the last year-and-a-half than George Bush did in 8 years. But my Democratic colleagues continue to blame George Bush.

I blame George Bush for bringing us the first tranche of the TARP bill. I voted against it. Many Republicans voted against it. I thought it was a mistake. Then the President came back, our current President, President Obama, came back and he wanted another \$350-plus billion to bail out Wall Street even more. Now they are talking about a Financial Services bill to regulate Wall Street that they, the Democrat leadership in this House and the President, want to bail them out and then regulate them on the other hand.

And if the American people will look at who Wall Street gives money to, it's

the Democrats. They give the Democrats and the Democratic Party a whole lot more money than they give Republicans. The best friends of big business and the best friends of Wall Street are our Democratic colleagues.

So we are here tonight to talk about spending and failed promises. I am joined in this discussion tonight with two very good friends, two great Members of the House, both freshmen. Both are physicians. We have got Dr. PHIL ROE, who is an OB/GYN from Johnson City, Tennessee, and we have got my fellow family doctor, Dr. JOHN FLEMING, from Shreveport, Louisiana, that have joined us tonight. I understand that Dr. PHIL GINGREY may join us. He is in a markup. And so is Dr. BURGESS. They are both in markups in Energy and Commerce.

But now we've got three stellar Members of this U.S. House of Representatives, three stellar members of the Republican Caucus, three stellar members of the Doctors Caucus who have been leaders here. I want to thank the people of Tennessee and Louisiana for sending these two gentlemen here and being part of our conference and being part of this Congress, fighting for the interests of their constituents. I want to thank the people of Louisiana, Madam Speaker, and thank the people of Tennessee for sending Dr. PHIL ROE and Dr. JOHN FLEMING here.

So to kick this off, I will go to Dr. PHIL ROE to put in his input about failed promises and the huge spending that ObamaCare, as well as the Democrats not only with ObamaCare, but with their stimulus bill. Dr. ROE, we are fixing to have another bill that our Democratic colleagues are calling a jobs bill. If they liked the first non-stimulus bill—actually, it stimulated big government. It has been an abject failure. But they want to give us another bill. They call it the extenders bill here in Congress, but the American people are going to hear it described as a jobs bill. And that is just absolutely incorrect. Thanks for joining us.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Thank you, Dr. BROUN.

I bring with me tonight a blank sheet of paper. On this blank sheet of paper is where we ought to go back with health care and start over. That's what the people in my district and in the State of Tennessee have overwhelmingly told me. I was at a convention in Gatlinburg this weekend. They understand it. They get it. And who gets it the most are our senior citizens.

When I came here, I came as a 31-year practice physician, private practice. I also taught in medical school some, and run a small business, and also was mayor of a city, the largest city in our district. So I have been used to balancing budgets, not raising taxes. And I do believe in smaller, more efficient government. And by far and away after seeing this, I call it the Twilight Zone here inside 395. No one understands in the State of Tennessee or in the cities where I go to, in Kingsport,

and Bristol, and Newport, and Gatlinburg, and Sevierville, and all the cities in my district, Rogersville, they have to balance a budget. The county mayors have to balance a budget, the city mayors, the local city commissioners.

One of the things that I have paid very close attention to since I have been here is I have tried to not vote, and to the best of my knowledge have not voted for any unfunded mandate for local or State government. I have had enough of that when I had the Clean Water Act and ozone and everything else as a mayor I had to deal with, with no money to deal with it.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Dr. ROE, let me interrupt you briefly and reclaim my time here.

The American people understand what you are having to say about balancing budgets because they have to do that every day in their own home and businesses. My State of Georgia has to balance its budget, our State government does. Many States around this country have to balance their budgets. You had to balance the budget of the city when you were mayor of Johnson City.

We don't even have a budget. First time in history since the last budget act was passed that we're not going to even attempt, not even attempt to have a budget. So how can they constrain their spending? I guess they don't want to have any constraints or anything to try to hold them accountable.

So the American people I think, Dr. ROE, need to know that we are not going to have a budget. They don't have a budget. We're not going to have a budget in this Congress. JOHN SPRATT, who is the chairman of the Budget Committee, said, "If you can't budget, you can't govern." The majority leader on this side said that putting forth a budget is critical for governing. They're not governing. They're not budgeting. I just wanted to kick that in just so that our listeners tonight could understand they don't have a budget so they're not working under the constraints of a balanced budget.

I have introduced a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution. There are three actually on our side that have been introduced. They are all slightly different. But all of them call for a balanced budget. But we on the Republican side want to balance our budget.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. I think until we do that, you are going to see, and you see this fiscal irresponsibility around the world. You've seen the Greece meltdown, and you've seen Spain is in trouble. Italy is in trouble. The EU is having problems even being held together now because of the spending and social programs that are going to have to be paid for. We're going down the same path. And I just asked myself today, how long can you continue to run enormous, 43 percent this year of our budget is deficit spending, how long can you continue to run

almost half the dollars you spend are borrowed dollars until you can't do that any more and then a true crisis hits?

But what I was going to bring up was I came here with high ideals and high thoughts about health care. I had spent my career doing that, and I said, you know, I think I can go to Washington and have something to offer in the debate. What really disappointed me is we have 10 doctors on the Republican side in the Doctors Caucus, and not one of us in a meaningful way was consulted about this health care bill. When I tell people that, they can't believe it.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. What? Not one doctor on our side? Not one?

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. It's the most astonishing thing I have ever heard of, Dr. BROUN, in my life is you would have the expertise here. And I know people think this is all politics and games and so forth. I came here very sincerely wanting to be part of this debate and offer 30-plus years of experience about what worked and what didn't work. And the thing that this bill has that the Senate has, about half of it is what we had already tried in our State that failed miserably. And I wanted to explain what went wrong so that we wouldn't magnify this debate 50 times across America.

When I came here, I recognized the problems were ever-rising costs, number one. Number two, we had a lot of uninsured people that needed health care services in this country. You've dealt with them. Dr. FLEMING has dealt with them. I've dealt with that problem. And preexisting conditions. And so we had a way, very easily, to deal with those without a massive 2,500-plus page bill that almost nobody read. And that's very frustrating to me to see no physicians involved, no malpractice reform in this bill, which has to be in there. No doctor fix.

And so the folks understand what we are talking about, our physicians that accept Medicare, many of them now, hundreds have left in Texas—I was reading an article the other day—won't take Medicare any more. And why? Because for years now we've been putting off a proposed cut. And this year, next week, there is going to be a 21 percent cut in your doctor's pay for Medicare.

The problem is when you do that, that's going to do three things. That's going to decrease your access to your doctor, it's going to decrease the quality of care because you can't get to your doctor, and number three, it's going to increase the cost to patients when they can least afford it. We on our side have been tasked, the Physicians Caucus has been tasked with a true doctor fix. Not this stuff tomorrow that's going to be done and voted on where 2013, I believe it is, 3 years from now, there's a 35 percent cut. So the doctors get a reprieve for 36 months, a car payment basically, a 36-month reprieve and you're facing the same thing again instead of a true fix for this very, very real problem.

So we had those three things. It didn't take a trillion dollars—and Dr. BROUN and Dr. FLEMING, you can't spend a trillion dollars without helping some people. When people ask me, Is there anything in this bill you like? I said, well, you can't spend a trillion dollars and not help some people. That's not the issue. The issue is, could you have done the same thing and done it better with a lot less money?

I think more importantly than this, is that ultimately this right here, I can write the prescription, no pun intended, I can write the prescription right now of what's going to happen in this country. You set up a scenario where the private sector will fall apart, and I think in a very few years. I don't think it will take long. And then the politicians right here on this House floor are going to step up once again and say, Oh, see, we told you this wasn't going to work. And here's the government, we'll take the whole thing over. When that happens, my friends, rationing of care is going to occur. And there's no doubt in my mind that will occur.

You brought up a minute ago, Dr. BROUN, about the costs and the government estimates of Medicare. I know those numbers. In 1965, Medicare cost \$3 billion. The estimate 25 years later was it was going to be \$15 billion. The actual number in 1990 was \$90 billion. They missed it by a factor of six. That's how much they missed it by. In TennCare, in Tennessee we brought forth this managed care plan, uninsured, costs going up, the same argument I just made, and guess what? In 10 budget years we tripled our costs—just in 10 years.

□ 1915

So from 2010 to 2020, if we triple, it will be exactly as you just pointed out, it will be a \$3 trillion program, not a \$1 trillion program, and that will probably be on the low side.

I think the other thing about this particular plan—and we'll get into it in more detail here in a moment. But what folks don't understand between the difference of Medicare and Medicaid, Medicare you've actually paid a premium in for that. You paid 2.9 percent of your salary, either as employee or employer, both shares are. So there's a premium. It may not be the right number to actually fund it properly, but you are paying into that.

Medicaid's a flat-out entitlement. It just comes right out of a general fund from taxpayers to pay for it, and we're going to expand that by some 20 million people. We've seen the problem in Tennessee when you do that, when you don't put the patient in control on health care expenses. They'll explode like they did in Tennessee.

I yield back.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Thank you, Dr. ROE. I appreciate it.

And you are exactly right. In the State of Georgia, they've just finished their session, a 40-day session. The gen-

eral assembly just finished about 2 weeks ago. It took 40 legislative days, all the way to May to finish 40 legislative days, and it is because of the economic downturn and the lack of revenue. And we have a balanced budget requirement in our State constitution. So Georgia has to balance its budget, just like people have to balance their budgets, just as we should be balancing our budget here in the Federal Government.

And in doing so, people who are paid by the State—teachers, policemen, State highway patrol, as an example. Just talked to Jimmy Williamson, the police chief at University of Georgia, as a person who is employed by the State. All of these folks are being furloughed. They're being furloughed on a day-by-day basis. So they have to lose a day of work, maybe a day a month, a day periodically. They're not counted in these unemployment statistics. They're not counted in how the Department of Labor gives us all of those numbers on a monthly basis. So our administration and the leadership up here don't count those furlough days, but they're unpaid furlough days. It's hurting their salary. It's hurting families.

And it's because of this gross mismanagement of the Federal spending, this gross, outrageous spending that the Federal Government's doing that is going to put our children and our grandchildren in an economic squeeze where their standard of living is not going to be as high as ours. And ObamaCare is going to put a lot of people in a position, as you were just saying, where they can't find a doctor.

In fact, during another previous Doctors Caucus period of time of discussing things during Special Orders, I said that people may have a free health care card, Medicaid card or whatever card it is, but it will be as worthless as a Confederate dollar was after the War Between the States. And the reason for that, you just brought up, Dr. ROE, is that doctors are not going to be able to accept Medicaid and Medicare because of the rationing of care, the marked reduction of their payments from the Federal Government and doctors who are trying to take care of poor people. And the elderly today are struggling because the Federal Government pays providers—whether it's a hospital, a doctor, or a physical therapist—less money today than it costs them to provide that service.

I'll give you an example, just a number of years ago in my own practice when I was in an office. I've done house calls since 2002. So I'd go see my patients at home, and work was no longer office space. But when I was office space, Medicaid reimbursed us for the shots, immunizations for our kids, childhood immunizations, at less money than it cost to buy the serum. And then that doesn't count the cost of our nurses' time and the liability costs and the medical records costs and the syringe and the alcohol pad and these

other things. Government was reimbursing us at a lower level. So I had to send all of my pediatric patients for their childhood immunizations over to the health department, and they were getting them from a government entity because I could not provide those services.

But that comes back to another thing that you said, Dr. ROE, where just before ObamaCare was passed, our President said he wanted everybody in this country in one health care pool. What does that mean to the American people? What that means is that his desire is for us to have total socialized medicine where everybody in this country is in the same pool. Everybody's health care is controlled by the Federal Government. So there are panels here in Washington, D.C., that are going to ration care, as Dr. ROE was just mentioning. It's going to tell us who can go in the hospital, who can get a treatment, what medications we can get. There's going to be a tremendous rationing of care.

Before that happens, I think, Dr. ROE, you're exactly right in that this unfunded mandate that's being forced on the States by the expansion of Medicaid rolls is going to hurt my State of Georgia that much more. They're struggling now to balance their budget. The teachers are being released from their duties and are not going to be rehired for next school year because the State of Georgia doesn't have the money to pay for Medicaid today. And it's going to be expanded. And we're going to fire all of the teachers? I hope not. We need to be paying our teachers more. We need to be doing more for our teachers.

But we're in a bind. And the Federal Government, under this leadership of this administration and the leadership of the House and the Senate, are making matters worse and worse.

Dr. ROE.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. It is not going to matter about health care if we don't get our budget in order, if we don't get our deficits in order. And these budget deficits that you see out into the next 6 to 8 years that they predicted is without health care. And if it adds on top of that, I don't see how we can afford it, how we can go forward as a nation. And I am truly concerned about that for the people who are retired on fixed incomes, for young entrepreneurs.

Look at what a business would do right now. Let's say a business looks up, and this ObamaCare plan, they can pay a fine that's \$2,000 per employee and they can put them on the exchange—which is not even calculated into these numbers, this \$1 trillion.

There's a business in Tennessee—I won't say where—that's using—the government will again decide what's adequate health insurance coverage. Not you, not you as an individual. You won't go out as a family. The government will decide if your plan is adequate. And if it is not adequate, then you'll have to buy an adequate plan.

Well, this particular company's plan wouldn't be considered adequate right now. It would cost them \$40 million to comply with this. Or they could drop the folks in their business into the exchange, pay the \$2,000 fine and have a net \$40 million savings.

So what are they going to do? They're going to drop those people into a plan. They will not pay the cost of the care. And it's going to amplify much faster. And that's why I said a moment ago that you're going to have people step up real soon and say, See, we told you that the private sector failed.

No. Businesses are making a perfectly logical business decision.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Dr. ROE, just tonight I went to a meeting just before we came down for this last series of votes. In fact, I came from that meeting here to the floor of the House. And I was talking to a leader of a large transportation organization, and he told me that they've studied ObamaCare and they've decided that they're going to do exactly what you said. They're going to push all of their employees into the public exchange, which—they're just going to pay the \$2,000. Just tonight I talked to a guy, just an hour and a half ago, who said that hundreds of their employees are going to be pushed into the public exchange.

This goes back to fulfill Barack Obama's promise of wanting to try to develop one pool for everybody. But he has failed in his promises because we were assured that their new law would be the answer to health care financing problems. Au, contraire. I am not good at speaking French. My wife, Niki, all the time chastises me for my not being able to speak these things and not even—she's from Indiana, so she doesn't even think I speak English.

But we see over and over again where these failed promises and this increased debt and all of the things that are going on are costing hundreds of jobs and are going to force people into government health insurance programs.

So the spending has to stop. This outrageous spending has to stop here. And unfortunately, we have failed promises by the Federal Government.

Dr. ROE is unfortunately having to leave, and I thank Dr. ROE for spending some time with us and with the American people this evening. Thank you, Dr. ROE.

I want to go to our next doctor who's here with us tonight, a good friend, great Member of Congress, Dr. JOHN FLEMING. Family doctor from the northwest corner of Louisiana. One of my favorite States. I love to go down there and go duck hunting. And they're struggling by the Federal Government's failure to deal with this outrageous economic as well as environmental disaster that's going on down there. In fact, failing—our Federal Government and this administration is failing to take care of what they're charged to do under Federal law.

In fact, STEVE SCALISE, our good friend from New Orleans, came to the floor yesterday and was talking about that. He was even chastised by one of our dear Democratic colleagues. But the Federal Government has a responsibility under Federal law on these major oil spills to get engaged in trying to deal with that. They failed to do so.

But thankfully, your district is up in the northwest corner. I know your patients miss you like my patients miss me. I am still practicing medicine, but, Dr. FLEMING, thanks for joining us tonight.

And I yield to you, sir.

Mr. FLEMING. I thank the gentleman, Dr. BROUN from Georgia.

And I still see patients as well when I get a chance, but it's not nearly as often as I'd like. We, being both family physicians, I think we have a special bond. I want to thank the gentleman for his leadership, and certainly he's been a mentor for me, and also a special kind of family practice heart that only we family physicians understand, not just for your patients, but for the work that you do here, and not least of which is for this Republic that I know you love so much. And that, I greatly respect.

What I wanted to extend a little bit from our discussion that we're already into is the fact that, you know, we've had a number of these GOP Doctors Caucus Special Orders during the health care debate, and tonight we know the bill is passed. There's nothing we can say tonight that's going to keep it from being passed. The votes have all been counted and it is in law; although, it's not been fully implemented.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Let me interrupt you a minute, Dr. FLEMING, and reclaim my time, but I want to ask you a question.

Have you heard any of our Democratic colleagues say we need to move on, it's now law and we need to accept it, and we just need to go forward and it's the law of the land and, thus, we're being sore losers? We're just being nothing but soreheads because we're talking about health care still.

But it's critical the American people understand that it's not put in place completely, and the most onerous parts of ObamaCare are yet to come, and it's a few years out. So we can repeal ObamaCare. We can replace it with something that makes sense. I've already introduced one repeal and replace bill. I had introduced a bill, H.R. 3889, prior to ObamaCare passing, which was my own comprehensive health care reform bill. Comprehensive. It dealt with Medicare, helped reform Medicare so that people could continue to get Medicare and could continue getting their money back that they invested in the Federal Government through Medicare through their FICA taxes and their payroll deductions and stuff like that. And I re-introduced it as repeal ObamaCare and replace it with my H.R. 3889.

Just this week I'm going to introduce another one that puts in place repealing ObamaCare and puts in place four things:

Number one, across-State-line purchases for individuals and businesses.

Number two, where anybody in this country can join an association just for a meager amount of money, 5, 10 bucks, \$25, have multiple insurance products that they can buy and own themselves, have huge pools with these associations.

□ 1930

The third thing is to encourage the State to set up a high-risk pool.

The fourth thing is to have tax fairness for everybody in this country so that everybody can deduct every health care cost that they have, including purchasing insurance. Makes sense.

I have had many of my Democratic colleagues—when I challenged them before ObamaCare passed—I challenged Democrat after Democrat individually to introduce those four things in a bill, that I would give them the legislative language. I would give them the bill, have a blank. They would just write their name in the blank.

And then it would be a Democratic bill. They could claim that as being ObamaCare, as far as I was concerned, because it's not about my name being on anything. I am just concerned about policy. I had Democrat after Democrat say, PAUL, I would love to do it. It makes sense.

Many of our Democratic colleagues said, PAUL, that makes sense to do this and to work on this incrementally. Many Democrats wanted to work on this incrementally. But their leadership wouldn't let them, Dr. FLEMING. They were forced to swallow ObamaCare just like the American public is being forced to swallow ObamaCare.

And those four things would radically change the health care financing, would solve a lot of problems, not all of them, but would solve a lot of the problems we have. It would help cover a lot of people who can't afford health insurance today, would cover a lot of people who can't get health insurance because of preexisting conditions.

We have very few people. In fact, ObamaCare is not going to cover everybody in this country either until we get everybody in the same pool that the President wants us to go in. But these are all failed promises and high spending that we are getting from our leadership. I just wanted to throw that in, Dr. FLEMING.

Mr. FLEMING. I thank the gentleman.

What I would like to do is take a moment to look through the retro spectroscopy, where we are today now that the bill has passed, look at the rhetoric that occurred during the debate—

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Now, Dr. FLEMING, you better explain about retro spectroscopy because a lot of people haven't heard about that. They

have heard of a colonoscope or sigmoidoscope, but you are not talking about the same thing.

Mr. FLEMING. Right. Well it's a quasi-medical term which is equivalent to armchair quarterbacking or post-mortem in which we look back and we go. How do things look now, looking back, as opposed to the way they looked then? You know, what we were saying during the debate is this: This bill is by no means really paid for, that there is smoke and mirrors about the financing, that it will definitely cost tax for the middle class, although the President said otherwise.

The President said premiums would go down for insurance. We said they would go up. The President said people would get more care and better care, and we said, no, the care would be diluted, there would be less access to care.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Let me interrupt you again a half second, if you don't mind, Dr. FLEMING, because I have got some news for the American people.

The Congressional Budget Office, even missing all the numbers, as Dr. ROE and I were just talking about, the Congressional Budget Office has stated that the law will raise the individual market premiums by an average of \$2,100 per family, raise them. They are going to go up above what would have been if we did nothing. Now, I don't want to do nothing.

I know that you don't want to do nothing. You made that very clear in many hours here on the floor, talking. But the cost is going to go up by \$2,100 per family on the average across this country. That's another failed promise by Speaker PELOSI and Barack Obama.

Mr. FLEMING. So there were a number of promises made and, you know, each time we tried to rebut these, we were told that we were using scare tactics, that we are scaring old people and that, really, it was unconscionable to do that.

So what has happened since the bill was passed? Well, first of all, the bill had about 52 percent of Americans who were against it, against 38 percent who were for it. Today, 63 percent of Americans want repeal, so that means that more people now want to get rid of this bill than actually were against it before. That means that some people who were for it now want to repeal it.

And what was the first thing we heard after it passed? Almost within 24 hours, AT&T a write-down of \$1 billion, that is a loss of \$1 billion for the year; Verizon, \$970 million; John Deere, \$150 million; Caterpillar, \$100 million.

We had communication just the other day, a small business owner who thought he was going to be okay under ObamaCare because he had 24 employees, and he said, you know, the threshold is 25 employees, so you get special tax credits and you get support under this program because you are a small business owner that has fewer employees.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Say that again, please, so people can understand, because we just saw a report. I don't know if you saw the report, because we haven't talked about it.

There was a report just recently where businesses that were going to hire new employees, that are right on the cusp, have decided not to hire those new employees. So it's killing jobs, right?

Mr. FLEMING. Yes, what's happening is the employers, now that they are getting the language of the bill—remember that Speaker PELOSI said if we want to find out what's in it, we have got to pass it first, okay? Well, now it's passed. So, now, business owners are putting the pencil to it.

Here is what they are finding. This is a gentleman who said, you know, I have got 24 employees. So I should be under the threshold, and I should actually get some subsidies and tax credits.

But what he found out was that the way it's calculated, he would have to draw down his 24 employees to 10, and he would have to cut wages down to \$25,000 a year, fine print. The gentleman's name is Zach Hoffman.

He is going to have to go from 24 employees making an ample of \$35,000 a year down to 10 years making \$25,000, \$35,000 versus \$25,000 a year in order to make that happen. But that's not all. Remember, what I am telling you is not me telling you this. I am just passing on the bad news. Don't shoot the messenger here, okay.

What I am telling you is what people are finding out. The President's chief actuary, this is from, this is in the President's administration, soon after the bill was passed, said, You know what, we made a miscalculation on this. That's from CMS, that this is going to cost \$311 billion more than what was anticipated and that it will consume 21 percent of gross domestic product instead of the 16 percent that we predicted. This was within days of it passing.

And then also the CBO, the Congressional Budget Office, which we know played along with the smoke and mirrors and the sleight-of-hand financing of this says, oh, my goodness, there's \$115 billion that we haven't accounted for. So instead of this thing being revenue neutral or maybe a little bit on the plus side, no, it is going to go in the red just like we were saying all along.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. That's another plus side, Dr. FLEMING. We were told that the cost curve would go down. Now that may be a nebulous term to most people in the country, some of that congressional speak language we talk about up here. We have heard over and over again from our Democratic colleagues, particularly in leadership, that the cost curve would go down.

In other words, that the spending, the total level of spending, the total level of spending in this country on health care would go down with ObamaCare.

Mr. FLEMING. Right.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. But what you are just saying is great information, so that the American people can understand and hopefully our Democratic colleagues will understand, the cost curve goes up, higher than if we did nothing. In fact, this new estimate does not include any cost for the 52 new programs, 52 new programs that are in the bill that the CBO could not even measure and give us a figure for the cost because each program was authorized for such sums, blank check, such sums, funding level.

So our leadership, Ms. PELOSI and company, have given us 52 new programs that are funded at such sums that they need and is not even scored or accounted in this new estimate of \$150 million that the CBO missed because they couldn't even score that.

Mr. FLEMING. But it goes further than that. There's going to be \$120 billion in taxes that were not anticipated. That's on top of the \$600 billion that were already—

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Tax increases.

Mr. FLEMING. Additional tax from the actuary who is saying it's going to be more taxes. Job cuts: 90 percent of medical device makers say that they will eliminate jobs. That's 9 out of 10 companies that make anything from tongue blades to pacemakers, what have you, as a result of the taxation, heavy taxation, excise taxation of medical devices.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Doc, let me interject something there.

Mr. FLEMING. Yes.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. One of our constituents in northeast Georgia in my 10th Congressional District just wrote us a note saying that he is a small businessman, and he said that his small business was going to survive this economic downturn. But the way it was going to survive was he was going to let all of his employees go, and he and his family were going to run the small business. That's the only way you can stay in business.

It is ObamaCare that is running his employees, even of a small business, very small business, where they are having to let employees go because of ObamaCare, right now today.

Mr. FLEMING. Yes. So you have costs going up and you have jobs going down. We know that there's supposed to be 32 million more Americans covered under this than otherwise. Half of those are to be estimated to be going into Medicaid. And doctors across the country are dropping Medicaid.

Where are these people going to end up? They are going to end up in emergency rooms, not in the doctors's offices like was anticipated.

But let me get to something that I think is real important because you remember that we brought up the idea that there would be committees that may make a decision about what kind of treatment you may or may not get? Now, we know that they exist in Can-

ada and in the United Kingdom, but we started talking about these. I know that Sarah Palin, Governor Palin, made mention of this and the left blew apart. They said, my goodness, you are talking about death boards. Shame on you for scaring the American people.

Okay, well, let me tell you what's really happening, and this is being reported now. The President has nominated Dr. Donald Berwick to run the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, that's CMS, and his job is to oversee CMS. He is also supposed to oversee the \$2.5 billion comparative effectiveness research.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Those are big words. What's that mean?

Mr. FLEMING. Well, what it basically means is that there's going to be a bunch of unelected bureaucrats, perhaps not even doctors, who are going to be tasked with looking at research, hopefully there's going to be research or they are going to do research, to decide what treatments and what diagnostic tests are worth paying for and which ones are not.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Dr. FLEMING, you and I talked about creative effectiveness research and comparative effectiveness of different treatments. For instance, as an example, my trout fishing buddy at home, a retired full bird colonel, Randy Dudley, served a stellar service in the United States Air Force, retired.

Randy Dudley has just undergone a series of treatments for his prostate cancer. He has been very open about it and that's the reason that I can bring that forward here tonight because HIPAA otherwise wouldn't let me do so.

But Colonel Dudley looked at surgery, looked at high-dose radiation therapy, low-dose radiation therapy, chemotherapy, or a combination of those, as he chose his treatment. We, as physicians, do comparative effectiveness evaluation or research to look and see whether the surgery for him is better or which of those treatments are a combination of treatments or better.

But this comparative effectiveness research that was started with a non-stimulus bill back a little over a year ago—that's when NANCY PELOSI and company funded the comparative effectiveness research—what the American people need to understand, Dr. FLEMING, is something you and I understand very firmly; it's not about what's the best treatment, but it's how to spend dollars.

Mr. FLEMING. Right.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. They are going to use age as the means of trying to determine how to spend dollars. That means that one of my patients who is 75 that has diabetes versus another one of my patients that's 35 with diabetes, they are going to decide whether they are going to spend \$100 on my 75-year-old diabetic patient or \$100 on my 35-year-old diabetic patient.

Dr. ROE was talking about seniors are very upset because we know where

that decision is going to be, and that Federal bureaucrat who is not a doctor, that panel that is not going to be run by physicians, is going to be deciding the comparative effectiveness of spending dollars on an age-related basis with less dollars being divided by more people, which means rationing of care. And this panel is going to deny, deny, treatment to that 75-year-old.

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And the reason Governor Palin was talking about death panels is because they're going to just say, So sorry, you can't get that treatment because comparative effectiveness says spending \$100 on you, a 75-year-old patient who has diabetes, is not as effective as spending \$100 on a 35-year-old, and our senior citizens are going to be denied treatment. And what's going to happen? They're going to get gangrene in their legs, and they're going to die from that. They're going to get pneumonia, and they're going to die from that. This panel is not going to put them to death, but it's going to deny treatment, particularly the more expensive treatment.

Mr. FLEMING. If the gentleman would yield.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLEMING. Let me focus on Dr. Berwick, specifically, because this is important.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Thank you.

Mr. FLEMING. Dr. Berwick, this is a quote from him.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Now this is the head of CMS, who is going to be heading up the comparative effectiveness rationing panel. I call it a rationing panel.

Mr. FLEMING. Right. This is his quote. He considers the British health system "a global treasure." In fact, it's my understanding—I don't have it in my data right here—it's my understanding that he helped design it. And it's designed very simply just to be—a little more technical than what you were describing—is that what they do is they take the population and they assign a value, a numerical value based on quality-adjusted life years. And so just as you say, let's say that the government can afford 1,000 hip replacements this year because of the budget and you've got someone who's 75 with diabetes and let's say somebody 35 who's fully healthy—

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. A football player.

Mr. FLEMING. A football player, okay. Now, according to the quality-adjusted life years, the 35-year-old has not only more years left to live, but he has more productive years, that is, he's going to work for the state more years. In fact, the 75-year-old probably is not going to work any more years. And so they have to draw the line someplace: Which thousand is going to get the hip replacement this year? And guess which one it's going to be? It's going to be the 35-year-old. That is the way the comparative effectiveness system works.

That's the way they do it in England today. And anybody who's skeptical or doubts that that's where we're headed, they just need to read about Dr. Berwick and all the other information that's coming out on this. And again, there is much reported by *The Wall Street Journal*. It says, The decision is not whether or not we will ration care—according to *The Wall Street Journal*—the decision is whether we will ration with our eyes open. And right now, we are doing it blindly.

It goes on and on to describe the fact that if the quality effectiveness research board is not, in essence, a death panel, then I don't know what really is because, just in the case with the gentleman with the prostate cancer, that's a decision between him and his doctor whether he gets chemotherapy, whether or not he can get surgery. Or maybe he decides, he and his doctor, that the cancer has advanced too far and he's just going to go home, take pain medication, and not fight it. Some people decide that, but that is their decision. But this is going to make it the government's decision to do that.

If you doubt that that happens, again, go and talk to people from the United Kingdom and from Canada. It happens all the time. It's acceptable in those countries and in those cultures that if the government says you don't get treatment or you get only palliative treatment when there is a cure, then that is strictly the way it is. And as far as I know, there is no right to petition; there is no court or anything that you can go to.

So what we really have, just to summarize my comments here, is we had a number of promises by the President. He said the cost curve would go down, as you say; he said the middle class would not pay increased taxes; he said the premiums would go down; and he said a number of other things that I can't even think of today. He scoffed at the idea of death panels and any kind of board or bureaucrat that would dictate what your care would be like, whether the bureaucracy or government would come between you and your physician.

And he said that businesses would be happy, that this would be a boon for businesses. Well, today, where are we? None of those things have proven to be true. Now that the bill is in law, we have businesses not hiring people because we have an unemployment rate of 9.9 and holding because businesses know that if they hire people, they're going to have to pay a lot of money for their health care coming forward. And we also know that what we feared the most is actually in play, and that is that we will have a board, a comparative effectiveness board, just like that in the United Kingdom.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. You're right, Dr. FLEMING. Let me reclaim my time.

Just today, the consulting firm of Towers Watson just released a study of large employers across the country, what their response is to ObamaCare.

And it's not at all surprising, really, to us because we've been talking about it. You and I and many of our Doctors Caucus members have been here on the floor talking about these things, you're just talking about it now, as we did for months and months before ObamaCare was put in place. But let me give you the data, some things that Towers Watson found that just released today.

The overwhelming majority, 90 percent of employers, believe that health care reform will increase their organization's health care costs. They're right. I don't know why it's not 100 percent, because it's going to; but 90 percent of employers believe their health care costs will go up, and they will. Sixty-eight percent plan to re-examine their health benefit strategy for active employees this year.

Now, I'll tell you something, just Sunday, I think it was in the *Sunday Athens Banner-Herald*, there was an article where the University of Georgia is very seriously considering not giving any new hire that the University of Georgia puts on their payroll retirement benefits once they retire, or health care retirement benefits because of the cost, because of ObamaCare, and because of the strain on the budget that University of Georgia is suffering from right now. So I know University of Georgia, there are a lot of people in Athens, Georgia, who want to go to work for the University of Georgia. It's a great place to work, it's a great school to go to. I'm a graduate of the University of Georgia. But 68 percent are going to re-examine their health benefit strategy. That, I'm sure, is going to please our President because he wants everybody to go off of private insurance; he said that himself. He didn't say it in those words; he said he wants everybody to be in the government pool, one pool.

Eighty-eight percent plan to pass increased costs from the law onto their employees through high premiums. So those people who are working today, those middle class people that Barack Obama said it wouldn't affect them, we heard over and over—still hear—95 percent of Americans are not going to see an increase in taxes. That's just totally erroneous; it's nothing but falsehood. Eighty-eight percent plan to pass on the increased cost to their employees through high premiums.

And let me give a couple more examples, and then I will yield back. Seventy-four percent plan to pass the law's higher costs onto their employees by changing the plan options, by restricting eligibility, which means more people won't be eligible to get insurance through their employer, or by increasing their deductibles or copays. More than one in 10 firms plan to pass on these higher costs of ObamaCare by reducing employment. Twelve percent say that they're going to do that, 12 percent, or by reducing employee contributions to their retirement plans, like their 401(k)s, 11 percent.

Forty-three percent believe that their plans will be subject to the Cad-

illac tax on high-cost plans. Of course, our leadership here in the House and our President want to get rid of Cadillac plans unless they're for who? The unions. In fact, they've given the unions a pass on the Cadillac plans because they want to do everything that they can do to support the unions.

Of those firms offering coverage, 43 percent said they are likely to eliminate or reduce retiree medical programs as a result of the law's enactment. That's what I just mentioned with the University of Georgia is a good example that is considering right now, very seriously—and I expect it probably will happen. Almost half of the companies in this country are going to reduce or eliminate their retirees' health care plans for their retirees.

I yield back to Dr. FLEMING.

Mr. FLEMING. If you would yield for just a comment about employers.

I'm a small business owner, and you, as a medical physician and one who has to run a business, in essence, for health care, I think a lot of people out there may feel safe in the fact that, you know, my employer has always taken care of us, they've always stepped up and done the right thing. But what people have to understand is that if an employer is paying these high premiums and their competitor is not paying those high premiums or reduces the number of employees, then your employer is no longer competitive in the marketplace, and he either has to do the same thing or he goes out of business.

So it's not like you can take comfort in the fact that, well, my employer always does the right thing, he always steps up and he always buys us insurance. This is a whole new paradigm because he's going to be competing; and if his costs are higher, then he's going to go out of business or match what the other one does.

I yield back.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Thank you, Dr. FLEMING.

We have just a couple of minutes left, and maybe I will get back to you in a second.

But I want to tell Madam Speaker and the American people that Republicans have been charged by our Democrat colleagues—and I've heard many a Democratic colleague come stand down here in the well or stand back there at the Speaker's desk and say that the Republican Party is the party of "no." We are the party of "k-n-o-w." So I'll admit that we are the party of "know" because we know how—k-n-o-w—we know how to reduce the cost of health care for everybody in this country. We know how to solve the problems of insuring those people who are uninsurable today because of preexisting conditions. We know how to maintain that doctor-patient relationship; it's how health care decisions are made. ObamaCare doesn't do that.

That's another failed promise, another myth that our President and

NANCY PELOSI and company have given to the American people. President Obama said over and over again, If you like your insurance, you can keep it. And Dr. FLEMING was just talking about, no, you can't. That's another myth; that's another failed promise. But the Republicans are the party of "k-n-o-w," know, because we know how to do those things. We know how to create jobs. We've been asking over and over again, Where are the jobs?

The American people are hurting. We see the statistics, 9.9 percent, but that's not correct. It's much higher than that. As an example, one of my county commission chairmen just told me that 1 year ago the unemployment in their county was 14.3 percent. Now it's down to, according to the statistics, 10.7. I said to him, That is fantastic. Where did the jobs come from? He said, PAUL, there aren't any jobs; people have just gotten discouraged and fallen off the rolls. And I think that's why we see it below 10 percent today.

We also mentioned earlier where teachers and policemen and other people are being furloughed and not being paid for those furlough days. There are millions of people who are unemployed. And people who are unemployed and getting jobs, the few that are out there, are being employed at a lower level than they are really qualified. So the unemployment, the underemployment, those that are off the rolls, it's much, much higher than 10 percent. I think it's above 20 percent, maybe even 25 percent; I don't have the data because we can't get those data. But the Republicans do have alternatives. And we're going to try our best to repeal ObamaCare and replace it with things that make sense, that will build jobs, build a stronger economy.

We're just going to see, in the next few days here on the floor of the House, a bill that they're going to call a "jobs" bill, and that's not correct. They are naming anything a "jobs" bill these days, but jobs are being killed by this outrageous spending.

The health care quality in this country is going to go down. The American people deserve better. We are going to try to repeal and replace ObamaCare and put in place something that makes sense economically and is good for the American people.

I yield back.

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#### THE ROAD TO ECONOMIC RECOVERY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. TONKO. Madam Speaker, we are going to use the time made available to us in the majority to speak this evening about contracts and about

choices—about the change in the direction that this Nation is pursuing.

It is important for us, I believe, Madam Speaker, to talk about the changed order of policies, the new direction, the opportunities that we believe are essential if we are going to grow this economy after having witnessed what many would suggest to have been the worst financial crisis since the Great Depression. It took a turnaround in thinking. It took new leadership. It took a transition from the failed policies of the past.

The Bush recession, the Republican policies that dominated Washington, brought us into economic woes. It brought this country into a situation that found people in the ranks of the unemployed and brought the American economy to its knees—as I indicated, the worst since the Great Depression.

What I think is important to note is that, when we talk about choices, when we talk about contrasts, it is looking at where the allegiances lie. With the Republican Party, it was siding with big banks, with Wall Street, with the big oil companies, with credit card companies, certainly with the insurance industry, and in making certain that those special interests were their priorities.

Well, the turnaround here is an alignment with the American worker. Rather than with special interests, the Democrats have aligned with the American worker. Rather than with big oil companies and big banks, the Democrats have aligned with American families. Certainly, when it comes to the special interests that were held precious by the Republican leadership of the past, we here, as Democrats, have aligned with small business and in seeing that as the springboard to a recovery, in seeing that as the backbone of our economy. So there is a difference. There is a change of heart. There is a policy enhancement that finds us moving in a new direction.

What has that meant? I believe that one needs merely to look at the statistics out there. Let's look at the facts.

This chart here will show us in very stark contrast where we were headed with the economy over the last several years. The red lines, the bar graphs of red, will show us that severe drop, that constant loss in jobs, in payrolls, across this country.

Then, finally, a change in direction with the blue bars suggests the turnaround, the investment through policy that has enabled us to begin the climb upward. This formation of red and blue will show the sharp contrast. It will show the choices—the priority shift, if you will—where we have now begun to climb forward, where we are now experiencing absolute job growth.

Since December of 2009, this Nation has experienced some 573,000 jobs created, 84 percent of which are in the private sector category. That has been a goal to enable us to grow the economy, to create and retain jobs and to add to that private sector column. This goal is beginning to be achieved.

Now, one needs to recall that the changes here in our economy are not going to come nearly as quickly as we would like, because the problem, the dilemma, the siding with special interests, occurred over a number of years. So, with the change of leadership with the Obama administration, with the leadership in the House and, certainly, in the United States Senate, we have been able to march forward in a way that allows us to speak with dignity toward the American worker, to speak with compassion toward the American family, and to speak with productivity and growth toward the small business community.

How do we do that?

Well, there are a number of measures that have been proposed and passed here in the House, in both Houses, and in some cases that have been signed by the President. We are still in the midst of unfinished business, but we are continuing to work on a number of items. What we have currently is in this last bit of recovery where we are seeing that over one-half million jobs added to the picture are in sharp contrast—again, contrast and change here—to the 8 million jobs lost through the course of the Bush recession. That rivals—in fact, it surpasses—the statistics, the job losses, from the Great Depression.

It is a change in thinking where we embrace science and technology, where we look toward the strengths of an innovation economy, one that can use the American intellect and that can embrace the intellectual capacity of this Nation to not only advance research and development and basic research, which translates into jobs, but to also create new products, new discoveries, innovation that leads to businesses, that leads to production, that leads to job security and job growth, oftentimes, again, in the private sector.

So it was this stewardship of our economy arriving on the scene, inheriting a gross bit of policy that drove us deep into a recession, that found an impact not only on American workers and on the budgets of American households but on house sales and on all sorts of investments that need to be part of a robust economy. All of these were dulled. The competitiveness of business was dulled simply by this recession.

Again, the contrasts and the change, the choices.

As we approach an election this November for Members of this House, which will be a report card on the progress made to date, it is important to note that there is a changed order of thinking—the choice to be one of tremendously stark contrast, one that will look at hope, inspired simply by the opportunity to land a job. Now, there are still millions of people out of work. We know that. We are not happy yet with the point at which we've arrived. It is not our final destination, but it is certainly a climb in the right direction, and it is a climb out of what

was a very low, low pit in the Nation's economy.

Let's look at the contrasts.

Again, there are those who would have chosen and did choose to align with Wall Street, with big banks, with credit card companies, with Big Oil, with the insurance industry, with special interests. They had their day and made our day extremely gloomy and dark, made our economy bleak. However, there are those who align with American households, with America's families, with the hardworking middle class, with small business, with senior populations, most of whom are looking to enjoy those golden years and who have been threatened by this crash that has hurt us so badly.

Let's look at some of those opportunities that we've had here in the House—opportunities to work with the President, opportunities to work with the leadership in the House of Representatives.

We had an opportunity called the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. Many would like to suggest that it should have been avoided, that we should not have invested through what are economically difficult times. Well, a panel of a cross-section of economists, from very conservative thinking to more liberal thinking, in advising the President, the White House—the President's administration—and in the panel's advising both Houses, both parties in each of the Houses as to where and how to recover the economy, advanced the notion that investing in these difficult times was essential, investing in a way that found a growth of some 2.8 million jobs to date with the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.

That includes individuals in the public sector, which includes our educators, teachers, the school system, and support personnel. It includes public safety, which includes our police officers, our firefighters, who are essential to the quality of life of communities. Educators are essential to growing the workforce of tomorrow. These were important measures, again, equating to some 2.8 million jobs that are part of that recovery—keeping Americans working, keeping services provided.

More than a third of the package of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act came in the form of tax cuts for 98 percent of America's workers and her small business community, so there were advancements there of the largest historic tax cut in this Nation's history. For that income strata, it is a part of this package that is easily documented and that should be touted as a form of relief that engaged this economy. It allowed for people to circulate the dollars in their regional economies and, again, to see the climb out of this difficult and very deep and painful recession.

It also allowed, as an American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, for us to play catchup with investments that

were long overdue—investments in the area of clean energy, which is where this Nation looks to advance and needs to advance the concepts of energy security; in the enhancement of energy independence; and, yes, in national security. For as we reach to experts and their opinions, many suggest that our gluttonous dependency on fossil-based fuels not only endangers our environment but finds us shipping hundreds of billions of dollars per year to unfriendly and unstable governments that will oftentimes, as we put those American consumer dollars into these foreign treasuries of unfriendly governments, utilize these dollars against our troops in the Middle East.

Don't take our word for it. Take the word of those who are part of the tool of Veterans for American Power. They recently traveled to New York State, which was the only stop made by the tour of our veterans who defend this Nation's liberties and her principles. These veterans made a stop in New York State. It was our fortune to host them in Schenectady, New York, part of the 21st Congressional District, where we were joined by vintages of veterans, including our World War II vets, who were the oldest in the clustery. They listened intently to the message, and the message was this:

We witnessed daily on the battlefield what was happening. Dollars were invested into the treasuries and then spent to train the Taliban that would then go to harm and threaten our American troops. So they said that, if we do not resolve this climate change/global warming issue, the battle they see out there will be enhanced because, with flooding and drought and, therefore, famine, we will have a weaker people around the globe with lesser and lesser available land—a perfect storm if you will—that will then create the chances and will enhance the situation of terrorist activity. As they look for less available land with a weakened people, it enhances that concept. So they said we witnessed the destruction and the devastation to our troops, funded by our sending dollars into the treasuries of these unfriendly nations.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act allows us to break away from those concepts, from that thinking. It allows for a new mindset. It takes projects from the back burner to the front burner. It allows us to invest, as we have, in a clean energy economy with the Recovery Act, enabling us to talk about smart grids, smart thermostats, smart metering. It is an investment in our transportation and distribution system—the artery and veins of how we wheel electrons to the workplace and to the homeplace.

That is part of the Recovery Act so as to invest in a way that grows jobs in research, that grows jobs in trades over to Ph.D.'s. It goes on and on with broadband opportunities for our communities that are economically distressed or that are rural in nature or that are remote in location. It allows

for us to invest in education, with technology in the classroom, to stretch opportunities for our Nation's students. It allows us to invest in health care with technology introduced into record keeping imaging and in making certain that mistakes and unnecessary duplications are avoided.

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So that is one investment that we made here in the House. We had a choice. The President placed it before the House. Democrats said yes. Republicans said no. And repeatedly, the contrast, the choices, the differences that need to be understood by the public out there, are what we are talking about here this evening.

I am joined by a fellow freshman who has an outstanding record in the State of California. He was a State leader there, knowledgeable, extremely knowledgeable on insurance issues and small business issues, and a leader extraordinaire.

This evening we are joined by the gentleman from California, Representative GARAMENDI. I welcome you, Representative. Share with us your thoughts on change and contrast.

Mr. GARAMENDI. I will, and thank you very much for this discussion of what is one of the most important national security issues facing this Nation, which is our energy policy. It is a situation in which we are finding about \$1 billion a day of our money is being transferred offshore to people and countries who are really not our friends at all. So the American energy policy is crucial to national security. We need to break our addiction to oil. And you are bringing out not only the necessity of breaking that addiction to oil and reducing the amount of money we are sending to very dangerous places in the world, but you are talking about creating the jobs of the future.

Now, I represented California. I was the lieutenant Governor there, and throughout the State of California we are looking to the green economy as being the next great opportunity.

We talk about Silicon Valley, and certainly 30 or 40 years ago the move to computers and silicone chips and all of those things did create a huge industry. Now, what is the next step? Everyone in Silicon Valley says the next step is the green economy, and the venture capital community, the scientific community, the research is all moving to the green economy.

We see it in my own district. The biggest wind farms in California are in my district, in the Montezuma Hills and Solano County and the Altamont Pass. Those are the industries of the future, and as we move to those green economies, we free ourselves from oil.

It is a huge issue. You so correctly pointed out that the stimulus program, the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act, pushed us in that direction by providing research dollars. The biggest increase in research in the last 12 years has occurred as a result of that stimulus program.

We have another piece of legislation that was on this floor last week, and it was the COMPETES Act, which is the next step in giving us the opportunity in America and in California to compete internationally with science, research, and the educational system that we need to have those engineers and scientists and technicians educated.

Unfortunately, right here on this floor last week the Republicans put forth a motion to reconsider that gutted that legislation, took away half of the potential money and stopped it cold in its tracks. It was one of the worst situations I have seen. Every other business group, the American chamber of commerce, all said we have to have that piece of legislation, yet the Republican Party, for pure political reasons, stalled that legislation, derailed it.

We are working hard to put it back on, because this is the future of America. We cannot any longer be held hostage by those countries that control our oil supply in the Middle East, in Venezuela, and even in the Gulf of Mexico. We now know how risky it is even in our own Gulf to rely upon oil. We need these new sources of energy.

The next step is going to occur this week when we vote on the American Jobs and Closing Corporate Tax Loopholes legislation. That bill is going to be up on the floor of this House this week. What it does is to provide a very significant amount of funding for small businesses, increasing the Small Business Administration loan potential. It provides funding for research for green technologies. It provides tax credits and subsidies so we can advance the green industries, so that future jobs of this Nation are going to be advanced.

I know what is going to happen. The Republican Party on that side of the room is going to do everything they can to stop this critical piece of legislation, 250,000 summer jobs for youth that are otherwise going to be on the street causing trouble.

Mr. TONKO. Representative GARAMENDI, I believe you are citing yet another contrast we can feel is coming in the near future. But we can even point to history, just recent past history about the Wall Street reform package that came before the House, yet another contrast, yet another choice that becomes very clear in terms of the behavior patterns here to the American people.

The Wall Street reform legislation gave us a golden opportunity to fix what is broken on Wall Street, to deal with consumer protection when it comes to predatory lending, when it came to addressing executive bonuses and salaries, when it came to providing a watchdog in the equation.

We are joined by another colleague, another freshman in the House who is yet another powerful voice. It is just a great class to work with. As a fellow freshman, I am enjoying this first term in Congress, because we see fresh

thinking, we see soundness of advocacy.

We are joined by the gentleman from Ohio, Representative DRIEHAUS, who has been banging away at reforms, and again speaks to the contrast, the change, the change in thinking that I think aligns up a very sharp choice as we move toward this fall's campaign activity.

Mr. DRIEHAUS. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from New York for his leadership on this issue.

When we talk about the economy, obviously clean energy is a critical piece of this. Wall Street reform is critical to making sure we don't repeat the mistakes that were made.

But oftentimes as I am sitting in that chair and you are sitting in that chair, you hear Republican after Republican after Republican come down to the floor and tell the American people that the sky is falling; that this is the worst economy, and we are still in that recession; that people can't find jobs; that the Recovery Act isn't working.

So I thought perhaps I would share with our audience not what you and I think and not what the Republicans have to say when they come down to the floor, but what other people are saying about the economy today, because there has been a lot of dispute as to the impact of the stimulus, of the American Recovery Act, as we passed it, what was it now, just over a year ago.

So let me tell you what has happened in that year. Just one year later the numbers speak for themselves. U.S. consumer confidence rose in April, reaching its highest level since September 2008. GDP grew for the third straight quarter, 3.2 percent. Consumer spending is up for the sixth straight month, surpassing pre-recession levels. Manufacturing activity increased for the ninth straight month at the fastest rate in nearly 6 years. Pending home sales are up for the fifth straight month, a 5.3 percent jump in just the last month, largely attributed to the tax credit for first-time home buyers that was included in the stimulus. Factory orders increased by the largest amount in more than 9 years, and car sales were up by 20 percent, according to The Wall Street Journal.

According to Market Watch, this is what they had to say. Hiring has increased in all 4 months so far in 2010, reversing nearly 2 straight years of job losses after the recession that began in December 2007, according to The New York Times.

This is unambiguously a strong report for growth implications, James O'Sullivan, chief economist at MF Global said. It adds to the evidence that the pickup in growth is leading to a clear-cut pickup in employment. It is very clear there has been a bounce here and momentum has been up, according to CNNmoney.com, another sign the recovery in the U.S. economy is taking hold.

According to the AP, clearly companies have found a newfound confidence in the future of the economic recovery on the part of their business prospects, said Joel Naroff, president of Naroff Economic Advisors. The broad-based job gains are an indication that businesses are feeling more comfortable about expanding their workforces.

According to Bloomberg, companies such as General Electric are boosting staff as sales improve, leading to income gains that may spur consumer spending and more hiring.

There is no doubt that the economy is recovering. There is no doubt that the stimulus that we voted on, that we infused into the economy, not only shortened the length of the recession, but shortened the severity of the recession.

But I think it is worthwhile to explore, because you brought up regulatory reform. We know the Senate recently passed their version of the bill, a bill that we passed last December. But I think it is important to take people back, take people back to where we were during the Bush administration and what was happening.

The former Congresswoman from northern Ohio, Stephanie Tubbs Jones, who passed away, Representative Tubbs Jones repeatedly came to this floor and sought predatory lending legislation to be heard on this House floor. It was denied her in 2000, in 2001, in 2002, in 2003, in 2004, in 2005, and in 2006.

In the meantime, Ohio was experiencing the worst foreclosure crisis that we have seen in generations, due in large part to the predatory lending activity that we were seeing on the part of brokers, on the part of out-of-town financial institutions.

What was enabling this? Well, we have come to find out what was enabling this. It was the mortgage-backed securities on Wall Street. It was the credit default swaps that backed up the mortgage-backed securities. It was the collateralized debt obligations. It was all of these fancy derivative products, none of which were being regulated.

They were being rated by the rating agencies hired by the same financial institutions that put the products together. So investors were purchasing these products, yet they didn't know what the underlying risk was.

So what happened? Well, I will tell you what happened. Because there was lax regulation, because the Bush administration and the SEC didn't look at these various securities and the various derivatives, they were shifting the risk away from the local markets. So in the past, when you would have to go to your local financial institution, you would have to go to the savings and loan and you would have to show proof of employment, you would have to show proof of income, and then the bank would offer you a loan, and you would share the risk. The bank would then take that mortgage paper and hold on to it. It would be part of their long-term investment portfolio.

That didn't happen anymore. What we saw was that as soon as that mortgage was closed, it would be immediately sold on to a secondary market. That would then be bundled into these mortgage-backed securities. So no longer was there any risk at the close of the deal.

So what did that incentivize? You had people closing as many deals as they possibly could to whoever walked in the door at the highest rates they could possibly get, putting people that shouldn't have qualified for loans into bad loans destined to fail. That is what was contained in most mortgage-backed securities. That is what those credit default swaps were backing up, and that is why it was a house of cards ready to collapse.

Where were the regulators? Where was the Republican leadership, when so many times Democrats came to the floor and said we needed to crack down on this behavior? Well, the mortgage bankers were supporting the Republican leadership. They didn't want to see change. They were making handsome profits on Wall Street.

But finally we have an opportunity. Finally we have an opportunity after this crisis, knowing that it led to the greatest recession in our lifetime. Finally we have an opportunity to do something about it, and that is Wall Street reform. That is what we passed in the House. That is what we passed in the Senate. That is what the Republicans are now standing in the way of.

Mr. TONKO. You are so very right. The gentleman from Ohio outlined the greed that was allowed to take over because there was no watchdog in the equation. Tonight, in this Special Order hour, we are sharing with the American public the sharp contrast, the change in direction, the choices that exist out there in terms of, do we pursue this course and climb out of this recession and continue along the path of progress, or do we go back into the Bush recession era and go to those choices where we cater to these special interests?

□ 2030

When we talk about these bank outcomes, with this investment financial community and all of the woes that accompanied it, we're talking about everyday people who perhaps live paycheck to paycheck and go to work and are proud of the living that they earn. This is the sort of community that got impacted, homeowners who lost their homes, retirees who had relied upon these savings and the growth of these savings upon which to retire, totally evaporating from their surroundings.

Looking at small businesses not being able to have credit lines available because the community banks were impacted by the big banks, this is an alignment with the special interest community, from big banks to Big Oil to insurance companies, to the credit card companies. And the gentleman from California is wanting to jump in

here. I think, you know, the choice is very clear to me.

Mr. GARAMENDI. It's very, very clear, Mr. TONKO, and thank you so very much for pointing out that there's a dichotomy. There are two different views about what America needs to do. The Republican view, as articulated by Mr. DRIEHAUS, is one of hands off, let the big boys do whatever they're going to do. We saw the result of that, the deepest recession since the Great Depression occurred because of a lack of regulation and the notion that somehow the marketplace would take care of itself. Well, it took care of the economy of the world.

We need that regulatory system in place, and we're going to see it in the next week to two weeks, whether the Republicans are going to stand for reining in Wall Street or letting it rip once more.

We know where we came from. We did pass a bill in December. I was fortunate enough to be here. The Senate has now acted with just a couple of Republican votes in support. Now it's going to be back. We'll see.

In this week, however, we have another opportunity to see where we stand, where the Republicans stand. This is the American jobs and closing corporate tax loopholes and bringing jobs back home. I want to go to Wal-Mart some day and see "Made in America" on the things I buy. I've seen enough "Made in China." I want to see "Made in America." And we can do that.

And this piece of legislation that we're going to be voting on this week, the American jobs and ending corporate tax loopholes for those corporations that have sent the jobs overseas, right now those corporations have a tax break when they send American jobs offshore. Enough of that. We're going to bring that back.

And we're going to get some of our money back from Wall Street because we're going to raise the taxes on those Wall Street barons that have ripped this country off to a fare-thee-well.

You take a look—one more little fact before I turn it back to you, Mr. TONKO, is that in the last days of the Bush administration, in the very last days of the Bush administration, when it was obvious that the entire financial institution of this Nation and the world was collapsing, Bush came forward with what became known as the TARP program, Troubled Asset Relief Program. That turned over some \$700 billion to the financial industry. About \$400 billion of that went directly to Wall Street. What did they do with that money?

I can tell you one thing they did not do. With all that money they received, they reduced the number of loans and the amount of loans that they made to small businesses on Main Street.

Now, the business banks on Main Street, the community banks, actually increased their loans, even though they got less than 18 percent of the money;

81 percent of the money went to the big banks. They reduced their lending to small businesses; 18 percent went to the small banks. They increased.

So what we're doing in this bill is shifting the direction. We're shifting the support to the small banks, and we're going to build up small businesses.

Mr. TONKO. Well, I think the contrast is clear. You know, when it came to whether you want a watchdog in the equation, when it comes to Wall Street behavior, Democrats in the House say yes. Republicans say no.

Do you want to have consumer protection for the general public out there that invests? The Democrats say yes. Republicans say no.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Now that's in the bill, the consumer protection.

Mr. TONKO. As these instruments were invented to circumvent regulation, the Democrats have said yes, we're concerned about that. We want to fix it. Republicans say no. The vote was clear. No to Wall Street reform.

You look at the GDP growth. You look at the changes that have come since the first quarter of 2009. We were hitting a job loss that was incredibly difficult, nearly 750,000 jobs lost per month. Lately, 187,000 jobs increase.

We talked earlier about December 2009 forward. In the last 4 months, 84 percent growth of the private sector from those over one-half million jobs; 573,000 jobs created. So the GDP is improving.

The household income lost \$17.5 trillion over the last 18 months of the Bush Presidency. Now 60 percent recovered, some \$6 trillion recovered. And it goes on and on and on.

And even with the tax situation, I know that Representative DRIEHAUS is concerned about the tax situation. The tax cut that was part of the Recovery and Reinvestment Act was a part of it, but there are tax cuts galore. And the gentleman from Ohio, I believe, wants to address that factor.

Mr. DRIEHAUS. And the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, the largest single tax cut for middle income families in the United States.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Ever.

Mr. DRIEHAUS. And it's pretty clear to me that the Republican Caucus wants to take us back to the failed policies of the Bush administration, the exact same failed policies that brought us to the worst recession we've seen since the Great Depression. And they do it using scare tactics. They go out to the American people and suggest that we're raising their taxes.

Well, I was struck, as many people were struck, by the headline in USA Today on May 11. May 11: "Tax bills in 2009 at lowest level since 1950." Since 1950.

Now, you might ask, where does this come from? Well, it comes from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, where they say, Federal, State and local taxes, including income, property, sales and other taxes, consumed 9.2

percent of all personal income in 2009, the lowest rate since 1950. The lowest overall tax rate since 1950.

On average, though, the tax rate paid by all Americans, rich and poor combined, has fallen 26 percent since the recession began in 2007. That means a \$3,400 annual tax savings for a household paying the average national rate and earning the average national household income of \$102,000.

Every once in a while, the facts get in the way of the arguments being made by the Republicans because, time and time again, they will come down to the floor and talk about how the taxes are going up for middle-income Americans. But the proof is far different.

You know, I know that, through the stimulus package, we lowered taxes. And according to reports all across America, the economists agree with us that these are the lowest tax rates since 1950.

So I think, when you talk about the stimulus, and the Republicans often say, we need to be putting money back in the hands of the American taxpayer, that's exactly what we did. That is exactly what we did in the stimulus, and it's reflected in the tax rates.

Mr. TONKO. And I think the results here are driven by a number of things, choices, contrasts. The choice here was to put American families, American workers, small business, as a high priority. No more alignment with Big Oil, big banks, insurance companies, credit card companies.

Let's drive a benefit, let's drive the focus for America's hardworking families across this country; 98 percent of Americans were part of that tax cut that was part of the Recovery and Reinvestment Act; 98 percent of Americans and small businesses, a tremendously strong statistic, a contrast to the behavior before, the decade before, which found two wars off-budget. Let the credit card cover that, I guess. Tax cuts for the highest income brackets, off-budget. A deal with the pharmaceutical company, Medicare part D, which suggests that Medicare paid for a part of the program, when we know seniors, oftentimes retirees, dug into their pocket to pay for pharmaceutical costs.

□ 2040

So we come up with a health care reform measure to which Republicans said "no." Contrast again, Democrats say "yes." We make certain pharmaceutical costs are covered. We make certain that deductibles and copays are taken out of the picture for our Medicare-eligible population.

There are huge contrasts here, siding with people who really make America's economy work. They invest their money on basic core needs. They work paycheck to paycheck and then invest in the community. So when we had an opportunity here to further grow opportunity for this country and for people, we said "yes" to student loan reform, said "yes" to community college investment. Republicans said "no."

All of these activities, all of this legislation, all of these improvements, all of this sensitivity, all of this fairness is equating to a resurgence in the economy. Because what is it? The large, broad middle class that needs to be fairly treated in public policy terms and budgeting are now being able to have more dollars available. The GDP tells the story. The household income situation, the graph that we had here last week talked about trillions of dollars, \$17.5 trillion of household income lost in the last 18 months of the Bush Presidency. That Bush recession drained American households. And now, since the beginning of '09, 30 percent of that has been recovered. Some \$6 trillion has been recovered.

We're not stopping there. We're going to continue to go. The choice here is, based on the contrast, very clear. Do we continue along the path of progress or do we, as the President said a few days ago, give back the keys to the people who drove the car into the ditch and it was a painful measure to pull the car out of the ditch?

Mr. DRIEHAUS. I think it's important to note, though, that we didn't just stabilize the economy, we didn't just keep it from continuing to go into the ditch, we didn't just stop the recession. We also laid the foundation for future growth. I think our colleague from California was mentioning this earlier, and I think this is really important for all of us to understand.

When we talk about the future economy, it's an economy of knowledge and it's an economy where there is investment in new energy technologies, where there is investment in energy efficiency, where there is investment in health care IT. There are such huge opportunities for all of us in these areas.

I know in Ohio, the Governor was just down in Cincinnati the other day talking about all of the energy companies wanting to come to Ohio and take advantage of the investments being made in new energy technology, much of that coming from the stimulus as well as funding coming from the State of Ohio.

I know when I went out in Cincinnati to a foundry where they used to work with steel and they built steel rolls, they have now changed their technology, realizing that that same steel, that same fabrication, those same talents and skills can be used to make the gears for windmills. They see into the future. They get it. And we are laying the foundation for the future growth of this economy.

Mr. GARAMENDI. The gentleman from Ohio just touched on something that is really a serious issue, and I want to just drive home, because you said something that I want to take back to California. As I said earlier, we have some of the biggest wind farms in the Nation. Texas has done some that are a little bit bigger, but I was out touring there with a couple of the companies that are building those things.

I said, "Well, this is interesting. Where is it made?" It turns out that

the tower, steel tower, was made in Korea. Yet just across the river 20 miles away is a Korean company's steel mill that could have been made in California, but instead they shipped it in from Korea. The big blades and the gears in the wind turbines all have been made overseas. And I told the company, "Enough. You will have no more support from me for one more wind turbine in this area until you start buying America." They said, "They don't make it in America."

Mr. DRIEHAUS, you and I need to get together and I need to know where those gears are, because I'm going to go back to California and tell them, I know where you can get a gear. That may be one one-hundredth of this machine, but by God you are going to make it in America and you are going to build it in America because, one more thing, our tax dollars are subsidizing that industry. And if our tax dollars are going to be used to subsidize any industry, they are going to be made in America. And we are going to help out Ohio by making that happen.

I've had enough of these jobs being shipped offshore by corporations that get a tax break, get a subsidy from the American taxpayers so that they can send our jobs overseas. Enough. And this week we are going to see the kind of division that you talked about, Mr. TONKO, because the Republicans are going to be held accountable. Are they going to stand with the corporations that have been shifting jobs overseas and continuing that tax loophole? Or are they going to stand with the American public and bring the jobs back to America and close those loopholes?

Mr. TONKO. If my colleagues would yield, the colloquy you developed reminds me that the change in thinking here, the policies initiated and the change in direction, I think it was Fortune magazine in its April 16 issue said, the economy has taken a sharp U-turn, and they're applauding the efforts of achievement in this short time frame to date.

What I think has been sparked here is a sense of optimism. We see the confidence growing. And so that can't help but grow the economy and get a fresher feel. Because people were weighted down by this recession, which was extremely painful and long. What it does also I think is tap into the pioneer spirit that is always in the DNA of this country. It is part of our fabric as a people, as a society. We see it time and time again.

Throughout the course of history, this Nation has stories that are replete with the sense of courage and determination and optimism. I represent a district in Upstate New York that is the host to the Erie Canal bed that gave birth to a westward movement, an industrial revolution that grew the United States and impacted the world. Because as we developed this necklace of communities called mill towns, they became the epicenter of invention and

innovation. And it was all the intellect of the worker and the pride of producing along that assembly line process, these discoveries that would be the magic to enhance the quality of life of people not just in these United States, but around the world.

That same magic can be prompted today. And it is the turnaround in policies, it's the fairness, it's the focus on American job production, American energy independence, innovation. My gosh, I know that the history of Schenectady, the birthplace of electricity, was the place that converted a factory that was producing locomotives. And we had mostly women at that time in World War II changing their agenda, rolling up the sleeves—you can see the Rosie the Riveter symbolism—and producing for the troops.

They were producing for the troops. The transitioning, the transformation, came because of the intellect and the can-do attitude of American workers. And so I think we've tapped into this resource in a way that is very powerful. And it's not just turning around the economy, it's showing respect, it's enhancing the dignity of the American worker, and it's bringing us together as a people so that we can grow this economy. To me, that is the validity here. And tonight this discussion of contrast, of change, of choices couldn't be more clear.

We cannot afford to fall back into those Republican recessionary policies. We cannot afford to fall back to the huge deficit inherited by this administration, passed on from the Bush administration after it inherited a surplus. So the choice, the contrast, the change that should be endorsed, becomes very clear to me.

Mr. DRIEHAUS. I think we have tremendous opportunity. And I think we are close to wrapping this up. But I would agree wholeheartedly that this is about innovation. It's about giving American businesses the tools to move forward. They were in desperate straits in January of 2009, when you took that oath of office, when I took that oath of office, when President Obama took the oath of office. We were in the middle of the worst recession in our lifetimes, caused by greed and corruption on Wall Street. We have an opportunity to address that greed and corruption.

The Republicans have the opportunity to turn things around, to join us in holding Wall Street accountable. But more importantly, they have an opportunity to embrace the policies that are making a difference. We know the economy is turning around. We have spent the last hour citing the various sources who support that notion. We know the GDP is growing.

□ 2050

We know people are going back to work, and we're investing in their intellect. We're investing in their skills. We're investing in new technology. That's what's so critically important. If we are to see continued growth over

time, we have to be making those necessary investments, and we are making those investments.

But at the same time, we have to have the courage to stand up—stand up to the oil companies who would have us dependent upon foreign oil for years to come. We have to have the courage to stand up to the Wall Street investment bankers who want to control all of the decisions when it comes to the economy but don't have the best interests of small businesses in mind. We have to have the courage to stand up to do the right thing and make the right investments in our economy. That's what we're doing. That's what this agenda has done as we move forward.

And I'll pass it back to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TONKO. Thank you so much for joining us this evening, Mr. DRIEHAUS.

And Representative GARAMENDI, thank you. And I'm sure you have some final statements that you'd like to make.

Mr. GARAMENDI. I do, and I'd just like to run through a list.

You've been very, very forthright in pointing out the differences between the Republican agenda and the Democratic agenda. I'll put my reading glasses on here. I'm going to go through this very, very quickly because I know we only have a few moments.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. Jobs. We talked about it. All House Republicans voted "no." The Worker Homeownership and Business Assistance Act; 93 percent of the Republicans voted "no." Health insurance reform; all House Republicans voted "no." Student Aid and Fiscal Responsibility Act; all House Republicans voted "no." Cash for Clunkers; 55 percent of the Republicans voted "no." Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment, the HIRE Act; 97 percent of the Republicans voted "no." We passed every one of those. Many of those are now law.

The Wall Street reform passed this House. Every Republican in this House voted "no." American Workers, State, Business Relief Act; 93 percent of the Republicans voted "no." Small Business and Infrastructure Jobs Tax Act; 98 percent voted "no."

Bottom line here is that every effort that has been made to advance the economy has been done by the Democratic Party, and it is working, as you so carefully pointed out.

Thank you for bringing this to our attention and giving us the opportunity to point out the extraordinary contrast here. Our efforts to move the economy, to take action, to do what must be done to move the economy forward, we have done it. The Republicans have consistently and every time either voted "no" or tried to block it.

Thank you so very much for leading us in this discussion, Representative TONKO.

Mr. TONKO. Thank you, Representative GARAMENDI.

I would just close with this and thank my colleagues for joining me. The change is working. The contrast is stark. The choice is clear.

And so I appreciate my colleagues sharing some very strong thoughts about what's happening here for the good. It has been a climb out of the toughest times America has known, but we need to continue to pursue in the direction, I believe, that has been strengthening our economy and, therefore, the American families, the American workers, and the American small business community.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back.

#### WHAT HAVE THE DEMOCRATS DONE WHILE IN CHARGE?

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

Mr. KING of Iowa. Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I appreciate the honor to be recognized to address you here on the floor of the House. I appreciate the opportunity to listen to the speakers in the previous hour and the opportunity to do a bit of rebuttal even though I've been a little more attentive in previous presentations.

Looking at the decline in the economy that they show in their bar graph, it seems as though it could be that when President Bush was no longer President, things got better a lot faster. As I watched that, the graph doesn't go back quite so far enough to really understand what happened during the 8 years of the Bush administration. But I remember what they said.

Remember what they said when they stood here on this floor night after night, hour after hour, year after year, the 30-Something Group and others that would stand here and tell America, Mr. Speaker, through this microphone and project it out across the C-SPAN cameras that, if they were just in the majority, they'd fix America. If you would just give them the gavels, they'll solve all of the problems in America. And they made that case over and over again night after night.

And lo and behold, what happened? I don't think it was intentional or willful. I think it was a matter of circumstance—race by race, circumstance by circumstance, district by district—that the majority changed from Republicans to Democrats.

And the problem that you have when you find yourself in the majority is you're responsible for governing. And even though they claimed the mantle of responsibility in all of those years, those 12 years leading up to the 2006 election when the majority in this House shifted, they claimed the mantle of responsibility. But when it was passed to them by the voters in November of 2006, and when Speaker PELOSI was passed the gavel here—I believe the date was January 3, 2007, Mr. Speaker, and you can correct me if I

am wrong on that date—then they'd achieved the goal that they'd called for for all of that time.

And I watched what happened. The election returns came in in November in 2006. It was apparent that the Democrats had won the majority in 2006, that there was going to be a new Democrat Speaker. It was most likely going to be NANCY PELOSI. And the incoming most likely chairman of the Ways and Means Committee would be Charlie Rangel, who became the chair of the Ways and Means Committee.

And he did the national talk show circuit from November, December, January, and February, all the way across every network. And they asked him over and over again, Tell us about the Bush tax cuts. Which ones of those tax cuts would you want to keep, which ones do you want to let expire? The questions came out over and over and over again. And, Mr. Speaker, I don't want to allege that CHARLIE RANGEL never gave a straight answer. I just don't remember one. But I do know that by February of 2007, the SmartMoney had analyzed the answers and the voids in those answers of CHARLIE RANGEL and concluded there wasn't a single Bush tax cut that he would like to keep.

And here we are today in this year of May 2010, and it's obvious the Bush tax cuts will expire at the end of this year. And it will be obvious that the conclusions that SmartMoney drew in November and December of 2006 and January and February of 2007 were accurate.

And we saw, in the beginning of 2007, a dramatic drop in industrial investments because SmartMoney in America understood that the cost of capital was going to go up because taxes were going to go up, and that burden was going to come down on those who invested in, yes, their future profits and also creating jobs. Jobs get created by the private sector, not the public sector, unless you punish the private sector and take the money and you drop it into the public sector. That's the only way the public sector creates jobs.

So we saw this happen in 2006 and 2007. Lo and behold, the dog that had chased the car for 12 years finally caught it. And what happened? What happened was industrial investment dropped off. The economy began to decline, and they pushed the economy down because they were punishing business every month of all of those years beginning in 2007 with Pelosi. She had the Speakership of the United States House of Representatives, 2007, 2008, 2009, and now into 2010.

And furthermore, the argument was, well, they couldn't do enough because we had a President Bush who would veto the crazy anticapitalist ideas. The people who were opposed to free enterprise were in charge of the House of Representatives, but occasionally the President of the United States, President Bush, would veto a bad idea. And it would come back here to the House and we'd uphold his veto, and so they were restrained.

And during that period of time, Speaker PELOSI pushed and promoted and supported 44 votes in the House of Representatives that were designed to unfund, underfund, or undermine our troops, 44 votes. And I'm not pulling that out of my head or out of my hat, Mr. Speaker. I have the data. I have the Excel spreadsheet, and I have it all linked to each one of those issues that were pushed.

The effort was to attack President Bush and undermine the support for President Bush by challenging his position as Commander in Chief. And in doing so, it undermined our military in a time of war when their lives are on the line.

And I asked the question, When someone in this House of Representatives—let alone the Speaker of the House of Representatives—speaks against a military operation, when they argue that we ought to all sack up our bats and go home from Iraq and from Afghanistan, when they make that argument, what happens to some al Qaeda terrorist that's sitting in a mud hut somewhere in Iraq and Afghanistan?

□ 2100

He has got the satellite dish on top. I mean, I have flown over those, those mud huts, and added up—I don't remember the exact number now, but it was over 50 percent of those huts had a satellite dish sitting on top of them. They are sitting there watching satellite TV. And these terrorists are making bombs, IEDs, and they are planning to set these bombs up to detonate them against Americans.

When Americans are victims of this, we need to ask this question, what happens in the mind of that al Qaeda terrorist that's sitting in that mud hut making his bomb, watching Al Jazeera TV, when he sees the Speaker of the House come out on the floor and speak up and oppose the war in Iraq or Afghanistan?

What happens when there is a debate on the floor that goes on over and over and over again, and the left-wing radical liberals in this Congress that call themselves progressives that are identified by the socialists in America as their candidates say that we should pull out of those countries without any hesitation, just do the best we can to keep from getting shot in the back.

Do you think, Mr. Speaker—and this is a rhetorical question—but do you think that that terrorist is more likely to build more bombs or less, plant more bombs or less, detonate more bombs or less, are there more Americans lost or fewer Americans lost, because the enemy has been encouraged by 44 votes on the floor of the House of Representatives in 2007 and 2008 in that Congress.

That's what's happened here, Mr. Speaker. President Bush was going to retire regardless of what happened and the actions on the part of the Speaker PELOSI, and this country was going to

move forward. And even though the President of the United States now, our Commander in Chief, as in the spring of 2008, took the position that he wanted to pull the troops out of Iraq immediately, without any hesitation, just simply try to keep from being shot in the back on the way out of Iraq.

That was his position. And I argued that if that was his position, then if he is elected President, the enemy will be dancing in the streets in greater numbers than they did on September 11, 2001.

Now, we don't know if that turned out to be a true prediction, because now President Obama, then candidate and Senator Obama, changed his position. From the spring of 2008 until election day in November of 2008, he walked a line of changing his position from being for immediate withdrawal to being for a slower withdrawal from Iraq.

What we have seen also happen is, now, President Obama has adopted the exact position in Iraq that President Bush negotiated. It's called the Status of Forces Agreement, Mr. Speaker, the SOFA agreement. That agreement was negotiated by the Bush administration and it was with the Iraqis, and it was signed on November 17, 2008, by Ambassador to Iraq Ryan Crocker, and just a very impressive public servant who never received his due respect for the job that he did for all of us in that country for the time that he was there, Ryan Crocker.

I want to say a few more good things about Ryan Crocker. I met with him very late in the night, I have sat there in those hot and uncomfortable places in Iraq with the top officers, with Admiral Mullen, for example, Ryan Crocker, General Petraeus, a number of other very top leaders in our military and our State Department personnel.

Ryan Crocker understands the Middle East. Ryan Crocker served well there. He was instrumental in the negotiations of the Status of Forces Agreement. He was the one who put that hand to that agreement on November 17, 2008. And today, the letter of the Status of Forces Agreement is being followed by President Obama. Good for him. I appreciate that. I support it. It's something I called for.

If it were President Bush doing that, I would be for that. I just don't think the American people see it the same way because he is not as proud of that decision as perhaps he would be of a different posture that we have in that part of the country.

Mr. Speaker, we have a number of interests in America. Our national security interests are paramount. Those are constitutional. The responsibility of the President of the United States and the Federal Government is to defend us, to defend our shores, to defend the American people.

And our military and our troops, and those people that put on uniforms, day after day after day, are the ones that deserve our gratitude and our respect.

And we need to do them just duty here on the floor of the House, and not back up from those responsibilities just to provide them with the resources that they need.

And that means a consistent message from the Commander in Chief on down and a strategy that we believe that we can win, and it means to say to the leftwing radicals in the United States of America, Don't tell me you are for the troops and tell me you are also against their mission. You have to support the troops and their mission.

What's interesting is that when George Bush was the Commander in Chief, you said you supported the troops but not their mission. Now that Barack Obama is the Commander in Chief, you don't really answer to that at all, except for the most part, you left wing radicals, you say support the troops out of a level of pandering to the, let me say, the mission of patriotism, but you don't support their mission. We cannot, Mr. Speaker, ask our military to put their lives on the line on a mission that we don't believe in.

No. We have got to ask them to put their lives on the line for the cause of liberty and a mission that we believe in. If we don't believe in the mission, we should not send them, they should not go. But it's up to the call of the Commander in Chief to do so. After all, he is Commander in Chief.

He orders our Armed Forces, he sets the foreign policy, and if we don't like what the President of the United States does when it comes to that, we have got about two choices. One is elect a new President and the other is look into the Constitution for another solution. I am not ready to do that because I don't believe there is just cause at this point to look in the Constitution for another solution.

In fact, I believe that the President of the United States has eclipsed my anticipation for what he might have been doing in Iraq. In Afghanistan, it's relatively stable; it's not been extraordinarily brilliant. He did send only 75 percent of the minimum number of troops that were requested by General McChrystal, and they have a very difficult task.

But the prospects of being successful in that task, I believe, are greater than the prospects of the State Department being successful in setting up institutions that never existed before in parts of the country of Afghanistan that don't have a history of those institutions of centralized government reaching out.

We have the foreign policy question that's before us, Mr. Speaker, and we have the question of the United States economy. And we have a bunch of people that are self-professed experts that come here to this floor that never signed the front of a paycheck. They don't have the first idea what it takes for a free market economy to thrive or prosper.

They believe that if you raise taxes it's just taking a little more out of the

pot of the greedy capitalists. And if you raise regulations, they have got plenty of time to fill out all the paperwork because, after all, what else are they going to do with those resources? It creates jobs when you create more paperwork for the private sector do.

Why would you want these people to be in charge of our economy? They demagogue Republicans and say that we are in support of Wall Street. It's Democrats that are cashing checks from Wall Street. And it's big banking and international banks and investment banking, large interests that are sending the biggest checks to Democrats all the while they are hedging their bets.

And if you are a big business interest and you have a crony relationship with the United States Congress, you have got a pretty good deal going because you can have the United States Congress raise the regulations and raise the burden of government to keep your competition out. You want to drive out your competition, what's the simple solution to that complex problem? Raise the regulations, raise the taxes, you are only competing against fewer people.

I have seen this happen in my lifetime over and over again. I spent my life in the contracting business as a small contractor. I started out as this tiny little old guy that bought a old beaten-up bulldozer. Then I worked it for a while and fixed it a lot. And then I bought another machine and hired another man and after a while we had enough machines we could go out and do a job like grade a road or something.

When I was looking at building State highways, I began to look around, and I realized there were only a handful of contractors that were big enough to bid these projects. So I went to the State and said break these projects up, will you? I would like to bid some projects that are under a million dollars.

They said, well, we don't like to do that because it takes a lot of administrative hassle to deal with too many contractors. We would rather deal with this half a dozen we have got that we are comfortable working with. So I had to run for the State Senate to get that changed. When we lowered that standard down, we were able to bring more competition in.

It's not enough. It's a small part of the solution, but it illustrates a problem, Mr. Speaker. Big business will always try to promote regulation to keep their competition out. It's how it works.

Think of it this way. I will take it down to the lowest common denominator, a simple thing that metaphorically can explain this to everyone that's listening, Mr. Speaker. Just imagine that they hadn't yet discovered gold in Colorado. So some miner out there with a pan is panning his way up the stream, and he finds a nugget of gold. He pans his way in, and he goes

around and he finds that vein. Then he gets out his pick axe and he starts to chop out this rock, and here is this gold in this rock.

□ 2110

Son of a gun, gold in Colorado. There's no settlements around there. So he breaks out his gold and processes it and takes it down and sells it, and pretty soon the rumor goes like wildfire: there's gold in Colorado. The gold rush is on. People come rushing in. Everybody gets their pickaxe, and they start to mine for gold.

Now, you may think that this doesn't connect, Mr. Speaker, but it does because the miners then set up their tents and they're there and they are working away. And now that they're making a little bit of money and they're selling their gold, they need some things. Somebody's got to bring them some food, somebody will open up a bar, somebody will start a band so they've got some entertainment to draw the stress down at night.

And these miners would be out there, and after a while their hair gets so long that they have to climb up into a tree to get a haircut. And sooner or later one of those miners is going to get out the clippers and cut somebody's hair. When that happens, Mr. Speaker, then somebody else will line up and decide, that's a pretty good haircut for what I need out here. So he'll get in the line and climb into the chair, and there will be a second haircut, then a third haircut. And after a while, this fellow that's pretty good cutting hair will be so busy being a barber he doesn't have time to pick up his pickaxe and mine for gold.

And then he decides, I'm going to have to charge you guys; you're taking me out of my cash-flow endeavor. And so he begins to charge the people that he's cutting their hair maybe a dime for a haircut. Now he's making a little bit of money, and pretty soon, eventually, somebody else will see that and decide, I can get into this business. That guy is making a dime for every haircut. He can cut 10 heads a day, that's a buck a day—that's pretty good wages in those days—and he'll set up a barber shop and he'll do it for a nickel. Now that first barber is thinking, I would have been better off to keep out there with a pickaxe mining gold.

And so we've got two barbers that are competing, then a third barber, and a fourth, and a fifth. And pretty soon the first barber that got in, he decides that it isn't fair because he has all of this technological equipment. He's got the electric clippers and he's got the nice clean sheet to put around their neck and he's better at taking care of those ingrown hairs and he does a little anti-septic while he's at it. And his equipment is clean and well maintained and the other guy has a pair of scissors and a comb.

So he'll go to the State legislature and argue that barbers should be licensed so that there is a standard quality of care for haircuts. It isn't because

he believes so much in that standard quality of care. It's because he knows that he can regulate some of his competition out of business. That's what goes on in the barbershops in the gold mining towns in Colorado 150 years ago, but that's also what goes on in big business in the United States of America today.

That's what is going on, Mr. Speaker. Big business says, Come and regulate me because it's a cost of doing business at big-business level, the multibillion dollar level. And by the way, those people that can only do business down in the few millions, they're not going to be able to compete.

So we should not accept big business as the purest form of free enterprise capitalism. We should look at big business as coming here to this Capitol, ask us to level the playing field, all the while they're looking to turn into a playing field that it's often difficult for a small business to climb into.

So, Mr. Speaker, that is the status of big business regulation versus small business regulation, and it sets the tone for I think what we're about to take up next. Although I recognize that in a moment we will be asked to yield for the esteemed chair of the Rules Committee as soon as she gets prepared. But in the meantime, I see that the gentleman from Texas is about to get prepared.

I would suggest that, Mr. Speaker, we need to take a look at this regulation that's coming in from the Senate and the regulation of the financial services industry and the credit industry in America. This idea that here in the United States of America we would establish government entities that would look in on every business in America, anybody that's got a credit transaction, whether it would be AIG doing business with a large investment bank or some smaller entity—Mr. Speaker, I will pick that up in a moment, but I would be so happy to yield so that the gentlelady who chairs the Rules Committee can conduct business.

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REPORT ON RESOLUTION WAIVING REQUIREMENT OF CLAUSE 6(a) OF RULE XIII WITH RESPECT TO CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS, AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULES

Ms. SLAUGHTER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 111-494) on the resolution (H. Res. 1392) waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules, and providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

WHAT HAVE THE DEMOCRATS DONE WHILE IN CHARGE?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, as I watch this regulation that's coming through in the financial services component of this, it's a regulation that sets up Tim Geithner, the Secretary of the Treasury, to decide which businesses are too big to be allowed to fail, which businesses would be deemed to fail, and all he needs is the agreement of the FDIC and the agreement of the Chairman of the Fed. Those things concern me a great deal. But this conversation could go almost in any direction, Mr. Speaker, because I am prepared to yield to my good friend, the gentleman and the judge from Texas, LOUIE GOHMERT.

Mr. GOHMERT. Well, I appreciate my friend for yielding, but I want to follow up on that very point.

We're told that there is going to be a financial "reform" bill that sounds more like a financial "deform" bill. All these reforms end up being deformities. But this in particular, financial reform? To get us out of the mess that had been building through the nineties and through this past decade, for the last 20 years?

And nonetheless, as I understand, in this bill we're going to take up, it still has the Systemic Risk Council that is going to pick the winners and losers in America. That is so grossly un-American; it has no place in our law coming out of this body. That's the kind of thing that the Revolution was started over, that some King was going to get to tell them who would be the business that would stand and who would fall, because the Americans here wanted to be able to let the market decide that.

Now, one thing we've seen, and it has been accentuated, is you do need a government that will ensure that people play fairly and play right. We saw that down on the coast as President Obama expressed that we have gotten a relationship too cozy between his administration and the Big Oil companies. Now we've heard people say on television that Republicans took contributions, Democrats take contributions; but it was the Department of the Interior in 1998 and 1999, some of the Clinton administration people, that pulled the language from the offshore leases that would allow the oil companies, ultimately, to make millions and millions and millions at the expense of the government and the taxpayer getting full value for the leases for those offshore oil and gas developments.

When we had the Inspector General in front of us in the Natural Resources hearing a couple years ago, I asked why he had not talked to the couple of people that the Inspector General said were apparently responsible for that language being pulled out of the leases that hurt the revenue of the government and helped the massive oil companies at the time. He said, Well,

they've left government service; we can't talk to them. Well, certainly you can at least try to talk to them, but the Inspector General indicated that they left government service.

□ 2120

Well, after I'd heard the President announce that we had to end this cozy relationship between people in his administration and the big oil company, I wondered: Whatever happened to those two people?

Well, it turns out one of the people with whom, apparently, the inspector general did not talk but felt probably had the best information on why that language was left out—when she was not working for the government, she went and worked for a company called British Petroleum. Perhaps my friend has heard of British Petroleum. In fact, after the inspector general said he couldn't talk to her about why that language was pulled—the language that helped the oil companies so much during 1998 and 1999—and why she would pull language that hurt our government, it turns out she has now returned to government service. In fact, she did last summer. This administration hired her to be the Deputy Assistant Secretary of MMS, the Minerals Management Service, which is the agency of this administration that is supposed to ensure that blowout preventers work properly.

Well, we've got people here in the House who had asked for the results of the tests that were done by MMS within 2 weeks of the blowout preventer's failing. Apparently, the information has come back from this administration's MMS: We are not providing that information to you, maybe to a Democratic chairman of the committee but not to you guys.

You would think that this would be public information, that MMS would want to be as transparent as they're demanding the CIA be, but apparently, they're not willing to be as transparent as they want the CIA to be. They're more in the nature of obscurity like the Federal Reserve continues to try to be and is. So they won't release the information of how badly bungled the tests were. You have to figure they didn't go well or they would have released that information to show that they were exonerated, that they did proper tests.

In fact, as a trial judge back in my days in the courtroom, oftentimes, one side would produce evidence to show that the fact that there is no evidence indicates a fact. I think here the fact that they won't produce those test results indicates that the MMS of this administration is too cozy with British Petroleum because of the interactive business that has gone on here. It must not have gone well.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GOHMERT. Certainly, I'll yield to my friend.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Just remind me. I'm standing here thinking we're drawing a rational conclusion that the Minerals Management Service would not release the information that showed the results of the testing of the blow-out preventer.

Mr. GOHMERT. If they had even done the testing, actually, yes.

Mr. KING of Iowa. If they'd done the testing.

There are reports out there that there is testing that had failed some 10 days or so before the well, itself, had failed. Now, I don't know if that's true or not. I don't want to start a rumor.

Mr. GOHMERT. They won't release the records.

Mr. KING of Iowa. But are we drawing a rational conclusion here that we could have a government that we could draw conclusions from based upon their response or lack of response and not the answer to the question?

I would yield.

Mr. GOHMERT. Well, yes, it would certainly appear that that's exactly right. If the MMS of this administration will not produce the records to show exactly what testing was done and exactly what the results were, which should be public record for heaven's sake—they're public waters controlled by our government—then you've got to pretty well figure it would not make this administration look very good.

I yield.

Mr. KING of Iowa. The gentleman from Texas, we've got an open government. This is the most open, the most honest government in history, and we are drawing conclusions based upon not getting an answer as opposed to the answer that we might get if they would just simply give us the information. I mean, this really saddens my heart to hear this. I'm not that surprised, but it saddens my heart. Mr. GOHMERT.

Mr. GOHMERT. Well, that also brings us back to this problem with the Federal Reserve and with the Secretary of the Treasury. Yes, we had some people saying we've got to confirm Timothy Geithner as the Secretary of the Treasury because he worked with Paulson in the early days of TARP. He knows the plan. Well, that tells me he should never have been confirmed if he'd worked with Paulson on the original plan, because it was a disaster, and it should never have been allowed to have happened as it did; but now we've got these guys—the head of the Federal Reserve and the head of the Treasury—who are going to pick the winners and losers in the country.

I yield.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Would we choose some mainline IV drug users off the streets to go in and take IVs in hospitals because they happen to have had the kind of experience that they're good at even though it's illegal?

If somebody were proficient in how he operated Turbo Tax and were able to avoid paying his taxes, would that mean he'd be a good person to have as

the head of the IRS so that he could probably set up a system to prevent other people from avoiding paying their taxes?

Mr. GOHMERT. Well, that's an interesting issue.

You know, obviously, Secretary Geithner had great problems complying with his certification 4 years in a row. He swore that he would pay the tax that was shown on the form, and he certified, if they would just pay him that money, he would pay it. Then he didn't pay it.

In answer to the question, I guess an analogy comes to mind, which is the FBI. For example, there was a movie about a gentleman who was so good at forging and acting as someone else, and he could create a forged document out of anything. Well, the FBI ended up hiring him because he was so good at forging checks and making fraudulent checks. The FBI hired him because he knew more about ways to cheat other people and to cheat the government. They felt like he could be an immense help, and apparently he was. As I understand, he has helped prepare more secure documents and more secure institutions because he was so good at cheating those very institutions and the government.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Who best to catch tax cheats.

Mr. GOHMERT. So perhaps that was the thinking, that this is somebody who would be an expert in not paying taxes. Maybe that's who we want in charge of the tax entity, the IRS. It's an interesting point.

It still cuts to my core to think that the land of the free and the home of the brave is being converted into a land of the unfree where liberties are taken away because people have decided that the Secretary of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Chairman get to pick and choose what entities or what banks get to stand when the smoke clears.

I mean, what happened to competition? Why not let people play and play fairly and just enforce fair rules?

That's what is needed here. We don't need the Federal Government saying what companies they're going to support and will never let fail, because as soon as the Federal Government says they're not going to ever let this bank or this company fail, then that's going to be the last one standing, because it knows it can operate in the red and that its competition cannot do that. At the end of the day, that government-supported entity or bank will end up being the one left.

That is outrageous. It is un-American. Anybody who would stand for that proposition that we're not going to let these companies compete fairly, that we're going to come in and pick the winners and losers, needs to start wearing a name tag that reads, "King George III wannabe."

I want to pick the winners and losers. I want to tell you who prevails and who doesn't. I will tell you who ends up getting to be the dominant force in Amer-

ica instead of letting people live in freedom and in liberty and letting them pursue happiness and pursue opportunity. The Constitution never guaranteed equality of outcome. It guaranteed equality of opportunity, and that's what ought to be done.

Anybody who says they support a systemic risk council that gets to pick the winners and losers—these are too big to fail, and we can't let them fail—are enemies of this country as it was founded.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Well, in reclaiming my time then, I have to pose the question:

If you're in business, if you're an investment banker, for example, if you have a large credit operation going on and if you've watched the Barney Frank bill and the Chris Dodd bill and now your knees are knocking on what might be going on in a future conference committee that's going to produce a bill that likely spills out over here in the House for passage, that's sent over to the Senate and rammed through there and that's put on the President's desk, we know the President will sign the bill.

□ 2130

But what is your business model? Let's just say you are providing credit transactions, Mr. Speaker, to a large portion of America, whether it is credit cards or whether it is the toxic assets of mortgage-backed securities, the subprime loans that might be out there. Whatever that might be.

Now, if you are sitting there with billions of dollars in those kind of assets and you are making your profit off of those margins of those assets going through, I am going to suggest that if you don't already have a lobbyist, you had better hire a bunch of them. Bring them into this Congress and start to convince people like chairman of the Financial Services Committee BARNEY FRANK, a majority of the members on that committee and others, perhaps through the Ways and Means Committee, start to work your angle. Because your business model, Mr. Speaker, is no longer the business model of providing the most competitive, the most service-oriented, the most customer-focused service that there is.

Your business model is do what you have to do out here on the streets in the business world in America, treat customers fine, that is good, come here into Washington and get that playing field not leveled, but tipped in your favor, because you can't do business without, so that you have those kind of chips when the time comes that the regulators would come in and take a look at your balance sheet and determine, well, you weren't quite big enough to be allowed to fail, so we are going to shove you into receivership and we will chop you up and deal you out to our preferred companies.

I know the model, I know the pattern, even though it is done in a pretty good fashion with the FDIC when a

bank has to go under. We have had too many of them go under. In the farm crisis years in the eighties we had 3,000 banks that went under, and those banks were split up sometimes and dealt out and sold to other investors that had a better track record with managing banks.

All right. Well, that looks good and it works well in the micro version. But when you get into the macro version of big business and you have Tim Geithner as the Secretary of the Treasury making the decision on a business that is too big to be allowed to fail, and calling in Sheila Bair and calling in Ben Bernanke and saying, well, don't you agree? They are too big to be allowed to fail, so let's go prop these people up. And, by the way, what would help is if we go in and shove this company into receivership and we deal the assets of that company over into the company that is too big to fail.

You pick the winners and you pick the losers out of government. And who wins? The people that pay the lobbyists. The people that have paid for the most political influence. Government cannot make rational decisions on business. They make political decisions on business.

Peter Wallison spoke today on Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, the American Enterprise Institute scholar, one of the brightest minds we have on free enterprise economics in America, a very solid man. Many times I have listened to him illuminate the issue for me in a way that helps me understand it even better.

He spoke today about Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, and his sense is that they aren't yet nationalized, that they are still quasi-government. My position is they are nationalized, because the Federal Government calls all their shots, and we have got roughly \$50 billion each dumped into either one of them and roughly another \$30 billion rolled on top of that \$100 billion. So we are around the \$130 billion range.

Peter thinks that there is not \$360 billion, but \$400 billion in losses that will have to be swallowed up by the American taxpayers. And we knew and we know now that we were looking at \$5.5 trillion in contingent liabilities that the Federal taxpayers would have to swallow if Fannie and Freddie were flushed down completely the way the markets might drive them.

Concluding my statement and then yielding, that was an example, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are an example of how government can't set values, neither can they evaluate risk, because they are doing political calculations based on political pressure, not economical calculations based upon the risk of success and failure.

I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. GOHMERT. I was just asking if the gentleman would yield for a question, if he would.

Mr. KING of Iowa. I would.

Mr. GOHMERT. With regard to the financial reform package that appar-

ently is going to be coming to the House, is the gentleman aware of whether or not these two entities, Fannie and Freddie, that kicked us into the spiral downward in the fall of '08, whether they are included in this reform package? Is there any reform of these two entities that nearly brought our economic house of cards down?

Mr. KING of Iowa. Reclaiming my time, in scouring the financial reform package and the Barney Frank bill or the Chris Dodd bill and setting up the word search and chasing it through there, Mr. Speaker, I don't find anything in either one of those bills that addresses the necessary reform for Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. They are completely insulated.

I recall a debate here on the floor of the House on October 26, 2005, that the chairman of the Financial Services Committee, Mr. FRANK, was very much engaged in. He came to the floor to vigorously oppose an amendment that was offered by Mr. Leach of Iowa that would have established higher levels of collateralization for Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, higher standards for underwriting in the secondary market, and higher standards for capitalization for Fannie and Freddie.

The vigorous opposition of Mr. FRANK flowed out that day. And the gentleman from Texas remembers the exchange that took place on the Thursday before Easter in 2009 here on this floor. The gentleman from Texas was there, the gentleman from Massachusetts was there, and I think me up there somewhere. Because we talked about what had happened with Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.

In that debate on October 26, 2005, the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. FRANK said, If you are going to invest in shares of Fannie and Freddie, don't do so believing that he would ever vote to bail out Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, because he would never do that. He would let them go down instead. That is the core and the essence of the statement made by the gentleman from Massachusetts, who now is the chairman of the Financial Services Committee.

Well, we know what has happened. Fannie and Freddie have been bailed out. And on that day, the gentleman from Massachusetts said that he wasn't biased in favor of or against Fannie or Freddie because the man whom he had had an intimate relationship with was not a senior executive. It is in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I don't pull this out of thin air. I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that you check the RECORD. For me, that is an astonishing confession. To draw a fine line between the reason for bias and not bias is because this individual was not a senior, but more apparently a junior executive for Fannie Mae.

So that is a little too intimate for me, Mr. Speaker. I don't choose to go there any further, except to point out that there are a lot of things going on in this United States Government that

are not what meets the eye. There are undercurrents here that threaten to swallow up the United States of America. There is a driven philosophy on this side of the aisle that wants to swallow up free enterprise capitalism, that abhors the words of capitalism.

There is a driven philosophy that is reflected by 77 members of the Progressive Caucus who come to this floor with their blue charts and say come visit our Web site. Well, not that long ago, a few years ago, the progressives' Web site was hosted by, managed by and taken care of by the socialists in America. But when they took a little bit of heat, they decided they would manage their own Web site so they didn't have to take the criticism. So the socialists ran the progressives' Web site.

Now, dsausa.org, that is the socialist Web site, it stands for Democratic Socialists of America, dsausa.org. Mr. Speaker, you should go visit that Web site and understand who your colleagues are. Seventy-seven of them are self-professed progressives.

The progressives, according to the socialist Web site, are their legislative arm. They write that they are not Communists; they are socialists. That is a step above a Communist. They don't want to nationalize everything, they just want to nationalize the Fortune 500 companies in America. And they have got a big start on it.

They don't run candidates on the banner or under the political party called the socialists, because there is a stigma attached to being a socialist in America. So what do they do, Mr. Speaker? They push the candidates that are self-professed progressives.

Progressives are not distinct from socialists. They are one and the same. They are just wearing a little bit different-colored jersey. And they are the people here who have driven the idea that we should nationalize the Fortune 500 companies, nationalize the oil refinery industry. Mr. HINCHEY in New York, take over the oil industry. MAXINE WATERS from Los Angeles, operate these Fortune 500 companies, and I quote, "for the benefit of the people affected by them." That is the unions.

The Speaker is a member. The Speaker advocated and said that she would not give, in the case of the car companies, a bargaining advantage of the auto makers over that of the unions. Right off of the Web page of the socialists, and she followed through on it.

□ 2140

And today, 17½ percent of General Motors is owned by the unions, without a cash outlay, without a concession of any kind. The President of the United States, who voted to the left of self-professed Senator BERNIE SANDERS, crammed that down the throats of the investors, the secured investors in General Motors; and now we have the unions owning 17½ percent, the Federal Government owning 61 percent, and the

Canadian Government owning 12½ percent of General Motors, exactly off of the playbook of the socialist Web site.

Mr. Speaker, the American people need to go visit the Web site. They need to understand the playbook is written. It's being carried out by the progressives in this Congress; 77 of them are the core driving force here. When you add to that the Congressional Black Caucus, the Hispanic Caucus, a whole lot of these people that are self-segregating caucuses, instead of integrated caucuses, you understand who's running America today, Mr. Speaker.

I'd yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. GOHMERT. Well, if we go back to the day that the Wall Street bailout passed, that first week in October of 2008, I made the statement that when the Federal Government buys private assets and holds them in order to try to make money, or the Federal Government decides it's going to start trying to make money for the taxpayer, it's called socialism. And I was belittled by colleagues that serve here in this body for saying that it was socialist. One person even said, well, I only know three Socialists in America, and they're all against the Wall Street bailout.

Well, I was pretty depressed and devastated when the Wall Street bailout passed. The next morning, Saturday morning, I was watching Neil Cavuto, and he had the Presidential nominee of the Socialist Party, and the Socialist candidate for President being interviewed by Neil Cavuto was asked, basically, what's the deal? I thought you guys were against the TARP bailout, the Wall Street bailout? And now this morning you're saying it was a good thing. And in essence, the Presidential nominee of the Socialist Party said, well, yes, they were against the TARP, Wall Street bailout.

In essence, they didn't feel like the government should pay anything to take over the assets they were taking over. But once it passed and was signed into law, they realized this is probably the greatest day for socialists in American history because the Federal Government has begun the takeover, in a substantial way, of private assets.

And of course he went on to say now that they've made this wonderful great step of taking over, socializing, nationalizing private assets from the financial sector, the government just needs to go ahead and finish taking over the rest of the financial sector because, he said, because we know then the government takeover of all of that area would not be done out of greed, and so they would do a much better job of spreading the wealth around the country, and that under the present system, greed rules the day, and that just that great, wonderful step of the TARP bailout, socializing America, as he saw it, just needed to be followed by the final step of completing the takeover of the financial sector.

So the gentleman from Iowa is exactly right: according to the Presidential candidate of the Socialist Party in 2008, this is a socialist move to nationalize more and more of the assets, just as the Presidential nominee of the Socialists had hoped would happen.

I yield back.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Reclaiming and thanking the gentleman from Texas, I'd point out into the RECORD, Mr. Speaker, that some months ago the Secretary of the Treasury, Tim Geithner, came before a couple of committees, Financial Services and Ag. And the question that I posed to him, and he was bound to answer that question under oath, was I made the point that President Obama was elected at least in part because he had declared and effectively made an argument, however it might have been true or untrue, that President Bush had gone into Iraq without an exit strategy. So I made the point in my question that President Obama had engaged in, supported, and participated in the nationalization of about half of our private sector, and that is the three large investment banks, AIG, Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, General Motors, Chrysler, I didn't go on into the nationalization of our skin and everything inside it which is ObamaCare. But in that letter that he was obligated to answer under oath, 2 months later I got a response back.

And I do want to give Secretary Geithner credit. There are some members of this Cabinet that simply don't answer my letters. They apparently don't think they're accountable to Members of Congress, and they don't think that we might decide to send them a little less money when it's time to do the budget. But Geithner did answer the letter. It was seven pages long. It took 2 months to get it back, and that's not a particular complaint of mine because I know that it's difficult to make the machinery of government work. But in those seven pages of answering the question, What is your exit strategy for taking over all of these huge chunks of the private sector, his answer was, well, it's not a written strategy, and he would know when the time was right, and he would execute that when the time is right. In other words, don't you be asking me. I'm the Secretary of the Treasury, and I don't need to answer to you or to anybody else.

I'm going to submit this, Mr. Speaker: there is no plan; there is no exit strategy. The President of the United States is delighted to see these companies taken over by the Federal Government and managed by the Federal Government, as is the Secretary of the Treasury and most or all of the members of the United States Cabinet because it fits in with the Web site of the Democratic Socialists of America.

You know, there used to be a little bit of resistance that came up over here on this side of the aisle when

someone might imply that the President of the United States is a Socialist. But I've made the argument I think so effectively that they don't try to rebut me anymore; and if any of you choose to do so, I'd be happy to yield.

But the President of the United States as a United States Senator voted to the left of BERNIE SANDERS. BERNIE SANDERS is in the Senate still today, self-professed Socialist. And no one argues with him. But there were three Senators that voted to his left. Barack Obama was one of them, and he is the chief nationalizer.

And when I saw the picture of Barack Obama standing next to Hugo Chavez, and he's doing the double grip glad hand handshake with that great nationalizer from Venezuela, the Marxist Hugo Chavez, I thought, you know what? Hugo Chavez is a piker when it comes to nationalizing. Barack Obama has way outdone him. And I don't think that he would have been a man that could have done that on his own. He surrounded himself with people that had for years worked toward this vision.

Had I been assigned the task of writing the screenplay to turn America into a Socialist state, and if they would have even created for me a charismatic figure that matches that of the President and started me down the path of my imagination, and with 3 years to get ready to do it, could not have unfolded a scenario even close to what is reality today for the businesses that have been taken over by the Federal Government. Neither could have been anticipated some of the things that they're seeking to do now.

But when you add these up, and you add up the takeover of three large investment banks, Bank of America, Bear Stearns, Citigroup, and when you see that AIG, for \$180 billion swallowed up by the Federal Government, and Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, for the tune of \$130 billion and perhaps another \$400 billion piled on top of that, and still remaining at \$5.5 trillion in contingent liabilities, and the takeover of General Motors and Chrysler, both of them now under the control or influence of the Federal Government, being managed now, exactly off the Socialist Web site, "run for the benefit of the people affected by them," the unions, who made no concession whatsoever, except to concede future claims that they think are going to be paid anyway by ObamaCare.

And the student loan program taken over completely, exactly within the mold of what happened when we had Federal flood insurance that came in to provide one more competitor for the private market back in 1963. Now there is no private market. Now the Federal Government runs it all.

When the Federal Government stepped in to compete on student loans, people said, well, you know, we need to keep these people honest. Somebody's making money off these students. Now the Federal Government runs it all.

And the President's idea was that he would set up one more insurance company to provide health insurance for Americans to compete against these insurance companies whom he demagogued relentlessly, for getting one more company, correct?

□ 2150

But there existed, up until ObamaCare passed, 1,300 health insurance companies in America, 1,300 companies that produced a variety of policies numbering to 100,000 policies. So who can imagine that one more company and a handful more policies was going to provide more options for people that would help with the competition and take some of the profits out of the industry? If these 1,300 companies competing against each other, Mr. Speaker, couldn't take the profit out of the industry, how could the Federal Government do that? Regulate and subsidize. And that's what governments do. They regulate and they subsidize their competition out of existence like they did on the flood insurance programs from 1963 and the student loan programs culminated this year.

And now here we are, ObamaCare, the law of the land, the law of the land that has not just nationalized three large investment banks, and Fannie and Freddie, and General Motors and Chrysler, and the student loans, now they have nationalized our very bodies, the most sovereign thing that we have. The Federal Government has taken over the management of our skin and everything inside it and decided who will buy what policy and what the premium will be.

And now they're trying to decide our diet. And now they have decided a mission across the country that the retailers need to cut 1.5 trillion calories out of the products that are going to these kids. Because one-third of our kids are obese, they want to cut the calories down on a bag of Doritos. I didn't ask them how to do that. I think they just take a few chips out of the bag of Doritos.

But I know what they do to a PowerBar. A 150-calorie PowerBar gets reduced to 90 calories because some fat kids will eat too many and they will get a little heavier. But I don't know what we do with those two-thirds of the kids that are probably too skinny, that need more than the 150 calories that are in the PowerBar. And I don't know what we do with the fat kid that hoards three PowerBars now for 270 calories as opposed to maybe one at 150 calories. But we cannot put a one-size-fits-all regulation in and reduce calories going into kids that need them for energy and need them for growth.

More kids need more food rather than all kids need less food. And so those kids that are overweight, they need more exercise. And maybe they need to watch their diet a little bit, and that's education and that's parents, yes. But don't starve the hungry

kids so that those that are eating too much have to work a little harder to keep getting too much.

The super nanny state. The recycling of all of these components. Here the Speaker of the House in the House of Representatives has decreed that you can't go to the cafe over here and eat an omelet unless the eggs that are broken are from a free range hen. I think that the chicken that you eat is probably not free range because it's pretty tender and good. I didn't check on that, but I'd like to know. Doesn't taste like free range to me. But the eggs are from a free range hen.

The paper, the napkins that we have around this Capitol, most of them are brown because they are recycled paper. And when I go look at my coffee filters, I wonder why they're running over, they're recycled paper. So we have these decrees that come down from on high. And the light bulbs themselves are regulated by the Speaker of the House. How much nanny state does this country need? And how much nanny state can we stand?

I want American people making their own decisions. It's a free market economy. I want them to be able to exercise all of their constitutional rights. I want them to be able to own guns and defend themselves and hunt and target shoot and be in a position to defend us against tyranny. And if we do not, you know, there is something about constitutional rights and liberty. It's use it or lose it. If you don't use it, you lose it.

You've got to use your freedom of speech, religion, assembly, press, second amendment rights. You've got to exercise those rights. We must do so. Mr. Speaker, we have to take this country back.

I yield back the balance of my time and thank the gentleman from Texas for joining me tonight.

#### THE BORDER SECURITY CRISIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MURPHY of New York). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentlewoman from Arizona (Ms. GIFFORDS) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Ms. GIFFORDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to address the border security crisis that is part of daily life in my southern Arizona district in Arizona's Eighth Congressional District. I am really proud to represent one of the most diverse parts of the entire country. I represent a district that is over 9,000 square miles and is one of 10 U.S.-Mexico border districts.

The U.S.-Mexico border has changed a lot over the years. I am a third-generation Arizonan. I represent a lot of people in my district who are multi-generational Arizonans. After decades of building up the U.S.-Mexico border in California and in Texas, there has been a systematic funneling of illegal immigration, the flow of traffic, illegally through southern Arizona. This

has become the most porous part of the U.S.-Mexico border.

So today, together, my constituents live in a situation on the front lines of a national border security crisis. We live and breathe the Federal Government's failure to secure the border with Mexico. Every day my constituents are subjected to home invasions and to burglaries and to cut water lines and to graffiti, an unbelievable amount of garbage and trash that's left behind by illegal immigrants who are crossing through the border, and by people increasingly who are drug smugglers, people that are human smugglers, the cutting of fences, the threats and intimidation by armed smugglers, and the violence that they experience on their own land, on their own ranches, their own property.

In this hour, I am going to talk about action that I and others have taken along the U.S.-Mexico border here in Washington. But more importantly, I am going to talk about the lives of the constituents that I represent, the people of Cochise County, the ranchers who live on the U.S.-Mexico border.

It's always been my belief that if the decision-makers here in Washington, if they could hear the stories, the impact that illegal immigration has on the lives of my constituents, that there would be greater action here in Washington, the decision-makers, elected officials, people in the administration, policymakers, that they would move to greatly enhance the security along the U.S.-Mexico border. So that's what we are going to talk about tonight.

I think it's important to begin this hour with the most heart-wrenching story of all, the tragic death of Robert Krentz, a fourth-generation rancher whose family has been on his land for over a hundred years. Actually, the Krentz family has had their ranch before Arizona even achieved statehood.

On March 27, Rob Krentz, who was working on his ranch, was murdered by an assailant who was later tracked to the Mexico border. He and his dog were both ruthlessly murdered on his land. They were left to die. They were shot. Law enforcement officials believe that Rob was killed by a smuggler.

Next to me is a photograph of Rob and his brother Phil, the two Krentz brothers. This was run on the front page of a local newspaper, the Tucson Weekly. Frankly, the image tells it all. You see the two brothers, you see them in the tack room, their hands, their boots, their lives right there represented.

Reporter Leo Banks wrote the companion story in which he interviewed Rob's family and the neighbors. Banks wrote the following:

"What has to be noted first is the inevitability of what happened. Something like the Krentz murder was coming, and everybody knew it. The stories residents told this newspaper, the frustration that they feel trying to keep property and families safe in smuggler-occupied territory were like a freight

train in the night. Down the tracks you see a faint light, coming closer and closer. On March 27 in Cochise County's big country a mile west of Paramore Crater, the train arrived. The aftershock has been so powerful, because the killing exploded the lie about a secure border that Washington, D.C., has been working hard to promote."

On its front page, the Tucson Weekly asked the question, "Will the murder of a respected Cochise County rancher change anything on our border?" Mr. Speaker, tonight I ask the same question. Again, will the murder of Robert Krentz on March 27, a respected rancher in my district, change anything on the border? Well, it has changed, and we know that today. The President has announced the deployment of the National Guard to the U.S.-Mexico border.

I knew Rob Krentz. I knew his family. He participated in the meetings that I convened between ranchers and the Border Patrol. He was and is—he was a family man. He was a good neighbor. And he was a friend to all who knew him.

He was described as a humanitarian, who would give water and aid to illegal immigrants who suffered from heat exhaustion and physical injuries as they trekked from Mexico across his land. He was, like fellow ranchers out in Cochise County, a straight talker. And he, like them, saw their lives changed by the increased flow of illegal immigrants and the drug smugglers.

□ 2200

Tonight I will share additional stories about the ranchers in this area, and I will call on my colleagues to join me in demanding that our government step up and do more, the responsibility here in Washington to help protect its citizens. The safety and security and the defense of its citizens should be our primary focus in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Speaker, the very first speech that I made on this floor, the floor of the House of Representatives in January of 2007, was precisely about securing the border. In some areas, border security has improved over time, and in many ways it has worsened. I've been proud to support legislation and appropriations that funded the border patrol and the Department of Homeland Security, including ICE, as well for increases in personnel and technology.

Democrats and Republicans have worked together to give the Department of Homeland Security the resources they need, and we have seen those resources in the Tucson sector. I have fought to increase funding to local law enforcement programs through the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, also known as SCAAP. When the President's budget eliminated SCAAP, I led the fight to restore the funding.

And why this is important is that communities out in Cochise County

and Santa Cruz County and Pinal County, as well as Pima County, they carry the brunt of this problem because the local law enforcement agents are oftentimes required to respond when a resident calls in need of help. They are responsible for a lot of the work that should be done by the Federal Government. The Federal Government has very increasingly not been able or not willing to reimburse the local law enforcement agents for the cost that they incur. We were able to augment the budget.

I also worked to establish Operation Streamline. It's a program that finally reversed many years of the catch-and-release situation that we had down in southern Arizona. So instead of just apprehending illegal immigrants and then immediately deporting them back to the border to find them crossing over the next day, back and forth and back and forth, we are now in a situation that instead, we charge these individuals and we incarcerate illegal immigrants for 30 days, which is a big deterrent for someone who's trying to pass north.

Last year and again this year, I introduced legislation with Congressman SAM JOHNSON from Texas to create a new mandatory electronic employment verification system for hiring employees. Our system would be a national employee verification system that would protect American citizens from identity theft and hold employers accountable for hiring illegal immigrants. The State of Arizona was the first State to authorize E-Verify, making it mandatory for all employers.

But we've seen a lot of problems with E-Verify, plus the fact that this situation of employee verification should not be a State-by-State situation. We need to have a national solution, and that's why Congressman SAM JOHNSON and I have introduced legislation NEVA.

Recently, with Congressman BRIAN BILBRAY, I introduced a bill to crack down on the use of stored value cards, which drug cartels are using increasingly to launder money. In fact, Mr. Speaker, I have an example right here. This is an example of a stored value card that you can buy basically at any retailer. These stored value cards do not require any formal banking agreement. The threat assessment by the U.S. Department of Justice, the National Drug Intelligence Center, dubbed the cards an ideal money laundering instrument citing loose regulation, cardholder anonymity, and liberal limits on value reloading, withdraw, and spending on certain types of these cards. And again, you can go to a store and anyone can buy these stored value cards.

We're also seeing more stored value devices like cell phones where money can be transferred, hundreds of millions of dollars, through these types of devices.

According to a March 7, 2010, article in the Arizona Daily Star, the average

amount of the 415 seizures on the southwest border in 2009 was \$89,565, more than double the average seizure 5 years ago. That is why this legislation, the Stored Value Device Registration and Reporting Act of 2010, is so important. This is legislation that will include the stored value devices—either the cards or the cell phones—under the definition of a monetary instrument under title 31 in the United States Code. This will require cardholders to declare if they are carrying \$10,000 on a stored value device to customs officers, because currently the Federal officials have absolutely no way of tracking whether or not this money is coming into the United States because individuals are not required to declare whether or not they have money on a stored value device.

Mr. Speaker, at 6:20 early Sunday morning 2 weeks ago, the North American Aerospace Defense Command, also known as NORAD, detected a low, small-flying aircraft in southern Arizona near the border with Mexico. NORAD immediately scrambled two F-16s to intercept the ultralight aircraft, shadowing it for 30 minutes until that small plane returned to Mexico. This is just another example of how the drug smugglers are getting ahead of us by using these small homemade planes. They stealthily enter our country illegally.

Right before that, Congressman DEAN HELLER and I introduced another bill that will dramatically increase the penalties for the newest way to smuggle drugs, flying them in by ultralight aircraft. These single-pilot aircraft are capable of flying low and can land and take off quickly. They are very difficult to detect. We have reports of them flying up to 200 miles into our country from Mexico. They are being used to bring drugs into our communities and represents the latest threat to border security. And if they can bring in drugs, they can also bring in other materials that can threaten our national security.

I first learned about the illicit use of ultralights in a briefing by the United States Border Patrol. They told me that we needed to take action to crack down on the ultralight drug smugglers, and that's why I introduced the Ultralight Smuggling Prevention Act. Ultralights are typically used by people for sport or recreation and, as a result, are currently not categorized as an aircraft by the Federal Aviation Administration.

In the 2010 National Drug Assessment released by the National Drug Intelligence Center, they identified ultralights as one of the newest ways drug cartels are using to smuggle drugs into our country. And according to the CBP Air and Marine Operation Center, or AMOC, based in Riverside, California, there were 193 suspected incursions into our country and 135—make that 136 with the incursion 2 weeks ago—by ultralights from October 1 to the present time.

In October of 2008, AMOC detected an unidentified northbound low-flying aircraft 12 miles west of Nogales. A CBP surveillance helicopter was launched from Tucson and the low-flying aircraft was identified as an ultralight. The pilot landed southwest of Marana, Arizona, with 223 pounds of marijuana on board where Border Patrol was waiting to transport the pilot and the marijuana to another location.

In November of 2008 near San Luis, field workers arrived for work and discovered a crashed ultralight, a dead pilot, and 141 pounds of marijuana. And in December of 2008, the pilot of an ultralight collided with power lines and crashed southwest of Tucson. The pilot had been carrying, this time, 350 pounds of marijuana when he crashed.

It is time for the Federal Government to get ahead of the drug traffickers. We need to pass this legislation to outmaneuver these individuals who are trying to bring drugs into our country and to do us harm, and the Ultralight Smuggling Prevention Act will amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to include ultralight aircraft under aviation smuggling provisions.

There is an unintended loophole that needs to be closed. We have to get law enforcement the tools that they need to crack down on the drug smugglers. And because ultralights are not currently technically considered aircraft, they do not fall under the smuggling provision.

So under my legislation, individuals caught smuggling on ultralights can be prosecuted for using the aircraft in addition to being prosecuted for the drugs in their possession. When they are convicted of this new offense, they can receive a maximum penalty of up to 20 years in prison and a \$250,000 fine. The bill will establish the same penalties for smuggling drugs on ultralights as for smuggling on airplanes and in automobiles.

Mr. Speaker, as I said earlier, today is a good day for the southwest border. It's a good day for Arizona and the people of this country. President Obama has finally agreed to my repeated requests to deploy the National Guard to the U.S.-Mexico border. Today, the President announced that he will authorize 1,200 National Guard troops to be deployed to the southwest border. He will also request that \$500 million be included in the supplemental spending legislation for enhanced border protection and law enforcement activities.

Just yesterday, I communicated with my two Senators, Senator MCCAIN and Senator KYL, as well.

□ 2210

I thought it was important that the Senate stand up for border security and include the \$500 million in additional funding in the war supplemental making its way through the Senate this week. The fulfillment of my request is a clear sign the administration is finally beginning to take border security seriously.

I first called for immediate deployment of the National Guard after the March 27 murder of Rob Krentz. Arizonans know that more boots on the ground, even if we are starting with 1,200, I requested 3,000, but this is a start, and just because this is our first step doesn't mean it's the last step.

Washington has clearly heard our message. Republican Congressman TED POE and I sponsored a resolution calling on the President to send the National Guard to the border many weeks ago. We did another press conference today. This goes to show this is not a Republican or a Democratic issue. This is an issue that affects all of our constituents and all Members of Congress. It's an American issue.

Tonight, again, I reiterate my request to the House, the Senate, and the President to step up and do more. We need to secure our U.S.-Mexico border, period.

The Tucson sector, as we see on the map here, this is my district, and this includes the Tucson sector, which goes all the way over to the farther west part of the State, has been an area that has been confronted by narcoterrorists who have killed thousands of people in Mexico and have brought their violent ways to the United States and, in particular, to our area.

My district has over 100 miles of border with Mexico, and the drug smuggling and the traffic has systemically been funneled through this area. Again, as we have closed off California and Texas, we have been funneling all of this activity through southern Arizona. And, as you can see, the more urban areas, the dense part like Tucson and Sierra Vista, are away from the border.

But here along the line, you see an incredible vast amount of open space. And this is where the ranchers of Cochise County live. These are individuals who have had their ranches for hundreds of years, some of them, who are not being protected.

The Tucson sector, and I would like to put up a chart here of the Tucson sector of the Border Patrol, because it accounts for almost 50 percent of all the apprehensions of illegal immigrants and the drug seizures across all Border Patrol sectors in the Nation. This is to represent what we are actually dealing with in southern Arizona in my district.

So as you read the chart from fiscal year 2005 up to fiscal year 2009, in fiscal year 2005, there were 439,000 apprehensions in that year. And for every individual apprehended, we believe, possibly, one, or two, or maybe three, or maybe more get away. In fiscal year 2006, 392,000 apprehensions; in fiscal year 2007, 378,000 apprehensions; in fiscal year 2008, 318,000 apprehensions; and in fiscal year 2009, 241,000 apprehensions.

We have seen almost a 50 percent decrease in the number of people that are being apprehended, which is a good sign. It shows that the border security measures that we put on the border are working.

But it's an interesting story when you look at seizures in terms of marijuana. In fiscal year 2005, 488,000 pounds of marijuana were seized. And then it increases. In 2006, 616,000 pounds; in 2007, 897,000 pounds; in fiscal year 2008, 816,000 pounds; and a banner year last year, fiscal year 2009, 1.2 million pounds of marijuana seized in the Tucson sector of the Border Patrol.

When you look at cocaine seizures, fiscal year 2005 was an anomaly. We had 1,200 pounds seized. And then in fiscal year 2006, we had about 100 pounds; fiscal year 2007, 177 pounds; up to 2009, 524 pounds of cocaine.

You see, again, a decrease in the number of illegal immigrants and an increase in the amount of drugs, marijuana and cocaine, seized in the Tucson sector of the Border Patrol.

Personnel in fiscal year 2005: The United States Border Patrol had 2,339 Border Patrol agents in the Tucson sector. We have vastly increased that to fiscal year 2009. We are almost at 3,700 boots on the ground Border Patrol agents in the Tucson sector.

In terms of prosecutions, in fiscal year 2007, there were 5,447 prosecutions. That number has more than tripled in fiscal year 2009, with over 17,000 prosecutions that are now taking place in the Tucson sector because of the increased and enhanced enforcement activity that we have there.

Operation Streamline, I talked about this earlier, making sure that we are actually detaining for 30 days illegal immigrants who are crossing into our border illegally. As we started up a couple of years ago, this is the work of many hardworking individuals. In 2008, 9,638 prosecutions, and in fiscal year 2009 over 15,000 prosecutions with Operation Streamline. That sounds like a lot until you go back and look at the number that in 2009 we had 241,000 apprehensions.

I would like to now relate in the words of my constituents what we are actually dealing with along the border. And I really believe that the ranchers out in Cochise County speak for themselves the best, and I asked them to submit stories to me of real accounts. And I have collected their letters over the days and the weeks and the years that I have served in this capacity.

This is a letter that was sent to me following a community meeting that I convened at the Apache schoolhouse 4 days after Rob Krentz was murdered. The author wrote, I am angry. I had been operating at a slow simmer for some time now. Then last Saturday, when he was working on his ranch, Rob Krentz was murdered in cold blood. He was shot along with his dog. Now I am more than angry. Rob was a fourth-generation rancher in Cochise County. Friends and family, some with hunting hounds and horses and every kind of law enforcement official that we have, went into an all-out search mode for his killer, but the killer had a nearly 24-hour headstart on them by the time they found the body.

They followed his tracks to the new fabulously wonderful, multibillion dollar and completely ineffective fence at the border and then into Mexico. They returned to their homes and jobs sick that they could not catch this killer before he made it back across the border. I have known Mr. Krentz and his family for many years and considered them friends. We are not close but have become friends largely because of common beliefs and issues that arise from living in these huge arid landscapes. Most of us here have what the general population would consider conservative leanings when it comes to politics. We prefer and have to take care of ourselves for the most part. We do not have the option of calling for help in emergencies much of the time because we do not have phones, radios, or cell service when we are out in the landscape or on isolated roads. When you live here you have to be prepared to handle your own emergencies. It is expected that may include a snake bite, a car wreck on an isolated stretch of the highway, a neighbor with car trouble. That sort of thing.

But for the last 4 years or so, that has included illegals that carry fully automatic weapons. That is a little tougher to prepare for, especially when official response time is 1 to 4 hours and the official that does respond is usually alone and only allowed to carry a measly pistol to respond with.

Two years ago a Bureau of Land Management fire crew was pulled off a fire when a fire they fought flushed 17 illegals out of a canyon, and they were all carrying automatic weapons. Most of us have guns, as did Rob Krentz. His was found in a scabbard on his Polaris Ranger where they found his body.

The people who killed him, according to a garbled radio message his brother received, appeared to be hurt and needed help. That bit of acting may explain why Rob did not have his gun out and ready to use.

Just the day before Rob had helped Border Patrol officials with a drug bust on his ranch. More than 300 pounds of marijuana was confiscated. Was the killer one of the thwarted smugglers seeking revenge? We do not know and probably never will.

The people that I represent have told in person and on phone and in emails that this is the sort of situation that they are facing on their ranches.

Like the story of Kelly Kimbro and the Glenn family. They have the Malpai Ranch, very, very close to where Rob Krentz' ranch is. On May 14 of this year, a couple of nights ago, a half-mile east of Airport Road in Douglas, 10 of the concrete filled 6-inch steel casings that serve as uprights on the border fence were cut off at the ground with cutting torches and that piece of fence removed for a drive-through.

□ 2220

Our friend was called down to go down there yesterday with his boom truck and try to hoist it back into

place. I know how to use a cutting torch. When you try to cut into something filled with concrete, it is nasty and dangerous and very hard work. My point is that it would have had to take hours or days to do this. It is on the border road, one-half mile from Douglas. If the border was being patrolled . . . one more instance when it is not. This is no longer a laughing matter. What the heck is going on? Why did this have to happen?"

This is a story from May 16. This is a story from Wendy Glenn: "Last summer, our well on the border had a solar panel stolen from it right between the border road and Geronimo Trail Road. The control box, float and wire were taken also. It was taken and carried out by a fellow over a mile on the border road before he went into Mexico. The fellow had to climb up and unbolt it and let it down to the ground and then had to carry it off. Surely he had to have been seen by some Border Patrol people as all this happened."

Other reports coming from Susan and Louis Pope on May 18: "Last night, there was a large group that crossed our lower place on the State line between Arizona and New Mexico. As far as we know, they are on their way north. Tonight, we had the illegals talking on the radio; they're making plans about tomorrow morning."

"There are at least two groups coming up the west side of the Pelloncillos Mountains. There are also groups on the south end of the Chiricahuas."

Here is an email from May 19: "Today resulted in recovering several bundles of dope, but since air support was not available, the mules got away. Just as soon as the Border Patrol left the area, the spotter was on the radio again guiding and gathering the group back together. Two loads of dope came down the highway. They crossed out of Arizona into New Mexico, and the Hidalgo County Sheriffs Department caught one and the other got away. We understand that the Lordsburg Border Patrol will get two helicopters next week from the New Mexico National Guard, but they cannot cross into Arizona to help with the Border Patrol here."

"Now guess where all the illegals will wind up? Yes, you are right, in our back yards. We want everyone to know that there is not a road on the border in the Pelloncillos Mountains. The horse patrol has a vital part in helping stop the crossers, but air support is absolutely critical."

Another email from May 19: "It is 9 p.m., Sunday, May 19. I just found out that there are no night scopes available for the area from the New Mexico line to Douglas, 50 miles, tonight. Just one mobile surveillance system in New Mexico, another mobile surveillance system five miles north of Douglas, and one MSS, as well, close to the border, about 15 miles east of Douglas. The Border Patrol is just about blind tonight. There are supposed to be four units, but not tonight. We need to get these people some help."

I'd like to show an illustration of, again, what some of the situation looks like in terms of having illegal immigrants that are coming into the area. The following email comes from the Stroller family, who are winter visitors in my district. Given the dangers that they now face on their land in Arizona, they have made the difficult decision of not returning to our State. This is from May 18: "Hello, friends. It is with great regret that we've decided to leave our little Arizona winter retreat. It has been with much thought that we have decided not to return. We worry about you, our friends, and wish that you had the flexibility that we have to not be there during this dangerous time."

"Whether you are fearful for your safety or not so much is of little consequence as to how we are feeling. We worried when hunting this winter or just walking next door on our 160 acres, will we be confronted by a camp of illegals? What will we do with one shotgun, one camera, and four dogs? Will Louis, that just dashed out of the doggy door at midnight barking madly, will he come back, or will we find him in the morning with a bullet in his head?"

"Guess what we're trying to say to you is we don't want to do this anymore. It isn't worth the possible consequences. We will miss the magnificent views, but even more, we will really miss you. Thank you for the wonderful years."

Another story that I heard at the Apache Schoolhouse, the ranchers and other residents of this beautiful part of the country have seen terrible changes over the past few years, and they have been calling on their government to take action to protect them and to finally secure the border. Their plea was well summarized in a letter that was recently personally delivered to the Governor of Arizona and to us, the congressional delegation. In the email he said: "Over the past 8 years, we have experienced many break-ins, burglaries, and attempted home invasions. Two of the attempted home invasions occurred just last month."

He says: "As someone who actually lives on the U.S.-Mexico border, I am here today to share with you a partial account of my family's experiences living near the Arizona-Mexico border for the past 10 years. We are a fifth-generation Arizona ranching family. By no means is this account all inclusive, but is intended to give you an understanding of the mayhem and the trepidation we are going through every single day on the borderlands."

"My words are offered to you in good faith and are not intended to be inflammatory toward any culture, nationality, group, or agency, but I refuse to weave political correctness into their meaning, which has so far distracted from the important work of credibly securing our borders first for the citizens of Arizona and the United States."

"Border security has been promised for so many times over the past 30

years without delivering security and safety to our families. These are my opinions on the matter. The U.S.-Mexico border is out of control and has been for a very long time. We laugh out loud when we hear the politicians claim that the border is more secure. This uninformed view is a political fairytale. People in Washington making these statements don't live here. And if they did, they would have a far more different view from the remedial policies which need to be immediately actioned on our and the country's behalf to secure the Arizona-Mexico international boundary.

"Our small ranch is located adjacent to the Chiricahuas National Wilderness. Presently, I'm sitting in my new ranch house, which looks more like a fortress than a home. Day and night we suffer home invasions, burglaries, multi-thousand-acre fires, some as large as 20,000 acres, ranching infrastructure and personal property destruction perpetrated by both illegal aliens and drug smugglers. They break into our homes and ranches, they steal jewelry and firearms, ammunition, money, small cartable electronics to fence in U.S. interior cities and Mexico, maliciously vandalize our property. They destroy our livestock and so on.

"In 8 years, our home has suffered over 15 illegal alien and smuggling burglaries and four attempted home invasions; intolerable when you consider that I'm here most of the time. I gave up filing police reports. Why bother?

"The latest attempted home invasion occurred last Saturday when we were invaded in the early morning by an illegal alien and an accomplice while my wife was asleep. The perpetrators were about to enter and burglarize our house and who knows what else. They were later caught by our hardworking Border Patrol and the Cochise County sheriff. We understand their backpacks were full of stolen items from burglarized homes in Portal, and some, if not all, had prior arrest records.

"Last month, another smuggler entered our home and confronted my wife in her utility room before he was run off. And as I write this account, the Border Patrol and the Cochise County Sheriff's Department are on the mountain searching for several groups of illegal aliens.

"How many American citizens would tolerate a situation like the ones that we experience every single day? Why are we not able to live in safety and in security in our own homes like the rest of you in Tucson and in Phoenix and in Washington, D.C.?

"Many of the homes and ranches in the Portal area stretching to Douglas have been burglarized, vandalized, and invaded by illegals. No one, and I mean no one, dare leave their homes unprotected for longer than a couple of hours at a time. Can you imagine worrying about leaving your home to attend your son's out-of-state wedding for fear it is going to be burglarized and

trashed upon your return? Not a pretty picture missing such important parts of your family's lives.

"As I read my statement upon a risk of attending this meeting, I wonder what I will find or face upon my return to our ranch later this evening. There are hundreds of these people illegally crossing through our valleys 24/7. It is a very scary situation when they're kicking in your door and the sheriff is located over 70 miles away and the Border Patrol is undermanned and under-equipped, and they can't respond in a timely basis to your call; when they're pursuing multiple illegal immigrant groups through the mountains 24 hours a day—yes, a very dangerous job we've asked them to do.

"From personal experience, illegal immigrants and smugglers have absolutely no fear of law enforcement, Border Patrol, nor State or Federal officials; in fact, U.S. citizens seem to be held to a higher enforcement and prosecutorial standard than illegal immigrants arrested for the same criminal activity.

□ 2230

You will appreciate the cynicism this creates for border residents when the same illegal aliens and smugglers are caught time and time again after being released back into Mexico.

If apprehended, one of the first questions they often ask the Border Patrol is: "Which State am I in—the Ninth Circuit Court or New Mexico?" They sure hope it's Arizona.

The large numbers of undetected illegal aliens and north-southbound smugglers using our vast, remote desert mountain country are never counted in numbers Washington is using. You can't count what you can't catch, and if Border Patrol apprehends 300,000 annually in the Tucson sector alone or if collectively they catch one in four, maybe over 800,000 or 850,000 have entered into the country illegally.

I must ask if this is really a border which has never been more secure. I don't think so, and neither do the majority of the American people.

This letter goes on. It talks about what's happening with the Border Patrol. Yes, it's true that we've had a lot of press on this, but unfortunately, up until today, we have not had a lot of action. The Arizona Cattle Growers have put together an 18-point border security plan. It's available on my congressional Web site. It's available on the Arizona Cattle Growers' Web site. It mandates that crossing the border illegally the first time is a felony charge for breaking into our country and that it prevents, for any reason, one from gaining U.S. citizenship or residency.

The individual ends by saying, "For those of you who worry about 'militarizing the border,' I can only say you're too late."

There are a couple of additional stories, one being of Ann and Paul Palmer.

They say here, "Let me give you yet another perspective from a farming family."

On May 21 of this year, our confidence in the sheriff's department and in the Border Patrol is right at 0 percent. Within the last 8 months, we've had two different vans abandoned on our farm. The first time, they were running from the sheriff's department. On that occasion, the van ran through several fences and way out into a field of growing corn before it got stuck in the mud. At that point, the fugitives were on foot. The sheriff's department and Border Patrol were too scared to go into the cornfield to get them. They said they didn't feel safe leaving their vehicles and looking for people in the dark. So they left. This all happened 200 yards from our homes.

It's plain to me the only protection for our families comes from my son and I.

The following day, my son and I had to get the vehicle out of the field. Then when the sheriff's department did come back in the daylight, they gave it a cursory inspection. They told us that we should check to see that there was no dope before we pulled it out. Needless to say, this caused some serious economic damage to our having this vehicle. I mean, not only was that crop destroyed in that area, but there were deep ruts in the field and the labor and the materials to rebuild the fences.

The second occasion was after harvest. Many of us pasture cattle on our cornstalks, so there are large numbers of cattle in the cornfields. Late one night, our neighbor called, informing us that a van had run through several of his gates and was coming our way. He had three separate herds of 500 head, and we had one herd of 600 head of cattle that could have all been mixed up had our neighbor not been on the ball. That would have been a several-day sorting job. We got the van stopped before it went through the last fence. The people jumped out and ran.

By the time the sheriff's deputy, who had been lost, got there, we had tracked the people and knew which way they were going. This time, the sheriff's department said that, if we could give them the van—a 1977 Chevrolet—they would pursue them, and if not, they would not. I pointed out, by that time, that, if they got a record, the illegals would be gone. The sheriff's department left. The Border Patrol was supposedly coming with a tracker, but never showed up. There was no interest at all in apprehending these individuals, and, once again, labor and materials to rebuild the fences were expended by me and my family. I could go on and on, but you get the point, he says. From our standpoint, there is no will to do anything about the problem. The Border Patrol should be on the border, not 40 or 50 miles north of the border.

Willcox recently got a new Border Patrol station. That's 80 miles north of the border. They keep horses near the Willcox station. What are they doing so far north? The horse patrol comes in after a part of a day because they don't

have enough horses to ride all day. A private company or an individual simply cannot operate as efficiently as Border Patrol and stay in this business. Throwing more money at a poorly laid-out plan just means that you have a more expensive poor plan.

Here is another story by Ruth Cowan, a rancher near Tombstone, Arizona. This account took place on June 7. Fence run through. June 9, fence run through and cattle on the road. June 10, 20 arrests. June 13, fence run through and 20 arrests. June 14, 60 arrests. June 15, fence hit and two runners.

She talks about calls about cattle on the road both day and night, personal damage in 1 day, including three \$150 gates that were run through, a float broken off losing 10,000 gallons of water in one spot and a faucet I installed to keep them from breaking the floats left open and the submersible pump pumping our precious desert water on the ground all night, two gates left open and my bulls were gone.

Some additional complaints.

My travel trailer has been broken into, my truck stolen, and the one they couldn't steal, which is a diesel, I had to get repaired. My insurance rates have gone up. Field days for the most requested field trip in Douglas, Arizona, cancelled due to discarded pornography, weapons, feminine hygiene products, trash, and associated health issues.

I believe we have an image of that.

The economic damage to my rangeland is devastating. Rangeland is being trampled by thousands upon thousands of illegals. Native vegetation can't grow.

Here we have images of the debris.

Lost income from cattle because they're now wild, and buyers give less. My new \$2,400 bull ate a plastic sack and died 4 days later. Disease from my neighbor's cattle and broken fences resulted in my animals' aborting their calves, and then the cows sold at half price. I can't even get anyone to come look at the ranch because it's south of I-10.

Invasive weeds have been introduced. One seed pod can produce over 200 seeds and then hang on the clothing and blankets of individuals who are smuggling through. They can fall off vehicles if they travel off road. On State trust land, I have been informed that it is the landowner's/lessee's responsibility to control these weeds that are being brought in.

The deer herds on my ranch have decreased as I have three drug and illegal routes splitting herds and sportsmen very angry because I have totally locked off my private property in an attempt to slow the traffic.

All the trash left behind washes downstream to lower watershed into the bird sanctuary. The Clean Water Act directs businessowners to decrease nonpoint source pollution. Yet this trash problem I have no control over. I had nine at-risk youth camps with

counselors for 5 days out to pick up the garbage. Within 2 weeks, it was right back there. Who paid for this? The American taxpayer. We have sent our men and women all over the world to protect others, and yet the same government refuses to protect my rights as a U.S. citizen.

This is a story from John Ladd. The Ladd family is a very well-known ranching family in southern Arizona. John Ladd has a ranch along the border right where some new fences have been constructed.

John tells me that he can ride for hours along the fence without seeing a single Border Patrol agent. He has shown us where smugglers have cut through the new steel fence and have used a ramp to drive their loads of drugs up and over the fence.

Imagine that.

He has filmed scores of people crossing illegally through his land, and reports that there has been no less than 49 groups visible from his kitchen window last year. The last group was seen just a few days ago.

The murder of Rob Krentz has brought a lot of attention to the border in Cochise County, but it is important to note that the smugglers' impact on ranchers north of the border and into Pima County is a very unique situation.

A couple of additional stories.

This was sent to me by the Coping family, Robert and Cynthia.

They wrote, My husband, Robert, and I purchased our ranch northwest of Marana, Arizona, in 1995. In 2000, President Clinton proclaimed the Ironwood Forest National Monument, which now surrounds our ranch. We spend six nights a week there, just the two of us. With the remoteness and animals needing daily care, we sometimes travel separately and leave just one of us alone on the ranch. Our nearest neighbor to the northeast is La Osa Ranch, 8 miles away. To the south, the Silver Bell Mine headquarters is about 10 miles distant. To the southwest, Queens Well is about 25 miles. To the west is the Jet Ray Ranch about 10 miles away.

This is a part of the district that is not directly on the border, but it is impacted.

We have no cellular telephone service at our ranch even though our provider, Verizon, advertises that we get coverage there. When we need to make a call, I have to get in my truck and drive 5 miles just to get a call to connect.

Our neighbor owns the grazing lease formerly attached to our deeded property. His leases surround our property. The Tohono O'odham Nation borders the west boundary of his allotments, and the fence line is 10 miles west of our house.

From 1995 to 2003, the biggest problem we had with illegal immigration was plumbing being destroyed and valves being left open at water tanks so that some 30,000 gallons of water

would be drained out onto the ground. This can be deadly to cattle. It can drain entire wells.

Illegal vehicle crossing from the Nation to the Ironwood monument started becoming problematic and created environmental havoc in about 2003. Vehicles heavily overloaded with people began parading past our house at all hours of the night—pristine areas filled with trash, tremendous environmental damage from cross-country motorized traffic.

□ 2240

The BLM has posted accountings of the cleanup costs online.

With the murder of Rob Krentz, our compassion for illegal immigrants in distress has been compromised by our fear for our own lives. This area is very deadly, he goes on. Chuck is out numerous times riding horseback in the desert. I have come across trees with women's underwear hanging from them. The threat to women that are crossing illegally as well is something that is not heavily reported, but we know it happens.

Drug smugglers come up north through the reservation. They steal horses, in this case, two horses from different ranches on the reservations. Then they travel north of a wash located about a mile west of our house. They pass under a loose fence and then head north, cutting a hole in the county ranch boundary fence.

Those were the early days of what now is major vehicular traffic and drug smuggling through the Tohono O'odham Nation, of which the entire eastern fence line runs across the western boundaries of now what is the Ironwood National Forest. This individual writes that the smugglers are now using stolen vehicles instead of stolen horses.

Mr. Speaker, I bring these stories forward, they are real stories, they are from real constituents, they live in my district, to emphasize to Members of Congress, members of the administration and to the general public the real problems that we are having down in southern Arizona.

Yes, it is true that we have increased the amount of resources in urban areas. We have more fencing. We have more boots on the ground. We have more surveillance. But out in the rural part, where the land is vastly wide open, there is still a major problem.

Before the community meeting that we had in Apache, I met with a representative group of ranchers and heard many of these stories directly told to me. They also had some commonsense recommendations for us, and these were recommendations that I included in two letters to the President of the United States and to the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security.

At that time, I called for the immediate deployment of the National Guard to the U.S.-Mexico border, and I asked that five additional measures be

taken to address the increased amount of violence and to assure the residents that we would step up to provide the protection that they are entitled to receive from the Federal Government.

I urged the President and the Secretary to deploy more Border Patrol agents. I looked at the budget being proposed by the administration to cut agents, and that was absolutely wrong. Not only do we not need to cut, we need to increase Border Patrol agents.

We also need to include more horse patrol, and I am very pleased that the Tucson sector two weeks ago graduated another recent class of horse patrol, because, as you can see from these images, in some of these areas there are no roads. It is very difficult to access the remotest part of the desert, and horse patrol is the only way.

I also urged the President and Secretary Napolitano to establish Border Patrol forward-operated bases in the San Bernardino Valley, again the most remote part of southern Arizona, right there on the border.

As I was driving to that meeting, I was on the phone trying to communicate with people here in Washington to find that my cell phone service was completely cut out. Miles before I was even able to arrive at Apache, I found there was no cell phone service. So I have urged the President and the Department of Homeland Security to improve telecommunications among law enforcement agencies and among residents as well. We need more cell phone towers. We need to know the costs of the cell phone towers. We are working to get that information. And then I had submitted funding requests to make sure we can handle the cost of those cell phone towers.

We also need to increase the deployment of mobile surveillance systems. I understand we have three new mobile surveillance systems coming to the Tucson sector today redeployed from other areas. That is a good first step, but, frankly, we need more.

I also asked to form a joint agency task force to coordinate local border security efforts, because what we see happening oftentimes, for example, during an investigation, and I talked about some of the criminal activities that have been reported in my area, you will have a local law enforcement agent come out and do the initial investigation, and then at that point there is a handoff. So many different entities end up handling that case that we need to have a joint agency task force to coordinate what is happening.

I have also since that time submitted a request for supplemental funding to increase personnel and technology on the border. I was joined by 52 other Members of the House of Representatives, Democrats and Republicans, in making that request. Again, yesterday I wrote to the two Arizona Senators asking that they support this request in the United States Senate.

We know what we must do to secure the border. The people of Cochise Coun-

ty and the residents of southern Arizona know exactly what they need. So the time for talk is over. The people that I represent, the people that are American citizens that live on the front lines of this problem, they deserve an answer. We need to stop the drug cartels and the violence that they bring, and this will in fact not just help my constituents, but help everyone across the country.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I want to talk about another story from another constituent, Peggy Davis. She writes here, My name is Peggy Davis. My husband Fred and I own a cattle ranch between Tombstone and Elfrida on Davis Road. As you can probably assume by the name of the road, Fred's family has been ranching this area for a long time. Our grandchildren are the fifth generation to live on this ranch.

I have personally lived along the border for 37 years. I moved to southern Arizona when Fred and I were married in 1972. Up until that time, I had never encountered an illegal immigrant or even heard of the Border Patrol. It didn't seem like something that citizens were overly concerned about.

On our ranch, we encountered immigrants occasionally, but usually they walked openly up to our home and asked for work or something to eat. I always fed them. I gave them water, sometimes medicine, and often gave them a few dollars for doing a small job for that day. I always treated them with dignity and compassion, as did most people who lived in that area.

In the 1990s, something drastically changed. I began to notice that many of the immigrants I encountered were traveling in large groups and often had an attitude that left me feeling uneasy. She says, today I still provide water for them when asked, but I never give food or medicine, nor do I give them work. To do that would encourage larger numbers to walk through my land, leaving their trash and threatening me and my family.

My husband is away from home quite often for several weeks at a time, leaving me home alone. In fact, he couldn't be here today because he is gone now working to supplement ranching income. This is necessary due in large part to the exorbitant costs to repair our land, our water tanks, our fences damaged by immigrants daily. Everyone I know experiences the same loss of value to their land and to their livestock.

Peggy writes, I used to go for walks for exercise. I no longer feel safe doing that. I am armed at all times, she writes. I can't even feed my animals without having a firearm. And this is not unique. Most of the ranch women that I know that live in this area know how to use a gun and would use it to protect our families, make no mistake. She says, I don't ever want to have to use it. In fact, the mere thought of making me use it gives me anxiety beyond words. But what choice do I really have? I could call 911, but we all

know by the time they would actually get to me, it would be likely too late.

She says, I know most of the people that live here, and literally all of the people I know who live along the border area have at least one personal story they could tell where they were threatened or their animals or their property damaged. To go into all of them would take days or weeks. But this is time-sensitive. We are being invaded now, Peggy says, and something has to be done immediately.

However, I do feel compelled to briefly tell you, when our daughter Marlo was in college, she was home alone. Fred and I were both in Texas on business. Marlo had gone to the barn one evening to feed our horses, and after coming back to the house and locking our doors, she heard our dogs barking in a way that alerted her that someone was nearby.

When she looked out the window, she saw a man standing right outside. She noticed that he was holding one arm behind his back, so instead of opening the door, she merely cracked the window a bit so she could ask what he wanted. He told her that he wanted her to give him a ride into town. He said that he had a friend with him who was hurt and needed medical attention.

When my daughter told him that she couldn't give him a ride, he got angry. He still kept his arm behind his back. He told her to open the door. And when she refused, he told her that he knew that she was home alone. She replied that she wasn't alone, that her dad was on the ranch and would be back at any minute. Apparently he believed her, fortunately, and left.

When the Sheriff's Department arrived about 30 minutes later, they did a search on the premises and they found a large butcher knife missing from the butcher block in our guest house. The man's attitude and words were confrontational, and I truly believe that he meant her harm but was convinced that she really wasn't home alone.

The current administration has claimed that the border is secure. If all of us here gathered up all of the trash, included the hypodermic needles, the toilet paper, the dirty diapers, the countless other items detrimental to our health, and took it here to Washington, D.C., and put it on their front yard at the White House, perhaps then the President would conclude that the border is indeed not secure.

My husband and I have talked at length with friends, with neighbors, law enforcement, Border Patrol, Congressmen and Senators over the years about this problem.

Rob Krentz, Peggy writes, was a personal friend of mine. He was a kind and compassionate man, as evidenced by his final act as a citizen of our country. He stopped to help someone who he thought was in need, and he got repaid for his kindness by losing his life. Please don't allow his life to be lost in

vain, but help us convince the government that we must solve the immigration problem with swift and firm action. I do admit that many of these people are desperate, but so are we.

□ 2250

When you mix desperation and fear on both sides, you create a volatile situation where violence endures.

Mr. Speaker, these are stories from the people that I represent who feel that their government, frankly, has abandoned them. They're angry and they're frustrated. I'm angry; I'm frustrated. We need action, and we need it now.

We can spend billions of dollars on conflicts in other countries, billions of dollars to secure other borders across the world to protect other citizens from other countries in places and far-off lands. But if this Congress is truly the people's House, then we must listen to the people. And they are asking for our attention, and they are calling out for help.

Mr. Speaker, I show you a sign here. It's a photograph of the Forest Service. It's a warning sign that cautions the citizens of southern Arizona. It's an official sign to warn hikers of the dangers of the smugglers on public land.

When I think about citizens that have to see signs like this on their property, of being warned about the possibility of the violence, of the destruction, of the threats—it says: "Caution, smuggling activity is common in this area because of the proximity to the international border. Be aware of your surroundings at all times." And then there's information in case of emergency.

I would suggest that the Federal Government puts up these signs and the Federal Government should actually do something about the problem. And so I ask my colleagues to join with me for once and for all to take the necessary steps that we need to take.

I applaud the administration today for taking action. The deployment of the National Guard to our U.S.-Mexico border is a first start. The \$500 million in supplemental funding to the U.S.-Mexico border will be greatly welcomed.

But we have no greater responsibility than to carry out the duty of protecting our citizens. Hence, Mr. Speaker, I believe that we should do more. This duty is embedded in the oath that each one of us took when we were sworn into this great institution.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, again, I'd like to reference Rob Krentz; his brother, Phil Krentz; the Krentz family—my constituents, southern Arizonans, U.S. citizens. Rob Krentz is no longer with us for doing nothing more than being on his own land.

The Federal Government has to take responsibility for the safety and security of its citizens, first and foremost. This is a great institution. The United States Congress can achieve great things. It is important that we focus

our national security efforts, first and foremost, on homeland security, and that means border security and not allowing a situation like the tragic murder of Rob Krentz to ever occur again, to not allow the continued stories that we hear of the destruction along the U.S.-Mexico border, to not allow that to continue.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today.

Mr. MANZULLO (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today on account of illness.

Mr. PETRI (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today after 5:30 p.m. and May 26 on account of attending his daughter's graduation activities.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. HASTINGS of Florida) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. BALDWIN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MCDERMOTT, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFazio, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. POE of Texas) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BURGESS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MORAN of Kansas, for 5 minutes, May 27, 28, and 29.

#### SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 2868. An act to provide increased access to the General Services Administration's Schedules Program by the American Red Cross and State and local governments; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Ms. GIFFORDS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 53 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, May 26, 2010, at 10 a.m.

#### OATH OF OFFICE MEMBERS, RESIDENT COMMISSIONER, AND DELEGATES

The oath of office required by the sixth article of the Constitution of the

United States, and as provided by section 2 of the act of May 13, 1884 (23 Stat. 22), to be administered to Members, Resident Commissioner, and Delegates of the House of Representatives, the text of which is carried in 5 U.S.C. 3331:

"I, AB, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God."

has been subscribed to in person and filed in duplicate with the Clerk of the House of Representatives by the following Member of the 111th Congress, pursuant to the provisions of 2 U.S.C. 25:

CHARLES DJOU, Hawaii, First.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

7638. A letter from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Loan Policies and Operations; Loan Purchases from FDIC (RIN: 3052-AC62) received May 11, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7639. A letter from the Associate General Counsel for Legislation and Regulations, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule — Federal Housing Administration: Continuation of FHA Reform; Strengthening Risk Management Through Responsible FHA-Approved Lenders [Docket No.: FR 5356-F-02] (RIN: 2502-AI81) received May 11, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

7640. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Addition to the List of Validated End-Users: Advanced Micro Devices China, Inc. [Docket No.: 100205080-0187-01] (RIN: 0694-AE87) received May 11, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7641. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants: Threatened Status for the Puget Sound/Georgia Basin Distinct Population Segments of Yelloweye and Canary Rockfish and Endangered Status for the Puget Sound/Georgia Basin Distinct Population Segment of Bocaccio Rockfish [Docket No.: 080229341-0108-03] (RIN: 0648-XF89) received May 11, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

7642. A letter from the Rules Administrator, Federal Bureau of Prisons, transmitting the Bureau's final rule — Inmate Communication With News Media: Removal of Byline Regulations [BOP-1149-I] (RIN: 1120-AB49) received May 11, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

7643. A letter from the Interdiction Coordinator, Office of National Drug Control Policy, transmitting annual report to Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

7644. A letter from the Administrator, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's report on the Preliminary Damage Assessment information on FEMA-1883-DR for the State of Oklahoma; jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Homeland Security, and Appropriations.

7645. A letter from the Administrator, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's report on the Preliminary Damage Assessment information on FEMA-1884-DR for the State of California; jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Homeland Security, and Appropriations.

7646. A letter from the Administrator, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's report on the Preliminary Damage Assessment information on FEMA-1879-DR for the State of North Dakota; jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Homeland Security, and Appropriations.

7647. A letter from the Administrator, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's report on the Preliminary Damage Assessment information on FEMA-1880-DR for the State of Iowa; jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Appropriations, and Homeland Security.

7648. A letter from the Administrator, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's report on the Preliminary Damage Assessment information on FEMA-1881-DR for the State of West Virginia; jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Appropriations, and Homeland Security.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Committee on House Administration. H.R. 5175. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to prohibit foreign influence in Federal elections, to prohibit government contractors from taking expenditures with respect to such elections, and to establish additional disclosure requirements with respect to spending in such elections, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 111-492, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WAXMAN. Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 5026. A bill to amend the Federal Power Act to protect the bulk-power system and electric infrastructure critical to the defense of the United States from cybersecurity and other threats and vulnerabilities, with amendments (Rept. 111-493). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Committee on Rules. House Resolution 1392. Resolution waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules, and providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules (Rept. 111-494). Referred to the House Calendar.

#### DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII the Committee on the Judiciary discharged from further consideration. H.R. 5175

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 Ms. GRANGER (for herself, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. CARTER, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, and Mr. OLSON):

H.R. 5374. A bill to provide for the reimbursement of attorney fees incurred by a member of the Armed Forces who retains private counsel in response to certain charges brought against the member under the Uniform Code of Military Justice and is acquitted or has the charges dismissed or withdrawn; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. OWENS (for himself and Mr. MCDERMOTT):

H.R. 5375. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 relating to de minimis entries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ANDREWS (for himself, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. HARE, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. TONKO, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. RICHARDSON, and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut):

H.R. 5376. A bill to amend the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 to provide for the establishment of Youth Corps programs and provide for wider dissemination of the Youth Corps model; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H.R. 5377. A bill to require Amtrak to discontinue passenger rail service on certain long distance routes that operate at a loss; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. MCGOVERN:

H.R. 5378. A bill to make certain members of the royal families of the United Arab Emirates ineligible for visas or admission to the United States and to revoke visas and other entry documents previously issued to such family members until Sheikh Issa bin Zayed al-Nahyan has been tried in accordance with international legal norms and human rights standards, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 5379. A bill to delist the polar bear as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. HIRONO:

H.R. 5380. A bill to provide for the expansion of Hakalau Forest National Wildlife Refuge, Hawaii County, Hawaii; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. WAXMAN (for himself, Mr. RUSH, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. STUPAK, and Mr. BRALEY of Iowa):

H.R. 5381. A bill to require motor vehicle safety standards relating to vehicle electronics and to reauthorize and provide greater transparency, accountability, and safety authority to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. BACHMANN (for herself and Mr. CANTOR):

H.R. 5382. A bill to provide for a temporary freeze on the pay of civilian employees of the Federal Government; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. BAIRD:

H.R. 5383. A bill to match the boundaries of Lewis and Clark National Historic Park and Cape Disappointment and Fort Columbia

State Parks in the State of Washington, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CAPUANO (for himself, Mr. BACA, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. DOYLE, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. SHULER, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Ms. GIFFORDS, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mrs. MALONEY, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. DEFALAZIO, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. KAGEN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. NOR-TON, and Mr. STUPAK):

H.R. 5384. A bill to require air carriers to refund passenger baggage fees if such baggage is lost, delayed, or damaged, and require air carriers and ticket agents to include the actual cost of checked baggage when quoting an airfare; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. CARNEY (for himself and Mr. KIRK):

H.R. 5385. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a toll-free hotline to assist mental health professionals at institutions of higher learning, to provide training to mental health professionals at institutions of higher learning, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CROWLEY:

H.R. 5386. A bill to ban the sale, manufacture, distribution, and use in public facilities of drop-side cribs in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GUTIERREZ (for himself, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, and Mr. ELLISON):

H.R. 5387. A bill to amend the Consumer Credit Protection Act to provide for regulation of debt settlement services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. HEINRICH (for himself and Mr. LUJÁN):

H.R. 5388. A bill to expand the boundaries of the Cibola National Forest in the State of New Mexico; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. HEINRICH:

H.R. 5389. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage of clinical pharmacist practitioner services under part B of the Medicare Program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KUCINICH (for himself, Mr. DRIEHAUS, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. TURNER, Mr. JORDAN of Ohio, Mr. LATTA, Mr. WILSON of Ohio, Mr. AUSTRIA, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. TIBERI, Ms. SUTTON, Mr. LATOURETTE, Ms. KILROY, Mr. BOCCIERI, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, and Mr. SPACE):

H.R. 5390. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 13301 Smith Road in Cleveland, Ohio, as the "David John Donafée Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. HENSARLING (for himself, Mr. BACHUS, and Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey):

H.R. 5391. A bill to revise the requirements regarding congressional testimony for the Federal Housing Finance Oversight Board; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mr. SULLIVAN):

H.R. 5392. A bill to establish a Council on Integration of Health Care Education, to provide for implementation of the recommendations of the Council, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on 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. KISSELL (for himself, Mr. JONES, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. COBLE, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. HARE, Mr. SCHAUER, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. MCCOTTER, Ms. FOX, Mr. INGLIS, Ms. SUTTON, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. HOLDEN):

H.R. 5393. A bill to provide U.S. Customs and Border Protection with authority to more aggressively enforce trade laws relating to textile or apparel articles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, 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. MEEKS of New York (for himself, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. CLAY, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. RUSH, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. FUDGE, and Mr. WATT):

H.R. 5394. A bill to provide for the establishment of an American Enterprise Fund for Haiti and to ensure effective oversight of United States Government earthquake recovery and redevelopment activities in Haiti; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MICA (for himself, Mr. BILLRAKIS, Mr. BOYD, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, Mr. BUCHANAN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. KLEIN of Florida, Ms. KOSMAS, Mr. MACK, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. POSEY, Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. ROONEY, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida):

H.R. 5395. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 151 North Maitland Avenue in Maitland, Florida, as the "Paula Hawkins Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. PASCRELL (for himself, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. HERGER, Mr. HELLER, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. NUNES, and Mr. GUTHRIE):

H.R. 5396. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the depreciation of certain roof systems; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PASCRELL (for himself, Ms. DELAURO, and Mr. ROHRBACHER):

H.R. 5397. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to reform and reduce fraud and abuse in certain visa programs for aliens working temporarily in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on 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. PAUL:

H.R. 5398. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow the first-time homebuyer credit for the purchase of a principal residence to replace a principal residence damaged or destroyed in a Federally declared disaster, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SABLAN:

H.R. 5399. A bill to establish a National Remote Teacher Corps, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. WALZ (for himself and Mr. BOOZMAN):

H.R. 5400. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the work opportunity credit to certain recently discharged veterans; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, 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. RANGEL (for himself, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. COBLE, and Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas):

H.J. Res. 86. A joint resolution recognizing the 60th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War and reaffirming the United States-Korea alliance; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services, and Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MCINTYRE (for himself, Mr. PITTS, Mr. COLE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. HARPER, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. FORBES, and Mrs. CAPITO):

H. Res. 1389. A resolution recognizing the immeasurable contributions of fathers in the healthy development of children, supporting responsible fatherhood, and encouraging greater involvement of fathers in the lives of their children, especially on Father's Day; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BAIRD:

H. Res. 1390. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States should use its position of global leadership to improve and strengthen whale conservation efforts and to ensure that commercial, scientific, and other lethal whaling does not occur for any purpose other than aboriginal subsistence; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN (for herself, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. ENGEL, Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. KLEIN of Florida, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. COSTA, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. MCMAHON, Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. TIAHRT, Mrs.

MALONEY, Mr. KIRK, Mr. GORDON of Tennessee, Mr. COBLE, Mr. SHULER, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. COHEN, Mr. GRIF-FITH, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. GARAMENDI):

H. Res. 1391. A resolution congratulating Israel for its accession to membership in the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CARDOZA (for himself and Mr. COSTA):

H. Res. 1393. A resolution welcoming the Portuguese ship Sagres to the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CARNEY:

H. Res. 1394. A resolution recognizing and honoring the employees of the Department of Homeland Security who lost their lives in the line of duty in 2009 in protecting and securing our Nation; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. KISSELL:

H. Res. 1395. A resolution urging the people of the United States to observe National Scots, Scots-Irish Heritage Month; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. MCDERMOTT (for himself, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ELLISON, and Ms. WOOLSEY):

H. Res. 1396. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the importance of increasing the funding of Job Corps, AmeriCorps, and the Peace Corps; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

## MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

295. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Senate of the State of Arizona, relative to Senate Concurrent Memorial 1002 urging the Congress to ensure that any Federal Health Care Reforms legislation has a minimal fiscal impact on the States; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

296. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to Resolution memorializing the Congress to support a peaceful unification of Ireland; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

297. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona, relative to House Concurrent Resolution 2001 notifying the Congress of the intent to claim sovereignty under the Tenth Amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

298. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona, relative to House Concurrent Memorial 2008 urging the Congress of the United States to enact H.R. 1034 to designate the Honor and Remember Flag; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Mr. WAXMAN introduced A bill (H.R. 5401) for the relief of Allan Bolor Kelley; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 197: Mr. MCCARTHY of California and Mr. CUELLAR.

H.R. 211: Mr. CASTLE, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, and Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.

H.R. 333: Mr. FARR.  
H.R. 442: Mr. MCCARTHY of California and Mr. SCHRADER.

H.R. 521: Mr. BOREN.  
H.R. 564: Mrs. CAPPS.  
H.R. 571: Mr. PETERSON.  
H.R. 574: Mr. KAGEN.  
H.R. 653: Ms. BALDWIN.  
H.R. 734: Mr. RANGEVIN.  
H.R. 896: Mr. MICA.  
H.R. 953: Mr. LANCE and Ms. KAPTUR.  
H.R. 1054: Mr. HERGER.  
H.R. 1077: Mr. OLVER and Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey.

H.R. 1189: Ms. LEE of California, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. NORTON, and Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN.

H.R. 1240: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.  
H.R. 1359: Ms. ESHOO.  
H.R. 1361: Mr. ELLISON.  
H.R. 1428: Mrs. DAVIS of California.  
H.R. 1521: Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California and Ms. BEAN.  
H.R. 1523: Mr. KILDEE.  
H.R. 1529: Mr. CLAY.  
H.R. 1547: Mr. MACK and Mr. CASSIDY.  
H.R. 1549: Mr. RANGEL.  
H.R. 1587: Mr. KAGEN.  
H.R. 1718: Mr. GOODLATTE.  
H.R. 1751: Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California.

H.R. 1770: Mr. FILNER and Mr. MATHESON.  
H.R. 1806: Mr. BOUCHER.  
H.R. 1826: Mr. MEEKS of New York.  
H.R. 1895: Mr. ELLISON.  
H.R. 1939: Mr. KAGEN.  
H.R. 1972: Mr. MITCHELL and Mr. WHITFIELD.

H.R. 2057: Mr. KAGEN.  
H.R. 2142: Mr. WELCH.  
H.R. 2209: Mr. DEUTCH and Mr. KAGEN.  
H.R. 2246: Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.  
H.R. 2262: Ms. CHU.  
H.R. 2296: Mr. LAMBORN.  
H.R. 2378: Mr. GRIFFITH.  
H.R. 2381: Mr. PETERSON.  
H.R. 2443: Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.  
H.R. 2455: Mr. KILDEE, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. WU, Mr. ACKERMAN, and Mr. POLIS.

H.R. 2483: Mr. KILDEE.  
H.R. 2531: Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California.

H.R. 2565: Mr. MARSHALL.  
H.R. 2578: Ms. NORTON.  
H.R. 2746: Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. CHU, and Ms. WATSON.

H.R. 2855: Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. TIERNEY, and Mr. CLAY.

H.R. 3024: Mr. GRAYSON and Mr. BRIGHT.  
H.R. 3046: Mr. WITTMAN.  
H.R. 3101: Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia and Mrs. LOWEY.

H.R. 3108: Mr. LOEBSACK, Ms. RICHARDSON, and Mr. ELLSWORTH.

H.R. 3308: Ms. JENKINS.  
H.R. 3355: Mr. KAGEN.  
H.R. 3363: Mr. WOLF.  
H.R. 3380: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. RICHARDSON, Ms. FOXX, Mr. MCCLINTOCK,

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. WEINER, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, and Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 3408: Mr. PASTOR of Arizona.  
H.R. 3421: Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. SLAUGHTER and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H.R. 3457: Ms. SPEIER.  
H.R. 3554: Mr. MORAN of Virginia and Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado.

H.R. 3736: Mr. BACHUS.  
H.R. 3764: Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.  
H.R. 3813: Mr. SULLIVAN.

H.R. 3888: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin and Mr. DEFAZIO.

H.R. 4085: Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California and Mr. HINCHEY.

H.R. 4128: Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland and Mr. INSLER.

H.R. 4195: Mr. MOORE of Kansas.  
H.R. 4241: Mr. MORAN of Kansas.

H.R. 4278: Mr. OLVER.  
H.R. 4296: Mr. HARE.  
H.R. 4302: Mr. NADLER of New York.

H.R. 4306: Mr. BOREN.  
H.R. 4310: Mr. CLAY, Mr. HOLT, and Mr. MORAN of Virginia.

H.R. 4383: Ms. NORTON.  
H.R. 4443: Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, Mr. ISRAEL, and Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida.

H.R. 4477: Mr. CONYERS and Mr. ARCURI.  
H.R. 4530: Mr. RYAN of Ohio and Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut.

H.R. 4544: Mr. SABLAN.  
H.R. 4555: Ms. HIRONO.  
H.R. 4568: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.

H.R. 4645: Mr. CAPUANO and Mr. SPRATT.  
H.R. 4674: Mr. BRALEY of Iowa.  
H.R. 4690: Mr. KAGEN.

H.R. 4733: Mr. ELLISON and Mr. FILNER.  
H.R. 4745: Mr. COBLE.

H.R. 4787: Mr. RUSH.  
H.R. 4788: Mr. MITCHELL and Mr. LIPINSKI.

H.R. 4806: Mrs. CAPPS and Mr. OLVER.  
H.R. 4818: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.

H.R. 4844: Mr. MICA.  
H.R. 4846: Ms. BALDWIN.

H.R. 4850: Mr. FOSTER and Mr. MOORE of Kansas.

H.R. 4875: Mr. DENT.  
H.R. 4888: Mr. FARR.

H.R. 4921: Mr. HIMES.  
H.R. 4925: Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mr. GONZALEZ, and Mr. GARAMENDI.

H.R. 4946: Mr. BISHOP of Utah.  
H.R. 4958: Mr. STARK.

H.R. 4972: Mr. THORNBERRY.  
H.R. 4980: Mr. ROYCE.

H.R. 4999: Mr. KLINE of Minnesota.  
H.R. 5000: Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.

H.R. 5015: Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California.

H.R. 5028: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. NORTON, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, and Mr. ELLISON.

H.R. 5029: Mr. PENCE and Mrs. BLACKBURN.  
H.R. 5040: Mr. SULLIVAN.

H.R. 5042: Ms. PINGREE of Maine.  
H.R. 5044: Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. ARCURI, Mr. KISSELL, and Mr. BRIGHT.

H.R. 5058: Mr. KING of New York.

H.R. 5081: Mr. SHULER, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. LEE of New York, and Mrs. LOWEY.

H.R. 5091: Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. COOPER, Mr. DELAHUNT, and Mr. YARMUTH.

H.R. 5092: Mr. MCMAHON, Mr. PERRIELLO, and Mr. HIGGINS.

H.R. 5093: Mr. MELANCON and Ms. NORTON.  
H.R. 5111: Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. SCHOCK, and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.

H.R. 5112: Mr. CHANDLER.  
H.R. 5142: Mr. PUTNAM, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mr. REICHERT.

H.R. 5156: Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H.R. 5175: Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. LANGEVIN, and Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 5177: Mr. POE of Texas and Mr. LUCAS.  
H.R. 5206: Mr. MICHAUD.

H.R. 5211: Mr. CASTLE.  
H.R. 5241: Mr. MORAN of Virginia and Ms. BALDWIN.

H.R. 5255: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.  
H.R. 5268: Mr. MOORE of Kansas.

H.R. 5294: Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. CONAWAY, and Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado.

H.R. 5295: Mr. YOUNG of Florida.  
H.R. 5298: Mr. OWENS, Mr. JONES, Mr. OLSON, Mr. KINGSTON, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. RAHALL, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. GONZALEZ, and Mr. ROONEY.

H.R. 5324: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. HARE, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. HINCHEY.

H.R. 5339: Mr. FLAKE.  
H.R. 5351: Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, and Mr. OLSON.

H.R. 5355: Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. GUTIERREZ, and Ms. WATSON.

H.R. 5357: Mr. ROYCE and Mr. MARCHANT.  
H.R. 5371: Mr. KLEIN of Florida, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BLUNT, and Mr. CLAY.

H.J. Res. 1: Mr. DJOU.  
H.J. Res. 14: Mr. MINNICK.

H.J. Res. 79: Mr. CALVERT.  
H. Con. Res. 200: Mr. MARCHANT.

H. Con. Res. 266: Mr. COSTELLO and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.

H. Con. Res. 267: Mr. MCCOTTER.  
H. Con. Res. 276: Mr. MARCHANT.

H. Res. 173: Mr. KLEIN of Florida, Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland, and Mr. POE of Texas.  
H. Res. 584: Mr. HARPER.

H. Res. 767: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida and Ms. KILROY.

H. Res. 1052: Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California.

H. Res. 1073: Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. HARE, Mr. WILSON of Ohio, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. CARTER, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. ALTMIRE, Mr. SALAZAR, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. SPACE, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. CHILDERS.

H. Res. 1219: Mr. FILNER, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, and Mr. BOREN.

H. Res. 1226: Mrs. BONO MACK and Mr. OWENS.

H. Res. 1241: Mr. BISHOP of Utah.  
H. Res. 1245: Mr. POE of Texas.

H. Res. 1302: Ms. SPEIER.  
H. Res. 1330: Mr. KUCINICH, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mr. MCNERNEY, and Ms. WATSON.

H. Res. 1347: Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. CAO, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. PAUL, Mr. HARPER, Mr. BARROW, Mr. BOREN, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mrs. MALONEY, Ms. MARKEY of Colorado, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. TANNER, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. HILL, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. STARK, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. ROSS, Mr. HOLT, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. OLSON, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. SESSIONS, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. MINNICK, Mr. COOPER, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. BRIGHT, Ms. BERKLEY, Mrs. DAHLKEMPER, Mr. RUSH, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. SHULER, Mr. SALAZAR, and Mr. PITTS.

H. Res. 1350: Mr. FALCOMAVAEGA.  
H. Res. 1351: Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts, Mr. HONDA, Mr. CARDOZA, and Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.

H. Res. 1359: Mr. KLEIN of Florida, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. MCMAHON, Mr.

SHULER, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. DEUTCH, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. LANCE, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. GALLEGLY, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. COSTA, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona, and Mr. ELLISON.

H. Res. 1365: Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California.

H. Res. 1366: Mr. CARNEY, Mr. TEAGUE, Mr. HOLDEN, and Mr. SIRES.

H. Res. 1368: Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. SESTAK, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. SPACE, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, and Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California.

H. Res. 1369: Ms. BORDALLO, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. SIRES, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. CUMMINGS, and Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas.

H. Res. 1378: Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. LAMBORN, and Mr. BROUN of Georgia.

H. Res. 1385: Mr. HUNTER and Mr. MARSHALL.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

The amendment to be offered by Representative SKELTON, or a designee, to H.R. 5136, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011, does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

The amendment to be offered by Representative BRADY of Pennsylvania, or a des-

ignee, to H.R. 5175, the Democracy is Strengthened by Casting Light on Spending in Elections (DISCLOSE) Act, does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII, petitions and papers were laid on the clerk's desk and referred as follows:

138. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Board of Supervisors, San Francisco, California, relative to Resolution No. 102-10 urging the Environmental Protection Agency to perform the appropriate research and experimentation to determine the effects of non-ionizing radiation on the health of adults and children; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.