



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 111th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 156

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 2010

No. 85

House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
June 8, 2010.

I hereby appoint the Honorable ZOE LOFGREN to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer: God of wisdom and love, You are the source of life and have gifted us with many blessings.

Open our minds and hearts to receive graciously the art of patience and the discipline of prudence.

May all our decisions set us on the path of truth and all our actions manifest Your goodness.

To You be honor and glory 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 her approval thereof.

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. FOXX led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

COMMUNICATION FROM THE SERGEANT AT ARMS OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Sarah Gerber, Office of the Sergeant at Arms:

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 3, 2010.

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

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I have been served with a trial subpoena issued by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for testimony in a criminal case.

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

Sincerely,

SARAH GERBER,
Chamber Support Services.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the following enrolled bill was signed by the Speaker on Monday, May 31, 2010:

H.R. 5330, to amend the Antitrust Criminal Penalty Enhancement and Reform Act of 2004 to extend the operation of such Act, and for other purposes.

TITLE AMENDMENT TO H.R. 5136, NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2011

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the title to H.R. 5136 is amended so as to read: "A bill to au-

thorize appropriations for fiscal year 2011 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes."

There was no objection.

FISCAL DISCIPLINE

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

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona. Madam Speaker, the administration is acknowledging what I and folks across the country have been saying for months: The time for business as usual in Washington is over and the time to cut spending is right now. Our demands for action are finally being heard.

I have repeatedly called on the White House to crack down on this kind of waste. If done right, this push could mean real progress toward a balanced budget. But this is Washington, and everyone knows it's easier to talk about eliminating inefficiency than to make the tough choices required to actually get it done.

We need to hold this plan to its promises. The Federal Government has to fully commit to doing more with less. Agencies must be creative and aggressive, using 5 percent cuts at a minimum and not a final goal. This Congress should also play an active role in finding cost-effective ways to achieve our goals. This is an opportunity that cannot be allowed to slip by.

CONGRESS MUST ACT TO AVERT A DEBT CRISIS

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

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, we've got a debt problem in America. The

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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Federal Government keeps spending money and running up the national credit card at a record clip: \$8.5 trillion over 10 years. Congress can't just cross its fingers and hope everything works out. That will only make the debt crisis that much more severe for our children and grandchildren.

We must start cutting spending and reducing the deficit now. To do otherwise and watch as our national debt prepares to overtake us is reckless. It is as if we are on the Titanic; we know there is an iceberg ahead of us in the darkness, but we refuse to change course. No amount of denying our debt crisis will change the fact that this iceberg exists. We can avert disaster, but we must act quickly to restore fiscal responsibility before it is too late.

RECOGNIZING DETROIT TIGERS PITCHER ARMANDO GALARRAGA'S NEAR PERFECT GAME

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

Mr. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the Detroit Tigers and the pitcher Armando Galarraga for his spectacular performance against the Cleveland Indians last week. During a game on June 2, Galarraga threw 8 $\frac{2}{3}$ innings perfectly against Cleveland, without giving up a hit, walk, or error.

On what would have been his 27th out, Major League Baseball umpire Jim Joyce made what he admitted was a mistaken call, spoiling what would have been the Detroit Tigers' first perfect game in franchise history. Joyce has since conceded that Donald was out and has apologized to both Galarraga and the Tigers' manager, Jim Leyland, for a missed call.

Throughout the ensuing controversy, Joyce and Galarraga have displayed extraordinary grace under pressure and tremendous sportsmanship, setting a fine example for sports fans everywhere. It's my hope the Major League Baseball commissioner will reconsider the decision and will correct what was clearly a faulty call.

With the full support of the entire Michigan delegation, I am introducing a resolution today declaring that Galarraga pitched a perfect game and urging the MLB to overturn a mistaken "safe" call. I believe that to do so will more than please the 17,000 fans who were in the stands that day and place Galarraga in a part of the game's history of having pitched a perfect game.

HEALTH CARE REFORM'S LOST OPPORTUNITY

(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, just within the past hour, Governor Mitch

Daniels came and addressed the Congressional Health Care Caucus. He gave us some particular insights as to what's been happening in his State of Indiana with regards to health care costs.

But, in particular, he expressed how distressed he was over the health care bill that this Congress passed in March. He described it as a "lost opportunity of historic proportions that perpetuates and extends the problems of the existing system." The plan is administratively complex, and States, in fact, have no hope of complying. In fact, the cost to States, the significant financial burden proposed to the States are truly going to be obstacles.

It's odd. You know, every time consumer-directed health care posts a win, we find a way not to recognize the success, but Governor Daniels has. He described us as heading at warp speed down a dead-end road with a debt burden that threatens the actual vitality of our Republic.

There is a better way. The simple truth is that something magic happens when people spend their own money. Governor Daniels, employing a system of consumer-directed health care in his State of Indiana, has held health care costs down by 11 percent in the past year. I wish Medicare and Medicaid could say the same.

MISTAKEN SUDAN POLICY

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

Mr. WOLF. Madam Speaker, BBC reported yesterday that roughly 600 people were killed in Darfur in May, a new high since peacekeepers were deployed in 2008. Additional thousands have fled their homes.

Against this backdrop, an internationally indicted war criminal was inaugurated as President of Sudan. And, unbelievably, the Obama administration sent a U.S. Government representative to the ceremony, thereby conferring a sense of legitimacy on Bashir's genocidal rule.

Leading Sudan advocacy groups expressed their dismay. Enough's John Prendergast said, quote, "The administration missed an opportunity to build leverage and lead by example. Getting nothing in return for this reversal of longstanding U.S. policy is baffling and ineffective diplomacy." I could not agree more.

Vice President BIDEN is leading a delegation to Africa this week. He will be the highest-ranking U.S. official to meet with Southern Sudanese President Salva Kiir. We can only hope that this trip marks the start of a new beginning for the administration's long-faltering and ineffective Sudan policy.

SPENDING

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

Mr. BUCHANAN. Madam Speaker, the national debt now exceeds \$13 trillion. It took 206 years to get the first trillion dollars of national debt; the last trillion it took 6 months. If you took 13 trillion dollars and stacked them next to each other, you could go to Jupiter and back.

We talk about Greece and their challenges. We are the next Greece if we don't balance the budget and get serious about our national debt and our deficits. Last year, \$1.4 trillion in deficit; this year, we are expected to exceed \$1.5 trillion. We need to balance the budget now.

My first year, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ years ago, I introduced a balanced budget amendment that just says we don't spend more than we take in. We need to do that or we are going to be the next Greece.

DAY 50 OF THE GULF OIL DISASTER

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

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Speaker, in the last 50 days, approximately 35 million gallons of oil have spewed into the gulf, resulting in the worst environmental disaster in American history. The oil spill has destroyed wildlife, wreaked havoc on our marine ecosystems, and debilitated thousands of families who depend on fishing and tourism for their way of life.

While BP has stated that it will provide compensation to those individuals and businesses economically impacted by the oil spill, its claim offices in the Florida Keys, in my congressional district, have provided little assistance to those seeking relief. Individuals so overwhelmed by the BP claims process have actually had to hire lawyers to help sift through the mounds of paperwork required. These additional burdens imposed by BP are deplorable.

If BP is committed to fixing this disaster and rebuilding our devastated communities, then it must act quickly and responsibly in processing these claims.

□ 1415

ELENA KAGAN'S BANISHMENT OF MILITARY RECRUITERS

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Madam Speaker, when Elena Kagan was dean of the Harvard Law School, for personal and biased reasons, she banned military recruiters from campus. By her actions, she violated the right of free speech—in a university setting, of all places. A college campus is just the place for free thought, free expression, free speech from all points of view.

Kagan's actions also denied the students the right to hear the information. She denied students their right

even to discuss the military career as a choice because of her own prejudices. And when Kagan personally joined a lawsuit to uphold her banishment of the military recruiters, the very Supreme Court she wants to join unanimously said she was wrong in her judgment.

Elena Kagan is hostile to the First Amendment. She wants control over free thought and free expression unless she personally agrees with it. Kagan's attack on the First Amendment shows her dangerous distrust for the principles of the Constitution. Her lack of objective judgment shows she has no business sitting in judgment on the most powerful court in the world.

And that's just the way it is.

POLITICAL BALANCE IN WASHINGTON

(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, with the Democrats in control, mil-

lions of jobs have been lost. The main job creation has been in the Federal Government, not the private sector. The national debt has doubled and the national deficit has tripled. Taxes have gone up and will increase even more at the end of the year. And the Democrats in the House haven't even bothered to propose a Federal budget. If a budget is not approved this year, it will be the first time since the Budget Act was enacted in 1974.

One party controls the House of Representatives, the Senate, and the White House. We need a political balance in Washington, not a one-party monopoly.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

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

HOOVER POWER ALLOCATION ACT OF 2010

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4349) to further allocate and expand the availability of hydroelectric power generated at Hoover Dam, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4349

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Hoover Power Allocation Act of 2010".

SEC. 2. ALLOCATION OF CONTRACTS FOR POWER.

(a) SCHEDULE A POWER.—Section 105(a)(1)(A) of the Hoover Power Plant Act of 1984 (43 U.S.C. 619a(a)(1)(A)) is amended—

- (1) by striking "renewal";
- (2) by striking "June 1, 1987" and inserting "October 1, 2017"; and
- (3) by striking Schedule A and inserting the following:

"Schedule A

Long-term Schedule A contingent capacity and associated firm energy for offers of contracts to Boulder Canyon project contractors

Contractor	Contingent capacity (kW)	Firm energy (thousands of kWh)		
		Summer	Winter	Total
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California	249,948	859,163	368,212	1,227,375
City of Los Angeles	495,732	464,108	199,175	663,283
Southern California Edison Company	280,245	166,712	71,448	238,160
City of Glendale	18,178	45,028	19,297	64,325
City of Pasadena	11,108	38,622	16,553	55,175
City of Burbank	5,176	14,070	6,030	20,100
Arizona Power Authority	190,869	429,582	184,107	613,689
Colorado River Commission of Nevada	190,869	429,582	184,107	613,689
United States, for Boulder City	20,198	53,200	22,800	76,000
Totals	1,462,323	2,500,067	1,071,729	3,571,796

(b) SCHEDULE B POWER.—Section 105(a)(1)(B) of the Hoover Power Plant Act of 1984 (43 U.S.C. 619a(a)(1)(B)) is amended to read as follows:

"(B) To each existing contractor for power generated at Hoover Dam, a contract, for delivery commencing October 1, 2017, of the amount of contingent capacity and firm en-

ergy specified for that contractor in the following table:

"Schedule B

Long-term Schedule B contingent capacity and associated firm energy for offers of contracts to Boulder Canyon project contractors

Contractor	Contingent capacity (kW)	Firm energy (thousands of kWh)		
		Summer	Winter	Total
City of Glendale	2,020	2,749	1,194	3,943
City of Pasadena	9,089	2,399	1,041	3,440
City of Burbank	15,149	3,604	1,566	5,170
City of Anaheim	40,396	34,442	14,958	49,400
City of Azusa	4,039	3,312	1,438	4,750
City of Banning	2,020	1,324	576	1,900
City of Colton	3,030	2,650	1,150	3,800
City of Riverside	30,296	25,831	11,219	37,050
City of Vernon	22,218	18,546	8,054	26,600
Arizona	189,860	140,600	60,800	201,400
Nevada	189,860	273,600	117,800	391,400
Totals	507,977	509,057	219,796	728,853

(c) SCHEDULE C POWER.—Section 105(a)(1)(C) of the Hoover Power Plant Act of 1984 (43 U.S.C. 619a(a)(1)(C)) is amended—

(1) by striking “June 1, 1987” and inserting “October 1, 2017”; and

(2) by striking Schedule C and inserting the following:

“Schedule C
Excess Energy

Priority of entitlement to excess energy	State
First: Meeting Arizona’s first priority right to delivery of excess energy which is equal in each year of operation to 200 million kilowatthours: Provided, That in the event excess energy in the amount of 200 million kilowatthours is not generated during any year of operation, Arizona shall accumulate a first right to delivery of excess energy subsequently generated in an amount not to exceed 600 million kilowatthours, inclusive of the current year’s 200 million kilowatthours. Said first right of delivery shall accrue at a rate of 200 million kilowatthours per year for each year excess energy in an amount of 200 million kilowatthours is not generated, less amounts of excess energy delivered.	Arizona
Second: Meeting Hoover Dam contractual obligations under Schedule A of subsection (a)(1)(A), under Schedule B of subsection (a)(1)(B), and under Schedule D of subsection (a)(2), not exceeding 26 million kilowatthours in each year of operation.	Arizona, Nevada, and California
Third: Meeting the energy requirements of the three States, such available excess energy to be divided equally among the States.	Arizona, Nevada, and California”.

(d) SCHEDULE D POWER.—Section 105(a) of the Hoover Power Plant Act of 1984 (43 U.S.C. 619a(a)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) as paragraphs (3), (4), and (5), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

“(2)(A) The Secretary of Energy is authorized to and shall create from the apportioned allocation of contingent capacity and firm energy adjusted from the amounts authorized in this Act in 1984 to the amounts shown

in Schedule A and Schedule B, as modified by the Hoover Power Allocation Act of 2010, a resource pool equal to 5 percent of the full rated capacity of 2,074,000 kilowatts, and associated firm energy, as shown in Schedule D (referred to in this section as ‘Schedule D contingent capacity and firm energy’):

“Schedule D

Long-term Schedule D resource pool of contingent capacity and associated firm energy for new allottees

State	Contingent capacity (kW)	Firm energy (thousands of kWh)		
		Summer	Winter	Total
New Entities Allocated by the Secretary of Energy	69,170	105,637	45,376	151,013
New Entities Allocated by State				
Arizona	11,510	17,580	7,533	25,113
California	11,510	17,580	7,533	25,113
Nevada	11,510	17,580	7,533	25,113
Totals	103,700	158,377	67,975	226,352

“(B) The Secretary of Energy shall offer Schedule D contingency capacity and firm energy to entities not receiving contingent capacity and firm energy under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1) (referred to in this section as ‘new allottees’) for delivery commencing October 1, 2017 pursuant to this subsection. In this subsection, the term ‘the marketing area for the Boulder City Area Projects’ shall have the same meaning as in appendix A of the General Consolidated Power Marketing Criteria or Regulations for Boulder City Area Projects published in the Federal Register on December 28, 1984 (49 Federal Register 50582 et seq.) (referred to in this section as the ‘Criteria’).

“(C)(i) Within 36 months of the date of enactment of the Hoover Power Allocation Act of 2010, the Secretary of Energy shall allocate through the Western Area Power Administration (referred to in this section as ‘Western’), for delivery commencing October 1, 2017, for use in the marketing area for the Boulder City Area Projects 66.7 percent of the Schedule D contingent capacity and firm energy to new allottees that are located within the marketing area for the Boulder City Area Projects and that are—

“(I) eligible to enter into contracts under section 5 of the Boulder Canyon Project Act (43 U.S.C. 617d); or

“(II) federally recognized Indian tribes.

“(ii) In the case of Arizona and Nevada, Schedule D contingent capacity and firm energy for new allottees other than federally recognized Indian tribes shall be offered through the Arizona Power Authority and the Colorado River Commission of Nevada,

respectively. Schedule D contingent capacity and firm energy allocated to federally recognized Indian tribes shall be contracted for directly with Western.

“(D) Within 1 year of the date of enactment of the Hoover Power Allocation Act of 2010, the Secretary of Energy also shall allocate, for delivery commencing October 1, 2017, for use in the marketing area for the Boulder City Area Projects 11.1 percent of the Schedule D contingent capacity and firm energy to each of—

“(i) the Arizona Power Authority for allocation to new allottees in the State of Arizona;

“(ii) the Colorado River Commission of Nevada for allocation to new allottees in the State of Nevada; and

“(iii) Western for allocation to new allottees within the State of California, provided that Western shall have 36 months to complete such allocation.

“(E) Each contract offered pursuant to this subsection shall include a provision requiring the new allottee to pay a proportionate share of its State’s respective contribution (determined in accordance with each State’s applicable funding agreement) to the cost of the Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program (as defined in section 9401 of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1327)), and to execute the Boulder Canyon Project Implementation Agreement Contract No. 95–PAO–10616 (referred to in this section as the ‘Implementation Agreement’).

“(F) Any of the 66.7 percent of Schedule D contingent capacity and firm energy that is

to be allocated by Western that is not allocated and placed under contract by October 1, 2017, shall be returned to those contractors shown in Schedule A and Schedule B in the same proportion as those contractors’ allocations of Schedule A and Schedule B contingent capacity and firm energy. Any of the 33.3 percent of Schedule D contingent capacity and firm energy that is to be distributed within the States of Arizona, Nevada, and California that is not allocated and placed under contract by October 1, 2017, shall be returned to the Schedule A and Schedule B contractors within the State in which the Schedule D contingent capacity and firm energy were to be distributed, in the same proportion as those contractors’ allocations of Schedule A and Schedule B contingent capacity and firm energy.”.

(e) TOTAL OBLIGATIONS.—Paragraph (3) of section 105(a) of the Hoover Power Plant Act of 1984 (43 U.S.C. 619a(a)) (as redesignated as subsection (d)(1)) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking “schedule A of section 105(a)(1)(A) and schedule B of section 105(a)(1)(B)” and inserting “paragraphs (1)(A), (1)(B), and (2)”; and

(2) in the second sentence—

(A) by striking “any” and inserting “each”;

(B) by striking “schedule C” and inserting “Schedule C”; and

(C) by striking “schedules A and B” and inserting “Schedules A, B, and D”.

(f) POWER MARKETING CRITERIA.—Paragraph (4) of section 105(a) of the Hoover Power Plant Act of 1984 (43 U.S.C. 619a(a)) (as

redesignated as subsection (d)(1) is amended to read as follows:

“(4) Subdivision E of the Criteria shall be deemed to have been modified to conform to this section, as modified by the Hoover Power Allocation Act of 2010. The Secretary of Energy shall cause to be included in the Federal Register a notice conforming the text of the regulations to such modifications.”.

(g) CONTRACT TERMS.—Paragraph (5) of section 105(a) of the Hoover Power Plant Act of 1984 (43 U.S.C. 619a(a)) (as redesignated as subsection (d)(1)) is amended—

(1) by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

“(A) in accordance with section 5(a) of the Boulder Canyon Project Act (43 U.S.C. 617d(a)), expire September 30, 2067.”;

(2) in the proviso of subparagraph (B)—

(A) by striking “shall use” and inserting “shall allocate”; and

(B) by striking “and” after the semicolon at the end;

(3) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) authorize and require Western to collect from new allottees a pro rata share of Hoover Dam repayable advances paid for by contractors prior to October 1, 2017, and remit such amounts to the contractors that paid such advances in proportion to the amounts paid by such contractors as specified in section 6.4 of the Implementation Agreement;

“(E) permit transactions with an independent system operator; and

“(F) contain the same material terms included in section 5.6 of those long-term contracts for purchases from the Hoover Power Plant that were made in accordance with this Act and are in existence on the date of enactment of the Hoover Power Allocation Act of 2010.”.

(h) EXISTING RIGHTS.—Section 105(b) of the Hoover Power Plant Act of 1984 (43 U.S.C. 619a(b)) is amended by striking “2017” and inserting “2067”.

(i) OFFERS.—Section 105(c) of the Hoover Power Plant Act of 1984 (43 U.S.C. 619a(c)) is amended to read as follows:

“(c) OFFER OF CONTRACT TO OTHER ENTITIES.—If any existing contractor fails to accept an offered contract, the Secretary of Energy shall offer the contingent capacity and firm energy thus available first to other entities in the same State listed in Schedule A and Schedule B, second to other entities listed in Schedule A and Schedule B, third to other entities in the same State which receive contingent capacity and firm energy under subsection (a)(2) of this section, and last to other entities which receive contingent capacity and firm energy under subsection (a)(2) of this section.”.

(j) AVAILABILITY OF WATER.—Section 105(d) of the Hoover Power Plant Act of 1984 (43 U.S.C. 619a(d)) is amended to read as follows:

“(d) WATER AVAILABILITY.—Except with respect to energy purchased at the request of an allottee pursuant to subsection (a)(3), the obligation of the Secretary of Energy to deliver contingent capacity and firm energy pursuant to contracts entered into pursuant to this section shall be subject to availability of the water needed to produce such contingent capacity and firm energy. In the event that water is not available to produce the contingent capacity and firm energy set forth in Schedule A, Schedule B, and Schedule D, the Secretary of Energy shall adjust the contingent capacity and firm energy offered under those Schedules in the same proportion as those contractors’ allocations of Schedule A, Schedule B, and Schedule D contingent capacity and firm energy bears to

the full rated contingent capacity and firm energy obligations.”.

(k) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 105 of the Hoover Power Plant Act of 1984 (43 U.S.C. 619a) is amended—

(1) by striking subsections (e) and (f); and

(2) by redesignating subsections (g), (h), and (i) as subsections (e), (f), and (g), respectively.

(l) CONTINUED CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT.—Subsection (e) of section 105 of the Hoover Power Plant Act of 1984 (43 U.S.C. 619a) (as redesignated by subsection (k)(2)) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking “the renewal of”; and

(2) in the second sentence, by striking “June 1, 1987, and ending September 30, 2017” and inserting “October 1, 2017, and ending September 30, 2067”.

(m) COURT CHALLENGES.—Subsection (f)(1) of section 105 of the Hoover Power Plant Act of 1984 (43 U.S.C. 619a) (as redesignated by subsection (k)(2)) is amended in the first sentence by striking “this Act” and inserting “the Hoover Power Allocation Act of 2010”.

(n) REAFFIRMATION OF CONGRESSIONAL DECLARATION OF PURPOSE.—Subsection (g) of section 105 of the Hoover Power Plant Act of 1984 (43 U.S.C. 619a) (as redesignated by subsection (k)(2)) is amended—

(1) by striking “subsections (c), (g), and (h) of this section” and inserting “this Act”; and

(2) by striking “June 1, 1987, and ending September 30, 2017” and inserting “October 1, 2017, and ending September 30, 2067”.

SEC. 3. PAYGO.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. NAPOLITANO) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CHAFFETZ) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Madam Speaker, H.R. 4349 would update the statutory allocation of electric power generated at the Hoover Dam, located on the Colorado River, to its various users. The current allocation of this hydropower resource expires at the end of fiscal year 2017.

In this regard, H.R. 4349 would increase the amount of electricity to be marketed by the Western Area Power Administration, known as WAPA, and provide to Native American tribes and other previously excluded entities the opportunity to acquire Federal power. The revised allocation would remain in effect from 2017 to 2067.

H.R. 4349 has 43 bipartisan cosponsors. This hydroelectric generation, which provides a renewable, affordable, and accessible resource to the American Southwest, is, in this bill, being made now available to additional users through this legislation. Western Area Power has committed to implement a full and transparent process in the allocation of this resource. We expect that the State regulatory agencies of Arizona and Nevada will follow the same procedures and commitment to an impartial and unbiased allocation determination.

Hydropower is a valuable resource for our country. The 50-year time frame for allocation of this resource matches the commitment by collaborators to fund the Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program. The conservation program is a nationally recognized example of how diverse stakeholders can, together, find solutions without litigation that allow everyone to use the Lower Colorado River to promote economic growth while supporting compliance with the Endangered Species Act and then protecting more than 100 species which the Lower Colorado River floodplain has within the river.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support the passage of H.R. 4349, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

The Hoover Dam may be 85 years old, but its legacy of providing emissions-free electricity, water for cities and farms, recreation for millions of boaters, flood control, and environmental protection remains to this day. It is a symbol of what our Nation’s legendary infrastructure has done and will continue to do for generations to come.

This legislation specifically continues the promise of delivering clean and renewable hydropower generated at the legendary Hoover Dam. This hydropower helped make the southwest United States what it is today. This bill costs nothing, which is an important aspect in these tight financial times since all of the costs to generate and deliver this hydropower will be borne by the electricity ratepayers. This bill is a reminder of the “beneficiary pays” principle that western water and power projects are based on can still work and thrive today.

I appreciate the gentlewoman for bringing this bill forward, the bipartisan manner in which it was crafted, and I urge my colleagues to support this important piece of legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. I want to thank my colleague for being with us today and to all of my other colleagues who are supporting and endorsing this bill, especially the staff of the Water Subcommittee on our side and on the minority staff. The collaborative effort that has gone into this is exemplary of how we can work together to get things done, and I am very happy that we are

able to do that in this bill. I urge my colleagues to vote for this bill.

I yield back the balance of my time. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. NAPOLITANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4349, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BONNEVILLE UNIT CLEAN HYDROPOWER FACILITATION ACT

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2008) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to facilitate the development of hydroelectric power on the Diamond Fork System of the Central Utah Project, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2008

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Bonneville Unit Clean Hydropower Facilitation Act”.

SEC. 2. DIAMOND FORK SYSTEM DEFINED.

For the purposes of this Act, the term “Diamond Fork System” means the facilities described in chapter 4 of the October 2004 Supplement to the 1988 Definite Plan Report for the Bonneville Unit.

SEC. 3. COST ALLOCATIONS.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in order to facilitate hydropower development on the Diamond Fork System, the amount of reimbursable costs allocated to project power in Chapter 6 of the Power Appendix in the October 2004 Supplement to the 1988 Bonneville Unit Definite Plan Report, with regard to power development within the Diamond Fork System, shall be considered final costs as well as costs in excess of the total maximum repayment obligation as defined in section 211 of the Central Utah Project Completion Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-575), and shall be subject to the same terms and conditions.

SEC. 4. NO PURCHASE OR MARKET OBLIGATION; NO COSTS ASSIGNED TO POWER.

Nothing in this Act shall obligate the Western Area Power Administration to purchase or market any of the power produced by the Diamond Fork power plant and none of the costs associated with development of transmission facilities to transmit power from the Diamond Fork power plant shall be assigned to power for the purpose of Colorado River Storage Project ratemaking.

SEC. 5. PROHIBITION ON TAX-EXEMPT FINANCING.

No facility for the generation or transmission of hydroelectric power on the Diamond Fork System may be financed or refinanced, in whole or in part, with proceeds of any obligation—

(1) the interest on which is exempt from the tax imposed under chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or

(2) with respect to which credit is allowable under subpart I or J of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of such Code.

SEC. 6. REPORTING REQUIREMENT.

If, 24 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, hydropower production on

the Diamond Fork System has not commenced, the Secretary of the Interior shall submit a report to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate stating this fact, the reasons such production has not yet commenced, and a detailed timeline for future hydropower production.

SEC. 7. PAYGO.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. NAPOLITANO) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CHAFFETZ) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Madam Speaker, H.R. 2008, introduced by our colleague Representative JIM MATHESON, would declare as final the cost allocation of \$161 million to hydroelectric power generation on the Diamond Fork System in Utah and would defer those costs indefinitely in accordance with section 211 of the Central Utah Project Completion Act of 1992.

H.R. 2008 is a perfect example of a win-win situation. This legislation will facilitate the development of 50 megawatts of clean hydroelectric power while generating revenue for the government for the use of its water facilities. This has been another collaborative effort, and I am very glad that we are able to bring it to the floor.

I ask my colleagues to support the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I want to thank my colleague, the gentleman from Utah, Mr. JIM MATHESON, for introducing this important piece of legislation. It's been a pleasure to work with him and his staff in moving this bill forward as it does benefit both the districts and, truly, the population of the State of Utah and, consequently, the United States of America.

The facilities and beneficiaries of this bill are located, like you said, in both districts. And we, again, appreciate Mr. MATHESON and his leadership on this issue.

The Diamond Fork System of the Bonneville Unit was constructed under

the Central Utah Project Completion Act. The Bonneville Unit is a system of dams and pipelines and tunnels that transports water from the eastern mountains in Utah to the Wasatch front population centers.

This legislation allows for a hydropower developer to install up to 50 megawatts of clean, renewable, and emissions-free electricity at the existing Federal facilities in the Diamond Fork System. This will benefit the people of my district and the U.S. taxpayers in a variety of ways.

This legislation expands on the historical benefits of a proven green technology. Hydropower is the original green electricity that time and again has kept the lights on in the western United States. With an additional 50 megawatts of hydroenergy, combined with other wind, geothermal, and natural gas facilities, my district will again be at the forefront of America's balanced energy future.

This bill will be paid for by the power users, not the taxpayers. Once signed into law, this bill will generate money for the Federal Government by allowing a non-Federal developer to pay for the right to generate hydropower. Without passage, the Congressional Budget Office determines the existing facilities would not be developed anytime within the next decade because the initial investment would be uneconomical for potential developers.

This is a good, bipartisan bill that benefits the environment, the taxpayers, and the people of Utah. I urge my colleagues to support it. I again appreciate the bipartisan approach in developing this piece of legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Madam Speaker, I certainly want to commend my colleagues for working on this particular bill, and I thank them very much for the bipartisan way this was carried out. Water has no boundaries, no color, no political designation, and we need to continue working on these issues that are going to help the American people be able to have clean, sustainable green power.

So, with that, I want to thank the staffs on both sides for their marvelous work.

Mr. MATHESON. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2008, the Bonneville Unit Clean Hydropower Facilitation Act, bipartisan legislation that I introduced with my colleague, Rep. CHAFFETZ.

The Bonneville Unit is a large system of dams, pipelines and tunnels which bring water from the eastern mountains in Utah to the Wasatch front population centers. It was constructed as part of the completion of the Central Utah Project Completion Act in 1992.

One of the components of the Bonneville unit is the Diamond Fork Project. The Diamond Fork Project has the capability to generate up to 50 megawatts of hydroelectric power. My bill removes a barrier that is infringing on the ability to develop the hydropower.

The Congressional Budget Office estimates the Federal Government will receive payments totaling \$2 million dollars over the 2010–2019 period as a result of the hydroelectric project.

The proposed hydroelectric project will be installed within existing structures of the Diamond Fork facility.

I'd like to thank the Water and Power Subcommittee for their tireless work on this bill and Subcommittee Chairwoman GRACE NAPOLITANO and House Natural Resources Chairman RAHALL for their commitment to moving this bill forward.

This is common sense, bipartisan legislation that allows for development of clean hydro-power at Diamond Fork. I urge my colleagues to support its passage.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. NAPOLITANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2008, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HOH INDIAN TRIBE SAFE HOMELANDS ACT

Ms. BORDALLO, Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1061) to transfer certain land to the United States to be held in trust for the Hoh Indian Tribe, to place land into trust for the Hoh Indian Tribe, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1061

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Hoh Indian Tribe Safe Homelands Act".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) FEDERAL LAND.—The term "Federal land" means the approximately 37-acre parcel of land—

(A) administered by the National Park Service;

(B) located in sec. 20, T. 26N, R. 13W, W.M., south of the Hoh River; and

(C) depicted on the Map.

(2) MAP.—The term "Map" means the map entitled "Hoh Indian Tribe Safe Homelands Act Land Acquisition Map" and dated May 14, 2009.

(3) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term "non-Federal land" means the approximately 434 acres of land—

(A) owned by the Tribe; and

(B) depicted on the Map.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(5) TRIBE.—The term "Tribe" means the Hoh Indian Tribe.

SEC. 3. LAND TAKEN INTO TRUST FOR BENEFIT OF TRIBE.

(a) FEDERAL LAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Effective beginning on the date of enactment of this Act—

(A) all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal land are considered to be held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Tribe, without any action required to be taken by the Secretary; and

(B) the Federal land shall be excluded from the boundaries of Olympic National Park.

(2) SURVEY BY TRIBE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Tribe shall—

(i) conduct a survey of the boundaries of the Federal land; and

(ii) submit the survey to the Director of the National Park Service for review and concurrence.

(B) ACTION BY DIRECTOR.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the survey is submitted under subparagraph (A)(ii), the Director of the National Park Service shall—

(i) complete the review of the survey; and

(ii) provide to the Tribe a notice of concurrence with the survey.

(C) AVAILABILITY OF SURVEY.—Not later than 120 days after the date on which the notice of concurrence is provided to the Tribe under subparagraph (B)(ii), the Secretary shall—

(i) submit a copy of the survey to the appropriate committees of Congress; and

(ii) make the survey available for public inspection at the appropriate office of the Secretary.

(b) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—On fulfillment of each condition described in paragraph (2), and upon compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Secretary shall take the non-Federal land into trust for the benefit of the Tribe.

(2) CONDITIONS.—The conditions referred to in paragraph (1) are that the Tribe shall—

(A) convey to the Secretary all right, title, and interest in and to the non-Federal land; and

(B) submit to the Secretary a request to take the non-Federal land into trust for the Tribe.

(c) CONGRESSIONAL INTENT.—It is the intent of Congress that—

(1) the condition of the Federal land as in existence on the date of enactment of this Act should be preserved and protected;

(2) the natural environment existing on the Federal land on the date of enactment of this Act should not be altered, except as otherwise provided by this Act; and

(3) the Tribe and the National Park Service shall work cooperatively regarding issues of mutual concern relating to this Act.

(d) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—Not later than 120 days after the survey required by subsection (a)(2)(A) has been reviewed and concurred in by the National Park Service, the Secretary shall make the Map available to the appropriate congressional committees. The Map also shall be available for public inspection at the appropriate offices of the Secretary.

SEC. 4. USE OF FEDERAL LAND BY TRIBE; COOPERATIVE EFFORTS.

(a) USE OF FEDERAL LAND BY TRIBE.—

(1) RESTRICTIONS ON USE.—The use of the Federal land by the Tribe shall be subject to the following conditions:

(A) BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES.—No commercial, residential, industrial, or other building or structure shall be constructed on the Federal land.

(B) NATURAL CONDITION AND ENVIRONMENT.—The Tribe—

(i) shall preserve and protect the condition of the Federal land as in existence on the date of enactment of this Act; and

(ii) shall not carry out any activity that would adversely affect the natural environment of the Federal land, except as otherwise provided by this Act.

(C) LOGGING AND HUNTING.—To maintain use of the Federal land as a natural wildlife corridor and provide for protection of existing resources of the Federal land, no logging or hunting shall be allowed on the Federal land.

(D) ROADS.—

(i) ROUTINE MAINTENANCE.—Routine maintenance may be conducted on the 2-lane county road that crosses the Federal land as in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

(ii) EXPANSION.—The county road described in clause (i) may not be widened or otherwise expanded.

(iii) RECONSTRUCTION.—If the county road described in clause (i) is compromised due to a flood or other natural or unexpected occurrence, the county road may be reconstructed to ensure access to relevant areas.

(iv) OTHER ACCESS ROUTES.—Except as provided in clause (iii) and subsection (b)(2), no other road or access route shall be permitted on the Federal land.

(2) USES APPROVED BY TREATY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Tribe may authorize any member of the Tribe to use the Federal land for—

(i) ceremonial purposes; or

(ii) any other activity approved by a treaty between the United States and the Tribe.

(B) NO EFFECT ON TREATY RIGHTS OF TRIBE.—Nothing in this Act affects any treaty right of the Tribe in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) COOPERATIVE EFFORTS.—The Secretary and the Tribe—

(1) shall enter into cooperative agreements—

(A) for joint provision of emergency fire aid, on completion of the proposed emergency fire response building of the Tribe; and

(B) to provide opportunities for the public to learn more regarding the culture and traditions of the Tribe;

(2) may develop and establish on land taken into trust for the benefit of the Tribe pursuant to this Act a multipurpose, non-motorized trail from Highway 101 to the Pacific Ocean; and

(3) shall work cooperatively on any other issues of mutual concern relating to land taken into trust for the benefit of the Tribe pursuant to this Act.

SEC. 5. TREATMENT OF TRUST LAND AS PART OF RESERVATION.

All land taken into trust for the benefit of the Tribe pursuant to this Act shall be a part of the reservation of the Tribe.

SEC. 6. GAMING PROHIBITION.

The Tribe may not conduct on any land taken into trust pursuant to this Act any gaming activities—

(1) as a matter of claimed inherent authority; or

(2) under any Federal law (including the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.) (including any regulations promulgated by the Secretary or the National Indian Gaming Commission pursuant to that Act)).

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

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Guam.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Ms. BORDALLO, Madam Speaker, H.R. 1061 would transfer certain Federal and non-Federal land in the State

of Washington to the Hoh Indian Tribe to be held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the tribe.

The Hoh Indian Tribe is located on the coast of Washington. Its coastline is situated such that it is subject to frequent flooding and is located in a tsunami zone. The tribe has acquired approximately 420 acres of land from private sources to relocate its government offices and tribal members. The bill would place this newly acquired 420 acres of land into trust for the tribe.

H.R. 1061 would also transfer approximately 37 acres of land from the Olympic National Park into trust for the tribe in order to connect the tribes's newly acquired lands to its current lands. The National Park Service has no objection to this transfer. No gaming may be conducted on any lands placed into trust pursuant to this act. In addition, there are several restrictions on the land being transferred to the tribe from the Olympic National Park.

I want to commend our colleague, Madam Speaker, Mr. DICKS of Washington, for his hard work and dedication to this legislation, and I ask my colleagues to support its passage.

I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1430

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

Madam Speaker, I commend the Democrat majority for scheduling H.R. 1061 under suspension of the rules today. Today, the House is setting a valuable precedent by removing certain lands managed as part of Olympic National Park from Federal ownership to meet a legitimate need. The National Park Service has expressed support for conveying these Federal lands to the Hoh Indian Tribe without consideration. To date, we have not been made aware of any opposition lodged by environmental groups to this national park land transfer.

The Hoh Tribe has demonstrated a compelling need to add lands to its existing reservation to provide a safe area in which to construct housing and other facilities for its members. The tribe's reservation currently lies within one of the rainiest areas of the country on the Olympic Peninsula of Washington. Classified as a tsunami zone and prone to major flooding, the reservation receives 140 inches of rain per year. The transfer of land by H.R. 1061 enables the tribe to expand the eastern side of its reservation a little further upland and a safe distance from major flooding. The lands so transferred are currently part of Olympic National Park, one of the most beautiful and pristine parks in the United States of America.

The precedent we set today should encourage the House to consider additional Federal land transfers that have the potential to benefit communities for safe, affordable housing, access, and other economic development interests.

Again, Madam Speaker, I am pleased to express my support for H.R. 1061 and urge the House to pass it in a bipartisan way.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

(Mr. DICKS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DICKS. I appreciate very much the distinguished gentlelady yielding to me.

I rise to urge passage of H.R. 1061, the Hoh Indian Tribe Safe Homelands Act, which I sponsored. The Hohs are one of eight tribes in the district I represent. This legislation is primarily for the safety of the Hoh Tribe to help them relocate out of a tsunami zone and floodplain. The legislation accomplishes this goal by transferring a small parcel of land in the Olympic National Park to the tribe. In addition, the legislation will place into trust this transferred park service land, along with other lands recently acquired by the tribe. There is a companion bill in the other body which is sponsored by Senator MURRAY and co-sponsored by Senator CANTWELL.

The Hoh Tribe lives in an extraordinarily spectacular place on the Olympic Peninsula where the Hoh River empties into the Pacific Ocean. But with this spectacular beauty comes real danger. Throughout the year, the Hoh Tribe must deal with the threat of tsunamis. The Pacific Coast is an extremely active seismic zone. Every time there is an earthquake in the eastern Pacific area, the Hoh Tribe, along with other coastal tribes in Washington State, must be vigilant for a tsunami, which could prove devastating.

In addition to the tsunami threat, the tribe must deal with severe flooding on a more or less annual basis during the winter storm season, which lasts far longer than the time period officially designated as winter. The tribe's dry lands on their already small reservation have shrunk over the years because the Hoh River and the Pacific Ocean are encroaching upon their lands. They have suffered through high floods that have destroyed homes, tribal buildings, and other tribal infrastructure. A few years ago, my office had to call the Washington State National Guard in order to help the tribe place sandbags during a flood emergency.

Let me reiterate that all of the tribe's current reservation is located within a tsunami zone and nearly all of it within a floodplain. Sadly, it has become an unsafe place for the tribal members who live on the reservation. These threats preclude Federal agencies, including the BIA, FEMA, and HUD, from providing assistance due to the location within a flood-prone area. This clearly is an unacceptable situation for the tribe.

In response, the Hoh Tribe has come up with its own plan on how to solve this problem, and I support it strongly. The tribe has purchased several parcels of land a short distance and upland from the current reservation that would be acceptable for housing, infrastructure, and other tribal projects. More importantly, this newly acquired land is away from the floodplain and tsunami zone. The State of Washington's Department of Natural Resources also has given the tribe a parcel of logged land in this same area.

To add to the newly acquired property, this legislation would transfer to the tribe a 37-acre parcel of land currently part of Olympic National Park. This small parcel would make all of these lands contiguous to the existing reservation. In addition, the main road for the tribe runs through this parcel currently owned by the National Park Service. The tribe, Olympic National Park, and others within the park service have agreed to transfer the parcel to the tribe, with certain restrictions on development, including a prohibition on gaming. This is a mutually agreeable arrangement worked out by the tribe and the National Park Service.

The transfer of this land to the Hoh Tribe is also of benefit to the Park Service. This land has been logged repeatedly and therefore is not considered to be high-value from an ecological point of view. The parcel in its current state also is difficult for the park service to manage because it is a small 37-acre sliver of land surrounded by non-Federal land.

Another reason the land transfer is beneficial to the park service is that it further demonstrates how Olympic National Park is a good neighbor. Any of my colleagues who represent districts with Federal land know how important it is for these agencies to respect their non-Federal neighbors and to provide them benefit.

The tribe has done a good job reaching out to its neighbors in the area and gaining support for this project. Local landowners, the Hoh River Trust, environmental organizations, and others support this legislation. Elected officials who support this legislation include Governor Gregoire, the local State representatives and senators, and the Jefferson County commissioners.

So, clearly, it is time for the Congress to do its part and pass this legislation. We need to clear the way for Federal assistance from FEMA, BIA, HUD, and other Federal agencies in an area desperately in need of it.

I want to thank Chairman RAHALL and Ranking Member HASTINGS for shepherding this legislation through the process that brought us here to the House floor today. I also want to thank Janet Ericson who is the new staff director of the Office of Indian Affairs. And I would be remiss if I did not recognize the hard work on this bill by Janet's predecessor, Marie Howard.

In closing, I want to commend the Hoh Tribe and tribal council, Chairwoman Maria Lopez, and Alexis Berry, the executive director, for their vision, their steadfastness of purpose, and their sustained effort to fix a serious problem. You have done a remarkable job of doing your part to solve the very difficult problem that you face. Now it is up to the House to pass this legislation so it can soon be signed into law.

I appreciate the gentlewoman yielding me time today. This is an important issue in my district, and I appreciate the bipartisan cooperation that we have received on this bill.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I rise tonight in support of the "Hoh Indian Tribe Safe Homelands Act." This act declares that 37 acres of land within Olympic National Park is held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Hoh Indian Tribe, a federally recognized tribe.

The Hoh Tribe has demonstrated a compelling need to add lands to its existing Reservation to provide a safe area in which to construct housing and other facilities for its members. The present reservation area is in a tsunami zone and prone to major flooding. Additionally, Federal agencies such as the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency have limited authority to assist the tribe with housing and other improvements and services due to the dangerous and unsustainable location of the reservation.

I applaud Chairman RAHALL for his diligence in transferring this land to the Hoh Indian Tribe to enable them to live with a sense of stability and without fear of flooding.

I encourage my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Madam Speaker, I again urge passage of this important bill and support its passage.

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

Ms. BORDALLO. Madam Speaker, I again urge Members to support this bill.

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 gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1061, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

HONORING THE LIFE OF JACQUES-YVES COUSTEAU

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the

resolution (H. Res. 518) honoring the life of Jacques-Yves Cousteau, explorer, researcher, and pioneer in the field of marine conservation, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 518

Whereas Jacques-Yves Cousteau was born on June 11, 1910, in Saint-Andre-de-Cubzac, France, to Daniel and Elizabeth Cousteau;

Whereas Jacques-Yves Cousteau in 1930, after having made his preparatory studies at the College Stanislas in Paris, entered the Naval Academy in Brest and became an officer gunner;

Whereas after serving in the French Army during World War II, he was decorated with the Legion of Honor, France's highest honor;

Whereas in 1950, Jacques-Yves Cousteau founded the French Oceanographic Campaigns (COF), and he leased a ship called Calypso and equipped her as a mobile laboratory for field research and as a support base for diving and filming where he traversed the most interesting seas of the planet as well as big and small rivers;

Whereas from 1952 to 1953, Jacques-Yves Cousteau took the Calypso to the Red Sea and shot the first color footage ever taken at a depth of 150 feet, for a documentary titled "The Silent World";

Whereas "The Silent World" was filmed using ground-breaking skin-diving gear that Cousteau invented with engineer Emile Gagnan in 1943, freeing divers from heavy helmets and allowing them to be free and weightless as if in space;

Whereas in 1956, "The Silent World" won the top award at the Cannes Film Festival and the Academy Award for Best Documentary Feature in the United States;

Whereas in 1973, Jacques-Yves Cousteau created the Cousteau Society for the Protection of Ocean Life;

Whereas in 1977, Jacques-Yves Cousteau was awarded the United Nations International Environment prize for outstanding contributions in environmental advocacy;

Whereas in 1977, the "Cousteau Odyssey" series premiered on PBS, and seven years later, the "Cousteau Amazon" series made its television premiere;

Whereas in 1985, in honor of his achievements, Jacques-Yves Cousteau received the Grand Croix dans l'Ordre National du Mérite from the French government and the United States Presidential Medal of Freedom from President Ronald Reagan;

Whereas throughout all of his voyages, Jacques-Yves Cousteau produced over 120 films and authored or contributed to roughly 50 books; and

Whereas Jacques-Yves Cousteau passed away in Paris on June 25, 1997, after spending a lifetime of 87 years inventing, exploring, and storytelling; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives honors the life, achievements, and distinguished career of Jacques-Yves Cousteau, explorer, researcher, and pioneer in the field of marine conservation.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Guam.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members

may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise in support of House Resolution 518. It's a resolution to honor the life and achievements of Jacques-Yves Cousteau, introduced by my good friend from Florida, LEANA ROS-LEHTINEN.

Mr. Cousteau spent his lifetime as a researcher, explorer, and pioneer in the field of marine conservation. He produced more than 120 films, wrote more than 50 books, and was the first diver to take color footage at a depth over 150 feet. Mr. Cousteau's work brought the colorful, exotic, and unknown world of undersea life to the homes of people around the world and, in doing so, sparked a generation of conservation-minded ocean activists.

The Cousteau Society for the Protection of Ocean Life, founded by Cousteau in 1973, today boasts more than 360,000 members globally. House Resolution 518 would officially honor the brilliant and inspirational work of Jacques-Yves Cousteau and recognize his invaluable contributions to our understanding of the world's oceans. It is most fitting that we honor him today, Mr. Speaker, because today is World Oceans Day.

With that, I ask Members on both sides of the aisle to support the passage of this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the author of this legislation, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN).

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend, the gentleman from Utah, Congressman CHAFFETZ, for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, as the author of House Resolution 518, I would like to also thank the Natural Resources Committee ranking member, Congressman DOC HASTINGS, as well as Chairman NICK RAHALL for their support and their assistance in moving this resolution to the floor today. Today is World Oceans Day.

I would also like to recognize the bipartisan support by members of the Natural Resources Committee, including Oceans Subcommittee chair MADÉLINE BORDALLO. Thank you very much, Madam Chair, and Congresswoman LOIS CAPPs of California.

Later this evening, Mr. Speaker, Congresswoman CAPPs and I will be honored by the National Marine Sanctuary Foundation for our work on ocean issues, namely, coastal restoration and coral reef rehabilitation. Of course, we take inspiration from the extraordinary life and career of Captain Jacques-Yves Cousteau.

Captain Cousteau was a pioneering explorer of the seas and of the many environmental issues that we face today. When explaining his relentless passion for ocean exploration and conservation, he said, "People protect what they love."

My congressional district, Mr. Speaker, includes the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary, one of the largest coral reef tracts in the world, countless species of fish and wildlife, and three national parks.

Today, countless small business owners and their families are fighting to protect the ecosystem and the way of life that they hold dear. For 50 days, crude oil from the Deepwater Horizon oil rig has spewed 40 million gallons of oil in the Gulf of Mexico, resulting in the worst environmental disaster in American history.

According to recent analysis by the University of Central Florida, the oil rig disaster will cost Florida's economy \$2.2 billion and 39,000 jobs in the tourism and fishing industry. I am certain that Captain Cousteau would be horrified by BP's nonchalance in responding to this crisis.

My constituents in the beautiful Florida Keys are particularly frustrated and angry at the lack of transparency and lag response times by BP. BP must work on all fronts at once. It is responsible for capping the leak to prevent more oil from gushing into the gulf, and it must provide the financial support to those individuals whose livelihoods have been devastated.

□ 1445

BP and the Coast Guard must also make a stronger effort at coordinating with our local governments, especially in the Keys, and utilizing the expertise and know-how of local businessmen and fishermen, as well as our many research facilities in Florida's colleges and universities.

As oil makes its way further into north Florida beaches, hundreds of fishermen, environmental activists, students, and other concerned residents have gathered together ready to assist in the cleanup effort. Commercial fishermen and charter boat captains have offered their assistance to lay boom and to skim oil before it reaches the shore.

In Key West, organizations like the United Way and the Florida Keys Environment Coalition have gathered volunteers ready to patrol the shoreline for tar balls. I am so grateful for the leadership of these great local organizations during this crisis. Their daily activism is a tribute to Jacques Cousteau.

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

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

House Resolution 518 recognizes the life of Jacques Cousteau for bringing the underwater world to the living rooms of the Nation through his television shows and documentaries.

I, like countless others, was impacted by the dramatic way in which he showed us a world that was so foreign and so far away. The work that he did, with that staff and that crew, had a profound impact upon countless people, including myself. It's an honor to stand here in support of the passage of this important resolution and thank him and the great impact that he had for the deep appreciation and education that he gave relating to our oceans.

We urge passage of this resolution.

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

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I want to go on record to say that I agree with the gentlewoman from Florida that this oil spill is a tragedy. I will work very closely with our chairman, Mr. NICK RAHALL, to ensure that the laws are changed to prevent such a disaster in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I again urge Members to support this resolution.

Mr. FALCOMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 518, legislation honoring the life of Jacques-Yves Cousteau, explorer, researcher, and pioneer in the field of marine conservation.

First I want to thank the chief architect, the gentle lady from Florida, Ms. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN, for her leadership on this important resolution. I also want to thank the gentle lady from Guam, Chairwoman of the Subcommittee on Insular Affairs, Oceans and Wildlife, my good friend MADELEINE BORDALLO, and all my colleagues on the Natural Resources Committee for their support on H. Res. 518.

This house resolution enjoys bi-partisan support as well as the blessings of the Cousteau family. And it is most fitting that we approve this measure to recognize the life and accomplishments of Jacques Cousteau on the 100th anniversary of his birth on June 11, 1910.

Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 518 recognizes an exceptional individual that has left an indelible mark on marine science, research and conservation. Over the span of his career, Mr. Cousteau produced over 120 films, authored or contributed to 50 books, invented the skin diving gear, and was awarded the prestigious United Nations International Environmental prize as well as the Presidential Medal of Freedom from President Ronald Reagan.

In 1952–53, Mr. Cousteau sailed to the Red Sea on the *Calypso* and filmed the first color footage ever taken at 150 feet depth. Called "The Silent World", the documentary won the Academy Award for the Best Documentary Feature in the United States and was also awarded the top honor award at the Cannes Films Festival in 1956.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to know that the legacy of Cousteau lives on with his family. An article by Shelly Banjo in today's edition of the Wall Street Journal highlighted the works of Fabien Cousteau, grandson of Jacques Cousteau. Following the footsteps of his grandfather, the younger Cousteau is pursuing marine conservation projects to restore and protect bodies of water around the world. These efforts are not only important to sustain our oceans and marine resources, but they would also teach and educate everyone on the value of our oceans and aquatic life.

At the time when our nation is facing one of its worst oil spills in our history, the legacy of

Cousteau continues to serve as a reminder to all of us about the importance and values in marine conservation and about managing our natural resources.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H. Res. 518.

Ms. CAPPAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to offer my support for H. Res. 518, a resolution honoring the life and accomplishments of the great environmentalist Jacques Cousteau.

Jacques Cousteau was an inventor, an explorer and a concerned citizen of our world.

He invented a waterproof housing for an underwater movie camera in 1936, and in 1943, with French engineer Emile Gagnon created the Aqualung, which allowed divers to swim untethered underwater for several hours. Cousteau fought for the French in World War II, and the Aqualung was used by divers to locate and remove enemy mines after the war.

In 1950 he purchased the ship *Calypso* from which to conduct his explorations of the world oceans, beginning the work for which he is perhaps best known: bringing the excitement of the oceans to the public.

He showed people around the world the beauty of ocean ecosystems—from the Red Sea to Antarctica and from the Caribbean to the Indian Ocean—exploring the depths with a sense of adventure and exposing the oceans as the last earthy frontier to be explored.

He also lectured, produced amazing underwater photography, and published many books. Two of his films, "The Silent World" and "World Without Sun" won Academy Awards for best documentary.

His television program, "The Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau," which aired from 1968 to 1976, won multiple Emmy's and brought the marvels of his expeditions and the undersea world into American homes, inspiring many to love the sea and to pursue careers in marine science.

In 1974 he founded The Cousteau Society to help raise public awareness of ocean issues and help promote wise management of our ocean resources. And in 1985 he was awarded the Medal of Freedom by President Ronald Reagan. Finally, in 1989 he was honored by the French with membership in the French Academy.

Mr. Speaker, Jacques Cousteau taught the world how to appreciate, understand, explore, use, and preserve the oceans. We all owe a debt of gratitude to him and his family for raising the public awareness and support for the wonder and beauty of the world's oceans.

As we celebrate World Oceans Week, it is my hope that we can honor the wisdom of Jacques Cousteau by working together to improve the health of our oceans, so that our children and grandchildren will have a chance to enjoy and cherish them as he did.

I encourage all of my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution honoring the world renowned Jacques Cousteau.

I yield back the balance of my time. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 518, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6 p.m. today.
 Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 48 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6 p.m.

□ 1800

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. ESHOO) at 6 p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5072, FHA REFORM ACT OF 2010, AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULES

Mr. PERLMUTTER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 111-503) on the resolution (H. Res. 1424) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5072) to improve the financial safety and soundness of the FHA mortgage insurance program, and providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

- H.R. 1061, by the yeas and nays;
- H. Res. 518, by the yeas and nays.

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

HOH INDIAN TRIBE SAFE HOMELANDS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1061) to transfer certain land to the United States to be held in trust for the Hoh Indian Tribe, to place land into trust for the Hoh Indian Tribe, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 347, nays 0, not voting 84, as follows:

[Roll No. 337]

YEAS—347

- Aderholt
- Adler (NJ)
- Akin
- Alexander
- Altmire
- Arcuri
- Austria
- Baca
- Bachmann
- Bachus
- Baird
- Baldwin
- Barrow
- Bartlett
- Barton (TX)
- Bean
- Becerra
- Berman
- Biggert
- Bilbray
- Billrakis
- Bishop (GA)
- Bishop (NY)
- Bishop (UT)
- Blackburn
- Bocciari
- Boozman
- Boren
- Boswell
- Boucher
- Boustany
- Boyd
- Brady (PA)
- Bralley (IA)
- Bright
- Broun (GA)
- Brown (GA)
- Brown, Corrine
- Brown-Waite, Ginny
- Buchanan
- Burton (IN)
- Butterfield
- Buyer
- Camp
- Cantor
- Cao
- Capito
- Capps
- Capuano
- Carnahan
- Carney
- Carson (IN)
- Cassidy
- Castle
- Castor (FL)
- Chaffetz
- Chandler
- Childers
- Chu
- Clay
- Cleaver
- Coble
- Coffman (CO)
- Cohen
- Cole
- Conaway
- Connolly (VA)
- Cooper
- Costello
- Courtney
- Crenshaw
- Critz
- Crowley
- Cuellar
- Culberson
- Cummings
- Dahlkemper
- Davis (AL)
- Davis (CA)
- Davis (IL)
- Davis (KY)
- Davis (TN)
- DeFazio
- DeGette
- Delahunt
- DeLauro
- Dent
- Deutch
- Diaz-Balart, L.
- Diaz-Balart, M.
- Dicks
- Dingell
- Djoudj
- Doggett
- Donnelly (IN)
- Dreier
- Driehaus
- Duncan
- Edwards (MD)
- Ehlers
- Ellison
- Ellsworth
- Emerson
- Engel
- Eshoo
- Etheridge
- Farr
- Fattah
- Filner
- Fleming
- Forbes
- Fortenberry
- Poster
- Foxx
- Frank (MA)
- Franks (AZ)
- Frelinghuysen
- Fudge
- Gallely
- Garamendi
- Garrett (NJ)
- Gingrey (GA)
- Gohmert
- Gonzalez
- Goodlatte
- Graves
- Grayson
- Green, Al
- Green, Gene
- Guthrie
- Hall (NY)
- Hall (TX)
- Halvorson
- Hare
- Harper
- Hastings (FL)
- Hastings (WA)
- Heinrich
- Heller
- Hensarling
- Hereth Sandlin
- Higgins
- Hill
- Himes
- Hinche
- Hinojosa
- Hirono
- Holden
- Honda
- Hunter
- Inslee
- Israel
- Jackson (IL)
- Jackson Lee
- Jenkins
- Johnson (GA)
- Johnson (IL)
- Johnson, E. B.
- Johnson, Sam
- Jones
- Jordan (OH)
- Kagen
- Kanjorski
- Kaptur
- Kildee
- Kind
- King (IA)
- King (NY)
- Kingston
- Kirk
- Kirkpatrick (AZ)
- Kissell
- Klein (FL)
- Kline (MN)
- Kosmas
- Kratovil
- Kucinich
- Lamborn
- Lance
- Larsen (WA)
- Latham
- Latta
- Lee (CA)
- Levin
- Lewis (GA)
- Linder
- Lipinski
- LoBiondo
- Loeb
- Lucas
- Luetkemeyer
- Lujan
- Lummis
- Lungren, Daniel E.
- Lynch
- Maffei
- Maloney
- Manzullo
- Marchant
- Markey (CO)
- Markey (MA)
- Marshall
- Matheson
- Matsui
- McCarthy (CA)
- McCarthy (NY)
- McCaul
- McClintock
- McCollum
- McCotter
- McGovern
- McIntyre
- McKeon
- McMahon
- McNerney
- Meek (FL)
- Meeks (NY)
- Melancon
- Mica
- Michaud
- Miller (FL)
- Miller (MI)
- Miller (NC)
- Minnick
- Mitchell
- Moore (KS)
- Moore (WI)
- Moran (KS)
- Moran (VA)
- Murphy (CT)
- Murphy (NY)
- Murphy, Patrick
- Murphy, Tim
- Myrick
- Napolitano
- Neal (MA)
- Neugebauer
- Nunes
- Nye
- Oberstar
- Obey
- Olson
- Olver
- Ortiz
- Owens
- Pallone
- Pascarella
- Pastor (AZ)
- Paul
- Paulsen
- Pence
- Perlmutter
- Perriello
- Peters
- Peterson
- Petri
- Pingree (ME)
- Pitts
- Platts
- Poe (TX)
- Polis (CO)
- Pomeroy
- Posey
- Putnam
- Quigley
- Rahall
- Rangel
- Rehberg
- Reichert
- Reyes
- Roe (TN)
- Rogers (AL)
- Rogers (KY)
- Rogers (MI)
- Rooney
- Ros-Lehtinen
- Roskam
- Ross
- Rothman (NJ)
- Roybal-Allard
- Royce
- Ruppersberger
- Rush
- Ryan (WI)
- Salazar
- Sanchez, Linda T.
- Sanchez, Loretta
- Sarbanes
- Scalise
- Schauer
- Schiff
- Schmidt
- Eshoo
- Schock
- Schrader
- Scott (GA)
- Scott (VA)
- Sensenbrenner
- Serrano
- Sessions
- Sestak
- Shadegg
- Shea-Porter
- Sherman
- Shimkus
- Shuler
- Shuster
- Simpson
- Space
- Stearns
- Sullivan
- Sutton
- Tanner
- Taylor
- Teague
- Terry
- Thompson (MS)
- Thompson (PA)
- Thornberry
- Tiahrt
- Tiberi
- Tonko
- Turner
- Upton
- Van Hollen
- Velázquez
- Visclosky
- Walden
- Walz
- Wasserman
- Schultz
- Watt
- Weiner
- Welch
- Westmoreland
- Whitfield
- Wilson (OH)
- Wittman
- Wolf
- Woolsey
- Wu
- Yarmuth
- Young (AK)
- Young (FL)

- Rogers (MI)
- Rooney
- Ros-Lehtinen
- Roskam
- Ross
- Rothman (NJ)
- Roybal-Allard
- Royce
- Ruppersberger
- Rush
- Ryan (WI)
- Salazar
- Sanchez, Linda T.
- Sanchez, Loretta
- Sarbanes
- Scalise
- Schauer
- Schiff
- Schmidt
- Eshoo
- Schock
- Schrader
- Scott (GA)
- Scott (VA)
- Sensenbrenner
- Serrano
- Sessions
- Sestak
- Shadegg
- Shea-Porter
- Sherman
- Shimkus
- Shuler
- Shuster
- Simpson
- Space
- Stearns
- Sullivan
- Sutton
- Tanner
- Taylor
- Teague
- Terry
- Thompson (MS)
- Thompson (PA)
- Thornberry
- Tiahrt
- Tiberi
- Tonko
- Turner
- Upton
- Van Hollen
- Velázquez
- Visclosky
- Walden
- Walz
- Wasserman
- Schultz
- Watt
- Weiner
- Welch
- Westmoreland
- Whitfield
- Wilson (OH)
- Wittman
- Wolf
- Woolsey
- Wu
- Yarmuth
- Young (AK)
- Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—84

- Ackerman
- Andrews
- Barrett (SC)
- Berkley
- Berry
- Blumenauer
- Blunt
- Boehner
- Bonner
- Bono Mack
- Brady (TX)
- Brown (SC)
- Burgess
- Calvert
- Campbell
- Cardoza
- Carter
- Clarke
- Clyburn
- Conyers
- Costa
- Doyle
- Edwards (TX)
- Fallin
- Flake
- Gerlach
- Giffords
- Gordon (TN)
- Granger
- Griffith
- Grijalva
- Gutierrez
- Harman
- Herger
- Hodes
- Hoekstra
- Holt
- Hoyer
- Inglis
- Issa
- Kennedy
- Kilpatrick (MI)
- Kilroy
- Langevin
- Larson (CT)
- LaTourette
- Lewis (CA)
- Lofgren, Zoe
- Lowe
- Mack
- McDermott
- McHenry
- McMorris
- Rodgers
- Miller, Gary
- Miller, George
- Mollohan
- Nadler (NY)
- Payne
- Price (GA)
- Price (NC)
- Radanovich
- Richardson
- Rodriguez
- Rohrabacher
- Ryan (OH)
- Schakowsky
- Schwartz
- Sires
- Slaughter
- Smith (WA)
- Speier
- Spratt
- Stark
- Stupak
- Thompson (CA)
- Tierney
- Titus
- Towns
- Tsongas
- Wamp
- Waters
- Watson
- Waxman
- Wilson (SC)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1826

So 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:

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 337, had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 337, had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

HONORING THE LIFE OF JACQUES-YVES COUSTEAU

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 518) honoring the life of Jacques-Yves Cousteau, explorer, researcher, and pioneer in the field of marine conservation, 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 Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 518, as amended.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 354, nays 0, not voting 77, as follows:

[Roll No. 338]

YEAS—354

Aderholt	Davis (TN)	Kaptur
Adler (NJ)	DeFazio	Kildee
Akin	Delahunt	Kilroy
Alexander	DeLauro	Kind
Altmire	Dent	King (IA)
Arcuri	Deutch	King (NY)
Austria	Diaz-Balart, L.	Kingston
Baca	Diaz-Balart, M.	Kirk
Bachmann	Dingell	Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Bachus	Djou	Kissell
Baldwin	Doggett	Klein (FL)
Barrow	Donnelly (IN)	Kline (MN)
Bartlett	Dreier	Kosmas
Bean	Driehaus	Kratovil
Becerra	Duncan	Kucinich
Berman	Edwards (MD)	Lamborn
Biggert	Ehlers	Lance
Billray	Ellison	Langevin
Bilirakis	Ellsworth	Larsen (WA)
Bishop (GA)	Emerson	Latham
Bishop (NY)	Engel	Latta
Bishop (UT)	Eshoo	Lee (CA)
Blackburn	Etheridge	Lee (NY)
Boccelleri	Farr	Levin
Boozman	Fattah	Lewis (GA)
Boren	Filner	Linder
Boswell	Fleming	Lipinski
Boucher	Forbes	LoBiondo
Boustany	Fortenberry	Loebsack
Boyd	Foster	Lowe
Brady (PA)	Fox	Lucas
Bralley (IA)	Frank (MA)	Luetkemeyer
Bright	Franks (AZ)	Lujan
Brown (GA)	Frelinghuysen	Lummis
Brown, Corrine	Fudge	Lungren, Daniel E.
Brown-Waite,	Gallely	Lynch
Ginny	Garamendi	Maffei
Buchanan	Garrett (NJ)	Maloney
Burgess	Gingrey (GA)	Marchant
Burton (IN)	Gohmert	Markey (CO)
Butterfield	Gonzalez	Markey (MA)
Buyer	Goodlatte	Marshall
Camp	Granger	Matheson
Cantor	Graves	Matsui
Cao	Grayson	McCarthy (CA)
Capito	Green, Al	McCarthy (NY)
Capps	Green, Gene	McCauley
Capuano	Guthrie	McClintock
Cardoza	Hall (NY)	McCollum
Carnahan	Hall (TX)	McCotter
Carney	Halvorson	McDermott
Carson (IN)	Hare	McGovern
Cassidy	Harper	McIntyre
Castle	Hastings (FL)	McKeon
Castor (FL)	Hastings (WA)	McMahon
Chaffetz	Heinrich	McMorris
Chandler	Heller	Rodgers
Childers	Hensarling	McNerney
Chu	Herger	Meek (FL)
Clarke	Herseth Sandlin	Meeks (NY)
Clay	Higgins	Melancon
Cleaver	Hill	Mica
Coble	Himes	Michaud
Coffman (CO)	Hinche	Miller (FL)
Cohen	Hinojosa	Miller (MI)
Cole	Holden	Miller (NC)
Conaway	Holt	Minnick
Connolly (VA)	Honda	Mitchell
Cooper	Hunter	Moore (KS)
Costa	Inslee	Moore (WI)
Costello	Israel	Moran (KS)
Courtney	Jackson (IL)	Moran (VA)
Crenshaw	Jackson Lee	Murphy (CT)
Critz	(TX)	Murphy (NY)
Crowley	Jenkins	Murphy (NY)
Cuellar	Johnson (GA)	Murphy, Patrick
Culberson	Johnson (IL)	Murphy, Tim
Cummings	Johnson, E. B.	Myrick
Dahlkemper	Johnson, Sam	Nadler (NY)
Davis (AL)	Jones	Napolitano
Davis (CA)	Jordan (OH)	Neal (MA)
Davis (IL)	Kagen	Neugebauer
Davis (KY)	Kanjorski	Nunes

Nye	Roskam	Smith (NJ)
Oberstar	Ross	Smith (TX)
Obey	Rothman (NJ)	Snyder
Olson	Roybal-Allard	Space
Olver	Royce	Stearns
Ortiz	Ruppersberger	Sullivan
Owens	Rush	Sutton
Pallone	Ryan (OH)	Tanner
Pascarell	Ryan (WI)	Taylor
Pastor (AZ)	Salazar	Teague
Paul	Sánchez, Linda T.	Terry
Paulsen	Sanchez, Loretta	Thompson (MS)
Pence	Sarbanes	Thompson (PA)
Perlmutter	Scalise	Thornberry
Perriello	Schauer	Tiahrt
Peters	Schiff	Tiberi
Peterson	Schmidt	Tonko
Petri	Schock	Turner
Pingree (ME)	Schrader	Upton
Platts	Schwartz	Velázquez
Poe (TX)	Scott (GA)	Visclosky
Polis (CO)	Scott (VA)	Walden
Pomeroy	Sensenbrenner	Walz
Posey	Serrano	Wasserman
Price (GA)	Sessions	Schultz
Putnam	Sestak	Watt
Quigley	Shadeg	Weiner
Rahall	Shea-Porter	Welch
Rangel	Sherman	Whitfield
Rehberg	Shimkus	Wilson (OH)
Reichert	Shuler	Wittman
Reyes	Shuster	Wolf
Roe (TN)	Simpson	Woolsey
Rogers (KY)	Skelton	Wu
Rogers (MI)	Slaughter	Yarmuth
Rooney	Smith (NE)	Young (AK)
Ros-Lehtinen		Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—77

Ackerman	Giffords	Price (NC)
Andrews	Gordon (TN)	Radanovich
Baird	Griffith	Richardson
Barrett (SC)	Grijalva	Rodriguez
Barton (TX)	Gutierrez	Rogers (AL)
Berkley	Harman	Rohrabacher
Berry	Hirono	Schakowsky
Blumenauer	Hodes	Sires
Blunt	Hoekstra	Smith (WA)
Boehner	Hoyer	Speier
Bonner	Inglis	Spratt
Bono Mack	Issa	Stark
Brady (TX)	Kennedy	Stupak
Brown (SC)	Kilpatrick (MI)	Thompson (CA)
Calvert	Larson (CT)	Tierney
Campbell	LaTourette	Titus
Carter	Lewis (CA)	Towns
Clyburn	Lofgren, Zoe	Tsongas
Conyers	Mack	Van Hollen
DeGette	Manullo	Wamp
Dicks	McHenry	Waters
Doyle	Miller, Gary	Watson
Edwards (TX)	Miller, George	Waxman
Fallin	Mollohan	Westmoreland
Payne	Pitts	Wilson (SC)
Flerlach		

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1834

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, on June 8, 2010, I regret that I was not present to vote on H.R. 1061 and H. Res. 518.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on both bills.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I was not able to attend to several votes today. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on final passage of H.R. 1061, and "aye" on final passage of H. Res. 518.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent from this chamber today. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall votes 337 and 338.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 8, 2010.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,

The Speaker, U.S. Capitol, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on Tuesday, June 8, 2010 at 3:08 p.m., and said to contain a message from the President whereby he submits a copy of a notice filed earlier with the Federal Register continuing the emergency with respect to Western Balkans first declared in Executive Order 13219 of June 26, 2001.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

LORRAINE C. MILLER.

CONTINUATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE WESTERN BALKANS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 111-118)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the Federal Register and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the Federal Register for publication the enclosed notice stating that the Western Balkans emergency is to continue in effect beyond June 26, 2010.

The crisis constituted by the actions of the persons engaged in, or assisting, sponsoring, or supporting (i) extremist violence in the Republic of Macedonia and elsewhere in the Western Balkans region, or (ii) acts obstructing implementation of the Dayton Accords in Bosnia, United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 of June 10, 1999, in Kosovo, or the Ohrid Framework Agreement of 2001 in Macedonia, that led to the declaration of a national emergency on June 26, 2001, in Executive Order 13219, and to amendment of that order in Executive Order 13304 of

May 28, 2003, has not been resolved. The acts of extremist violence and obstructionist activity outlined in Executive Order 13219, as amended, are hostile to U.S. interests and pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared with respect to the Western Balkans and maintain in force the sanctions to respond to this threat.

BARACK OBAMA.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 8, 2010.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 8, 2010.

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

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on Tuesday, June 8, 2010 at 3:08 p.m., and said to contain a message from the President whereby he submits a copy of a notice filed earlier with the Federal Register continuing the emergency with respect to Belarus first declared in Executive Order 13405 of June 16, 2006.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

LORRAINE C. MILLER.

CONTINUATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO BELARUS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 111-119)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the Federal Register and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the Federal Register for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency and related measures blocking the property of certain persons undermining democratic processes or institutions in Belarus are to continue in effect beyond June 16, 2010.

Despite the release of internationally recognized political prisoners in the fall of 2008 and our continuing efforts

to press for further reforms related to democracy, human rights, and the rule of law in Belarus, serious challenges remain. The actions and policies of certain members of the Government of Belarus and other persons to undermine Belarus democratic processes or institutions, to commit human rights abuses related to political repression, and to engage in public corruption pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. For this reason, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared to deal with this threat and the related measures blocking the property of certain persons.

BARACK OBAMA.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 8, 2010.

CONGRATULATING CHARLES COLE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

(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, I rise today to congratulate Charles Cole Memorial Hospital in Coudersport, Pennsylvania, for winning a 2010 Achievement Award from the Hospital and Healthsystem Association of Pennsylvania.

Charles Cole Memorial was among 17 winners chosen from a pool of 134 entries. Through their incredibly successful efforts to solidify their connection to the community, the Charles Cole leaders and staff showed the importance of transparency and accessibility in the health care field.

The hospital established five Community Benefit Advisory Committees as outlets for the community to become involved in planning, operations, and governance. Committees met several times, both regionally and as part of the organization, and continue to serve as integral team members and community correspondents for the hospital staff. Recent data, when compared to baseline data taken before the establishment of these advisory committees, showed improvement in every major field, including the image of the hospital, visibility in the community, and quality of care.

The hospital will continue this great program. And as a person who spent many years in the health care field, I understand the importance of this effort and hope to see Charles Cole Memorial Hospital continue to succeed in the future.

CONGRATULATING FORT BEND BAPTIST EAGLES

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

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the Fort Bend Baptist Eagles on their second consecutive 4A Texas Association of Private and Parochial Schools softball title.

The Eagles beat Fort Worth Christian on May 14 in Belton, Texas. They won 1-0 behind senior Rachel Fox's 10 strikeouts. Coach Kelly Ferguson coached her third team in 4 years to a State championship.

Participating in high school sports builds leadership and confidence in student athletes, and the Eagles have exemplified those traits in spades. The Fort Bend Baptist Eagles are proven role models for their school and community. Through hard work and dedication, they have achieved the goals they set themselves at the beginning of the season.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the Fort Bend Baptist Eagles on their back-to-back championship titles. I thank them for representing their community and their school with pride.

SPECIAL ORDERS

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from 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.)

UNQUALIFIED JUSTICE

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. Mr. Speaker, the new Supreme Court pick, Elena Kagan, has never been a judge. She's never seen a courtroom from the bench. She's never had a judge's responsibilities. Elena Kagan has never instructed a jury. She's never ruled on a point of law—any point of law. She has not decided even one constitutional issue. She's never tried a criminal case. She's never tried a civil case. She's never even tried a traffic case.

We don't know whether or not she believes the Constitution is the foundation of American law or whether she thinks, like many, the Constitution constantly changes based upon the personal opinions of Supreme Court Justices. But either way, Elena Kagan has never had to make a constitutional call in a court of law in the heat of a trial.

□ 1845

She has never admitted evidence or ruled out evidence or ruled on the chain of custody regarding evidence. She has never made even one decision regarding any rule of evidence.

She has never ruled on the exclusionary rule, the Miranda doctrine, an unlawful search and seizure allegation,

a due process claim, an equal protection violation or any constitutional issue.

She has never empaneled a jury. She has never instructed a jury on a reasonable doubt or sentenced a person to the penitentiary.

She has never had to decide whether a witness was telling the truth or not. As a judge, she has never heard a plaintiff, a defendant, a victim, or a child testify as a witness. She has never made that all-important decision of deciding whether or not a person is guilty or not guilty of a crime.

She has never held a gavel in a courtroom, and she has never made any decision in the heat of a trial. She has never ruled on a life-or-death issue.

Elena Kagan has never made a judgment call from the bench—not a single one. Yet, as a Supreme Court Justice, she would be second-guessing trial judges and trial lawyers who had been through the mud, blood, and tears of actual trials in actual courts of law. How can she possibly be qualified to fill the post of a Supreme Court Justice?

Kagan is an elitist academic who has spent most of her time out of touch with the real world and with the way things really are. Being a judge would be an exercise to the new Supreme Court nominee. She has read about being a judge in books, I suppose. She might even have played pretend in her college classroom. But she has never been a judge. She has never made a judicial decision, and her first one should not be as a member of the United States Supreme Court. She has never determined justice—not a single time. Yet she wants to be a Supreme Court Justice.

Besides never being a judge, she has never even been a trial lawyer. She has never questioned a witness, argued a case to a jury, or tried any case to any jury anywhere in the United States. She has absolutely no courtroom trial experience as a judge or as a lawyer. Real-world experience makes a difference. Reading books about something and actually doing it are two completely different things.

People's lives and livelihoods are at stake in these courtroom decisions. Courtroom experience is fundamental to being a judge on the Supreme Court. As anyone who has been through the court system can testify, a courtroom is a whole different world.

Putting Elena Kagan on the United States Supreme Court is like putting someone in charge of a brain surgery unit who has never done an operation. She may be qualified for the classroom, but she is certainly not qualified for the courtroom. She should stay in the schoolhouse since she has never been in trial at the courthouse. We cannot put the Constitution in the hands of someone who has never had to use it in the trial of a real case in a real court of law.

Elena Kagan—unqualified justice. And that's just the way it is.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

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

(Mr. WEINER 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 North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from 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 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.)

ISRAEL'S RIGHT TO SELF-DEFENSE

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

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to affirm Israel's right to self-defense and to express my outrage over the knee-jerk international condemnation of our strong ally following the recent flotilla incident.

The video is clear: The activists ignored warnings from Israeli forces to turn away from Gaza, and they disregarded invitations to offload their supplies elsewhere. Worst of all, they placed Israeli forces in grave danger by brutally attacking them.

Many countries immediately condemned Israel. Their reactions sharply contrast with their failures to denounce the hostile behavior of Iran and North Korea.

I applaud the Obama administration for avoiding this double standard. The United States must always stand against the unfair treatment of an important ally.

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 10TH AMENDMENT TASK FORCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I appreciate the opportunity to be here and for talking especially about the 10th Amendment and about some of the efforts that Members of this House are making in a way to try and emphasize the significance and the importance of that particular amendment to the Constitution.

You know, Mr. Speaker, for the people who are allowed to work in this Chamber or for those who come in to visit, there are all sorts of historical references that they can see.

Up around the top of the wall over here, there are the cameos of the great icons of the world, of the great lawgivers of the world. Moses is the greatest of all lawgivers. He is the only one who has a full face, and he is looking directly at the Speaker. Everyone else has a side view going around here.

And there are only two Americans in this pantheon of great lawgivers in the history of the world, George Mason and Thomas Jefferson, who are on either side of the Speaker's rostrum, with some great language from Webster, telling us to use our resources to develop this country, which is in between the two.

I always thought it was somewhat ironic that Jefferson and Mason were the two great lawgivers whom we have from the United States in this Chamber, because neither of them actually signed the Constitution. Jefferson was not present at the time, and George Mason was one of three people who spent the entire time at the Constitutional Convention but who, at the end of that time, still refused to affix his signature to the document itself.

As I was teaching school, I insisted that every one of my kids had to say why Mason was one of those who did not sign the document. What was his rationale for it? Of course, it was because the document did not have a Bill of Rights.

Now, I was always hoping that one of my students would ask what I still think is a more significant question, which is not why did Mason not sign but, rather, why did all of the other brilliant men, the Founding Fathers—Washington and Franklin and Madison and Hamilton and Wilson and Dickinson and the rest—not go along with Mason? Why did they not add a Bill of Rights into the base document?

It was certainly not because these Founding Fathers did not believe in the idea of individual liberty. They had another method, another mechanism, that they thought more specific than actually listing down what our rights are and are not. It was the structure of government. Though not specifically

named in the document, it becomes the essential element of the Constitution. And the purpose of that structure was to ensure that individual liberties would be maintained and that personal dignity and personal freedoms would be benefited and would grow in this country.

So those Founding Fathers, when they built our system of government, divided power horizontally between the three branches of government—executive, legislative, and judicial—with the goal and purpose of balancing those three so that individual liberties would be protected. Indeed, the problem is, if ever those three branches horizontally are out of balance, where one branch of government has far more ability to control the outcome of policy than the other, it is individual people who are hurt. It is their rights that are put in jeopardy.

Now, they thought it was going to be very easy for those three branches of government to maintain that special balance because each one would have a vested interest in maintaining their particular roles within the system. Yet what is often forgotten, especially in public school classes about government, is, in addition to that horizontal balance of power, equally important to the Founding Fathers was a vertical balance of power between the national government and the States.

Once again, the purpose of that balance was supposed to be to protect individual liberties. Again, if that balance is off kilter, then individuals are harmed. But the question always was: Would the Federal Government, the national government, be sufficient to try and maintain itself and to govern itself to create and maintain that balance?

In the Federalist Papers, obviously people like Madison and Hamilton, who wrote those Federalist Papers, envisioned this. This was part of their argument to this Nation on why the Constitution should be adopted.

Madison, in Federalist 45, said that the powers delegated by this proposed Constitution are few and defined. Those which are to remain in the State government are numerous and indefinite. Why? Because powers reserved to the States will extend to all the objects which concern the lives, liberties, and properties of the people.

In Federalist 32, Hamilton said the same thing when he simply said that any attempt on the part of the national government to abridge any State power would be a violent assumption of power unwanted by any article or clause of the Constitution.

Indeed, when Hamilton was arguing on whether to add a Bill of Rights to the Constitution itself, he simply asked the question: Why should we prohibit that which cannot be done? The assumption always was that there would be limitations on what the Federal Government can do, not so on the States.

Now, the final one from Federalist 51, also by Madison, said that the depend-

ence on the people is, no doubt, the primary control on government, but experience has taught mankind the necessity of auxiliary precautions.

The 10th Amendment to the Constitution—this concept of separating power horizontally between the three branches of government and vertically between the two levels of government—is one of those auxiliary precautions that the Founding Fathers realized we needed to have.

Scalia, in an opinion of the Supreme Court, once said that that Constitution's brilliance—and I'm paraphrasing this—is to divide powers among different levels and different branches of government to resist the temptation of consolidating power as a simplistic solution to the emergency of the day. That's what we are talking about.

Now, I want to emphasize very clearly that this is not the same thing as States' rights. States' rights, as we traditionally use that term, was an idea about power designed actually by Jefferson and Madison when they were talking about the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions and by Calhoun when he was talking about nullification and by Jefferson Davis when he was trying to fight the Civil War and by other groups when a lot of evils have actually been perpetuated.

States' rights is about power. Federalism and the 10th Amendment are about balancing power between branches of government, between the national government and the State government. And the balance—not control—the balance is there to protect individuals.

Because it is so easy for the Federal Government to ignore that or to forget it, we have formed a 10th Amendment Task Force. The goal and propensity of that task force is, once again, to try and reemphasize the significance of federalism and to disperse power from Washington to restore that constitutional balance of power through the liberty-enhancing elements of federalism.

We have five goals: One is to educate Congress and the public about federalism. Two is to develop proposals to disperse power to regions, to States, to local governments, and to private institutions, to families and to individuals. Three is to elevate federalism as a core focus of our leadership in Congress. Four is to monitor threats to 10th Amendment principles and to federalism. Five is to help build and foster a federalist constituency.

What we are trying to do is to make people more aware of the importance of federalism, of the importance of the 10th Amendment and how it impacts their lives and also to find ways to empower States so they can stand up to the national government and so they can reestablish the balance that was always intended to be there. Because, once again, if that balance is out of kilter, then all of a sudden individuals are harmed and people are harmed. It affects their daily lives.

If I could interrupt at this point, I would like to introduce one of the members, one of the 10 founders of this 10th Amendment Task Force to perhaps talk to you a little bit about the importance of the 10th Amendment and about the importance of federalism in restoring personal liberties and in making sure that government does not have the heavy hand that hurts and harms people, which was the intention of the Founding Fathers.

So I would yield to the gentleman from Texas for as much time as he wishes to consume at this point.

Mr. NEUGEBAUER.

Mr. NEUGEBAUER. Well, I thank the gentleman, and he brings up some excellent points.

I am a proud member of the 10th Amendment Task Force because I think one of the things that we have to do in order to restore order in this country is to get back to some of the principles that our Founders intended. They didn't intend for government to be the answer to every issue in this country.

One of the things I think back to happened a few years ago in my congressional district, which was not too long after we had the Katrina incident in New Orleans. We had a major fire in an area called Cross Plains, Texas. I went down there the next day, and the people in that region had already brought clothes to the church, so the people who had lost everything in the fire were able to receive clothes. For the people who had lost livestock, other people were going out and helping them. For people who had lost their homes, people in the community had provided temporary housing.

□ 1900

And within a very short period of time, the people in this community met their own needs. And I got an interesting phone call from a member of the media, and that person said, well, what is the government doing for the people in Cross Plains today? And I said, well, you know, the good news, we didn't need the government in Cross Plains today because the people responded to that.

And I think what we've gotten away from, as the gentleman points out, is we've kind of turned the whole concept of what the Founders thought about this country upside down. They never intended for the government to be the solution and, in fact, the best solutions happen when you keep the government closest to the people.

So the Tenth Amendment Task Force, what we're going to try to do is not only analyze some of the things we've already done; but as legislation is brought to this very floor, we're going to try to remind our colleagues of the principle of federalism, and is this the right place for this particular piece of legislation to be originated, or should this be left to the people, because every time the Federal Government puts a new law in place, individuals' liberties and freedoms are eroded.

Now, one of the things that we've been talking about in this body for a number of months now is these record deficits in our country. It wasn't many years ago that this country had a budget of \$100 billion, in fact, back in, I think, 1962. This year the President of the United States brought a budget to this floor that spent over \$3.7 trillion. And by the way, it's \$3.7 trillion, and we don't have \$3.7 trillion. In fact, we're going to borrow 42 cents for every dollar we're going to spend.

One of the reasons that we are running these record deficits is we have all of this money being funneled into the Federal system, and then we have all of these people up here in Washington trying to figure out how to spend the taxpayers' dollars, and then those monies go down to the States, and the States try to figure out how to distribute those dollars, and then the States pass them out maybe to the local communities. And here's what happens:

Here is a dollar bill that the taxpayers pay in taxes. Now, what happens is, after Washington washes this money in this massive federalism, then we have the dollar that actually gets back to the intended purpose. It's a shrunk dollar. And one of the things we can do if we really want to be serious about, one, being more government efficient is getting the government out of some of the businesses they're in so that this dollar is the dollar that gets to the people, and not this dollar that's been washed through Washington and through the States, but back to the local governments.

As I close and yield back to the gentleman, I think about the days when I was on the city council in Lubbock, Texas. And it was so discouraging to me where we would be sitting in council meetings, and we would be sitting with staff, and someone would have an innovative idea of better ways to serve our citizenry in Lubbock, Texas. But we would always hear from some of the staffers, well, there's a Federal regulation that we'll have to check on; or I'm not sure that that is in keeping with certain regulations that would keep Lubbock from getting certain kinds of funding, because it was stifling creativity in our local communities.

And so, as the gentleman points out, the Founders were very sincere about not letting the Federal Government have very many powers, because they knew where the best work happens, that to keep innovation and liberty and freedom in place was to limit the powers of our Federal Government. Some way along the line we lost our way.

And one of the reasons I joined the Tenth Amendment Task Force was to see if we can restore the spirit of the Constitution back to this body.

And with that, I yield back to the gentleman and thank him for his time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I thank the gentleman from Texas for going over some specific examples of what this means to individuals.

Mr. Speaker, I hate to admit this: I'm an old school teacher. I taught history. So when I read about what the Founding Fathers intended and how they tried to structure this government, I find that fascinating.

I also recognize, unfortunately, for most people, when you talk about federalism or the Tenth Amendment, their eyes will glaze over. All they remember from those concepts is probably some essay they had to write in high school and something they didn't enjoy then and probably don't want to think about it now.

But the bottom line is, the Founding Fathers actually foresaw our day. They recognized that the solutions we need for the crisis of this day that impacts real people today is the concept of federalism. That balance, that balance which, unfortunately, has been out of balance for quite some time, is that solution and, indeed, the salvation of our future.

But, as you can obviously tell, I'm old, which is something that bothers me. However, I also recognize that the world is different. When I was a kid, television was a whole lot easier. There were only three channels and one PBS station. The dial only had 13 options on it, and, yeah, I had to actually get up and go to the TV and change the dial, so I didn't change channels that often. But that was life.

Now, when I go back this evening to my apartment, I will have a television set that gives me the option of 161 channels. Okay, it's true I still watch the same five all the time anyway, but I do have 161 options in front of me.

No longer do we have simply a telephone that's on the wall with the telephone company telling me what to do. I can go into a store and find all sorts of plans on how to communicate with other people in television today.

There are 14 kinds of wheat thins. There are 16 different varieties of Pringle potato chips. There are 160 different kinds of Campbell soup.

Even if I want vanilla, I can still go to a store that offers me 31 opportunities to pick something else.

The entire life of everyone today in the business world is one that deals with giving people choices and options. Whether it's telephone plans or kinds of cereal to buy, I have all sorts of options and choices in front of me. The business world has recognized that if they want business from me, they have to give me choice and options.

Everywhere in our life today we give choices and options. When I was a kid and I heard a song I liked, I had to go to the store and by the entire vinyl record and then put it on and hope I could drop the needle in the correct groove without destroying the record. I don't need to do that anymore. Today my kids have given me an Ipod, which means if I hear a song I like, all I now have to do is call up one of my kids and say, come over and put it on my Ipod because I don't know how to work the stupid thing. But I still have a choice.

Even—and I'm not trying to be a snob here—even in Dvorak's "New World Symphony," which I like, I have to admit I like the first and the third movement, and not the second, so no longer do I have to sit through about 15 minutes of stuff I don't like before going from the first to the third. I simply took it out so I can go directly from the first to the third. Those are options.

Everybody in America today has choices or options given to them, until it comes to dealing with the government, especially with the Federal Government, because once again, all of a sudden now you come back to Washington and you find out that Washington still believes in one-size-fits-all mentality programs and mandates. This is the only area where that's found. And the question you should be asking is: Why?

Well, it's very simple. That's our purpose of being the Federal Government. If you need to have something occurring in this country, where everyone is doing the exact same thing at the exact same time in the exact same way, the Federal Government, the national government here in Washington, is the only one that can orchestrate and mandate that. So if we have to be in lockstep, this is the level to go. This is the place to accomplish that task.

But, if, indeed, maybe something different is needed and creativity and options are important, it's not going to happen from Washington. Never has, and I don't think it ever will in the near future. If indeed you want something different, then you have to empower State and local governments to accomplish that task. If you want creativity, you allow States and local governments to fit situations to their particular needs and demographics.

Like my State of Utah is unique among the other States. We have more kids than any other State as a percentage of our population. We have more small businesses than other State as a percentage of our population. And we have a higher percentage of our small businesses with no insurance that they offer their employees than any other State in the Nation.

If you want to do some kind of health care program, for example, that fits the needs of Utah, with their high student population, their high small business population, you're going to have a program that's going to be vastly different from a State on the east coast. That doesn't happen here in Washington. It will happen if you empower States to come up with a new idea.

If you want efficiency, you empower States. If you want justice so that circumstances to a local level that are mitigating circumstances can be taken into effect, it can only happen if you empower State and local governments to do that.

Louis Brandeis, in one of his Supreme Court minority decisions, again talked about the States as the laboratory of democracy, which simply

meant, if you want people to explore creative ideas, allow them to do so. If States are the ones who are exploring those creative ideas and they do something well, it can be replicated by everyone else and maybe molded to fit the demographics of everyone else.

But if a State makes a mistake and it is wrong, only that State is negatively impacted. When Washington makes a mistake, everyone is impacted negatively, and it is very difficult to try and get out of that particular situation.

That's what the Founding Fathers were talking about. That idea of trying to give people choices and options can be accomplished if one truly believes in the idea of balance between a national government and States so States are empowered to be created, to be innovative, to come up with new ways, new approaches, and new ideas. And when we in Washington try and set mandates down to tell States how they will do things, we take away the creativity. And unfortunately, we also take away efficiency, and we take away choices and options from people.

That's what federalism means. It's not an essay to write in high school. It's about how people can live their lives to make choices for themselves. And it's very important.

With that, I'd like to take a break here and yield some time, or as much time as he may consume, as well to another great Representative from the State of Texas, who also is one of the participants with this task force, who recognizes the significance and importance of allowing people choices in their lives, and that does not come when the Federal Government sets its one-size-fits-all agenda on top of people. I yield to the gentleman from Texas for as much time as he may consume.

Mr. CONAWAY. Well, I thank the gentleman from Utah for yielding and for hosting this night's hour to talk about the Tenth Amendment and federalism.

It's probably been read into the RECORD 11 dozen times, but I want to read a quote from James Madison into the RECORD that sets the tone for what I want to talk about.

James Madison, in Federalist 45 said: "The powers delegated to the Federal Government are few and defined. Those which are to remain in the State governments are numerous and indefinite. The former will be exercised principally on external objects such as war, peace, negotiation and foreign commerce. And the powers reserved to the several States will extend to all of the objects in which, in the ordinary course of affairs concerns the lives, liberties and properties of the people."

Mr. Speaker, I'd argue that therein lies much of the problems that we face today as a Federal Government. Since 1995, this Congress and the various administrative agencies across this vast Federal Government have issued some 60,000 new rules and regulations, every-

thing from regulating the size of the holes in Swiss cheese to the colors for surgical sutures. And I would argue that the size of the holes in Swiss cheese probably should be defined by the folks in Wisconsin where they do a lot of cheese. But a Federal rule, Federal law that delves into that detail into the, as Madison would have referred to it as the ordinary course of affairs that concern the lives, liberties and properties of the people, that's a government that's overreached.

Part of our problem is we send people to Congress who are, at their core, can-do people, solution people, folks who want to solve issues. And our focus here is on every single problem. While our Constitution, though, says that we really are limited by the powers granted in the Constitution to this government as to those problems which we ought to take up, clearly national defense, clearly homeland security, post office roads as the phrase is used. But much of what we deal with every single day here in Congress is beyond those limited powers, because we are solutions-oriented kinds of folks and it's our nature to grab the bull by the horns and move forward with it, losing sight, of course, that the Constitution says that's not a real good thing for us to be doing.

Let me reemphasize that last sentence: "The powers reserved to the several States will extend to all the objects which, in the ordinary course of affairs, concern the lives, liberties and properties of the people."

Mr. Speaker, that's an awful lot of the area of lives that committees like Education and Workforce or Labor, many of the committees up here deal in the ordinary course of affairs of the lives of people.

Now, part of the rancor that we see across this country related to the Federal Government is a sense of powerlessness by the good folks back home over issues that really ought to be dealt with back home.

□ 1915

This rage that we're seeing is driven by an overreaching Federal Government. Decisions that are best made at the local level and controlled by those people are being usurped and taken care of by 435 people here in Washington and the 100 Senators on the other side. And much of that frustration at being out of control is as a result of this Congress taking over jobs and areas that are much better left to counties and cities and States as the Founding Fathers had intended. If we were to quit delving into their personal lives affairs and ordinary course affairs, much of the conflict that is out there would disappear and would be focused on the local level where the decisions are made best as to the solution that best fits those local folks.

I get asked often by mayors and county judges and city councilmen and county commissioners and school superintendents and others, What can we

do to help? What can we do to address the growing size of this Federal Government? One of the ways I ask them to help is to do a better job of vetting your requests to me and to your Federal Government for help. Make sure that whatever it is that you're asking us to do is a good idea, that there is a nexus to the Constitution, that there is a link in the Constitution that delegates the powers to this Federal Government for it to even deal with the particular problem you're bringing to us.

I would argue that much of our over-spending today is driven by good-hearted people who have lost sight of the 10th amendment, have come up here and asked for help from this Federal Government, not of course realizing the strings that are going to be attached to the Federal laws that get put in place, when the solution would much better have been dealt with at the local level. Federalism, as my colleague from Utah has just stated, it's not really a left or right issue. It's not really a Democratic issue or a Republican issue. There are good things to be had by both sides. Both sides of the aisle should be able to embrace this concept so that the States do most of the heavy lifting and the counties and cities and local governments do the work that deals with the issues confronting their people. So this really shouldn't be a particularly partisan effort as we move forward.

My friend mentioned earlier about the idea that the States should be the incubators or the laboratories for experiments with how government addresses a particular program. There are two examples that I can think of off the top of my head. One is the health care experiment going on in Massachusetts. They've been at it now 3 or 4 years and it's different than what they thought it would be, they may not be able to push that to the scale of the United States, and the people of Massachusetts are struggling with how to pay for health care under the universal plan that they've put in place where everybody was mandated to have insurance. It doesn't look to me like it's working. Why would you then want to take that policy and try to extend it across the United States? I don't think you would.

An area where it has worked, and I'll brag on Texas. Six years ago, Texas put in place a tort reform program that limited the punitive damages on medical malpractice suits. So we've had a 6- or 7-year experiment involving 25 million people in Texas and it has worked. Doctors are coming to Texas because their malpractice insurance rates are lower, and the citizens of Texas are getting the care that they need. If a hospital and a physician make a mistake, the economic damages in trying to put that person back to as close to what they would have been before the mistake was made, that gets done. But these punitive damages, which sometimes just defy

logic, are no longer on the table in Texas.

And so that experiment, as the President called for in his health care speech, to test medical malpractice reform in and around the country, I would argue that we've had a 6-, almost 7-year test now working with the State of Texas on medical malpractice reform, tort reform, that really works. So in that vein, to the extent that this would be needed at the Federal level to deal with the vast medical programs that we have in place, could be replicated on a much larger scale because we've had a big enough test through the State that it makes sense.

Let me finish up by saying that because they lived 230 plus years ago, we sometimes give our Founding Fathers short shrift as to how intelligent they really were. We think because we are the most intelligent people walking the face of the earth, that we've got all the great ideas, that we don't really need to look back in the history to see and understand what they had in mind.

Quoting Madison again out of the Federalist Papers, "The powers delegated to the Federal Government are few and defined." That means if you've got a plan that doesn't fit under one of those powers, then the Federal Government really at the end of the day should not pass laws that deal with that. We should have the backbone to say, "That's a really tough problem, it's really important to people, but it's not the Federal Government's responsibility to address that. You need to work within your own system back home to address that issue."

That's one of the hardest things Members of Congress do. We hate to tell constituents, "No, that's really not something that the Federal Government should be dealing with," and yet that really should be the answer to many of the requests that we get from back home, is that these aren't federal issues. Quoting Madison again, "Those which are to remain in the State governments are numerous and indefinite. The former will be exercised principally on external objects, such as war, peace, negotiation and foreign commerce. The powers reserved to the several States will extend to all the objects which again in the ordinary course of affairs concern the lives, liberties and properties of the people."

Mr. Speaker, I would argue that all of us would learn a much better appreciation of how limited this Federal Government really should be if we were to go back and take a look at our Founding Fathers' comments and just periodically read the Constitution. It is a requirement on my staff, and I've introduced legislation that would encourage Members of Congress and their staffs to read the Constitution once a year. We all have the little pocket versions that we write in the front cover. When's the last time that we read the Constitution? It's not a long tome. It's 2,500 words or so. It's not like trying to wade through War and

Peace. You can sit down and read it and understand exactly what your Federal Government should be doing, and then everything else is left to the States.

With that, I appreciate the time from my colleague from Utah.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I appreciate Mr. CONAWAY from Texas for once again putting it in perspective and giving us some specific examples. One more time: If you're dealing with the difference of whether Washington comes up with a program or dealing with whether a State has the ability of coming up with a program, it's one more time where if the State does it, the efficiency of that program is far superior.

Let me give you a couple of examples of what we have done this year in this Congress. We passed a bill in the House, I don't think it's gone through the Senate yet, dealing with school construction, allowing the Federal Government to assist States with school construction. Now on the surface that sounds like a nice idea. The State of Utah, though, happens to be one of the States that has an equalization program which means already, districts that don't have a need and have extra money for construction will have some of that money taken away and given to districts where there is a greater need.

As I asked the sponsor of that bill, how will this Federal aid affect equalization, the answer was simply they didn't know; no one had ever thought about that kind of a concept. And indeed as the bill was developed to try and make sure that the aid went out to what we thought as Congress would be equitable, aid went out to Title I schools only, under the assumption that if you were a Title I school, you had poorer kids. Therefore, as a poorer district, you would need more assistance. Well, the bottom line is any aid money that would flow under our Federal program to the State of Utah would go to districts that didn't need the aid in construction. The districts that did need the aid in construction or that help and benefit didn't get anything.

And that system unfortunately was replicated in other States, where districts that did not need extra Federal help in school construction would indeed have gotten extra Federal help. It simply means that we don't necessarily know all of the variances that a State and local government does and therefore we make different decisions.

When I was Speaker of the House in Utah, I was obviously always upset with the Federal Government for putting more restrictions on me as a State legislator. There was one year in which the Federal Government in all their wisdom insisted that we buy a new computer system. That was back in the era when computers were big and bulky and they took up most of a room. We didn't want it but we did not have any option. If we wanted to have Carl Per-

kins funds, which go to technical education, we had to buy a new system, a new computer system, out of State funds. We couldn't transfer money. It had to come out of State funds. The bottom line is we did not spend as much on kids for technical education that year because instead we had to take our funds and spend it on a computer system that we didn't want, that we didn't need, and we also never used; simply because it was a Federal mandate. That's what you lose in this process.

Utah had some great registration rolls, until the Federal Government insisted that motor voter had to be a mandate that every State did. So instead of being able to go through our election rolls, our voter rolls, every 4 years as we were doing to make sure they were current, we now could not do it until 10 years had passed. Consequently, if you look at the number of people who are now registered in the State of Utah and the number of kids we have, the numbers quite frankly don't add up. Our voter rolls are in worse shape because the Federal Government insisted the State had to do it a particular way in every State, whether it made sense or not, and the State had to actually pay for that opportunity at the same time.

We had a bill before us a few weeks ago in which we tried to mandate physical education. There is nothing wrong with physical education in our public schools. There is nothing wrong with emphasizing it. There is nothing wrong with kids needing it. What is wrong is that Congress is not a school board. And school boards should be making those kinds of decisions.

One of the things that we have to realize is that words in the course of history change their meaning. If you went back to the time of the Constitution and you used the word "awful," awful back then did not mean something that was bad; awful meant something that was good and inspired awe. If you talked about a natural man, a natural man was somebody back then who was a reasonable individual. If you also talked about the verb to discover, discover back then did not mean to find something you don't know about; it meant to reveal something about which you do know to someone else. Words have different meanings.

One of the phrases that's in the Constitution, both in the first article as well as in the preamble, is the phrase "general welfare." That's one of the phrases that means different things. Today we have the tendency of reading that word and emphasizing the last word of "welfare." The Founding Fathers when they wrote that phrase emphasized the first word of "general," which simply meant that the Federal Government was only supposed to do things that impacted the general welfare, with emphasis on the word "general." It meant only doing those things that impacted everybody in this country, not a particular person. That's

why Presidents Madison and Monroe vetoed road projects. Jackson vetoed a road project because the road project only helped and benefited people in the area of that road and therefore was not general welfare. Well, we have changed that concept as time simply has gone on, not necessarily for the better.

I was giving a speech once on this very floor in which I talked about how they meant general welfare to be and how it was a restricting concept, not an expansive concept, and I got a call from one of the C-SPAN viewers the next day saying I appreciated the speech, it was very nice; however, she took umbrage at what I said because she said there were certain programs the government did that she liked. I said, "Ma'am, you have missed the very point I and the Founding Fathers were taking." The Founding Fathers said you don't have to have all these programs. What they said is not every program has to be designed and administered and funded through Washington; that those programs are opportunities and can be done equally as well being done by a State and local government as they are here.

Through all my life, my party has talked about trying to reduce the size and scope of government. I think as the gentleman from Texas (Mr. NEUGEBAUER) pointed out, that the deficit we had in 1962 was \$100 million dollars, our deficit today should be somewhere around \$3.5 trillion. Obviously we have failed somewhere. In the history of this country over the last half century, both Republicans and Democrats, the growth of government in Washington has continued. The best thing I can say is one party has had a slower growth pattern than the other party, but that's about the best you can say, because growth has happened. It is almost as if leaders in Washington, regardless of party, are unable to stop the size and the expansion and the growth of the Federal Government.

The reality is that our current system is basically rigged in favorite of government growth. The incentives, the bureaucracy, power structure, institutions of Washington, have all evolved to help the Federal Government to acquire more power and influence, not less. What we need to do is look at the change in approach, and that's what the Founding Fathers were talking about. Not our goal but our approach. What the Founding Fathers were talking about is not simply cutting government, it was dispersing government, so different levels of government could do different kinds of programs and not everything has to come through Washington.

□ 1930

That's one of the things we're talking about with the 10th Amendment Caucus is how can we find ways to disperse government programs back to local governments where they can be done more creatively, more efficiently, and understanding local circumstances,

whether it be P.E. programs or school constructions or technical education or voter registration rolls or roads or anything else.

Now, that's what the Founding Fathers intended, that the programs be implemented at State level and the tax money for those programs remain at those State and local levels, which is why, as Mr. CONAWAY said, this is not a program about liberals and conservatives. If a liberal wants to expand government, fine. It can be done under federalism. But what you do is make sure that the government that is closest to the people runs it so it is a much more effective and efficient government program. And if you are a conservative who wants limited government in some way, then fine, you can do that as well. You both get what you want if federalism and the 10th Amendment are respected here in Washington as true principles as the way we govern ourselves and how we conduct ourselves in the future.

That is, indeed, the goal of what should be here: the goal of the importance. That's the importance of the 10th Amendment. It should allow people to get what they want, which is better government, more efficient government, better and more efficient programs.

I recognize that we have a couple of others who have joined us here.

I am appreciative that the gentlelady from North Carolina, Representative FOXX, is here. I'd like to yield her as much time as she may wish to consume on this topic as well.

Ms. FOXX. Well, I thank Mr. BISHOP, the gentleman from Utah, for being in charge of this Special Order tonight and bringing to the American people what I think is one of the most critical issues facing us in this country, and that is the issue of federalism and the need for us to adhere to the 10th Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

Too few people really understand the role of the Federal Government in our country. We've gotten away from the teaching of the Constitution. We've gotten away from the teaching of the role of government in our country. People have this notion that they have this right and that right, and if you press them to tell you whether they've read the Constitution or not, most of them will tell you they have not. And they really do not understand, again, what the roles of our respective governments are.

In the last week, while we had a little bit of time away from Washington and I managed to squeeze out some quiet time, I had the chance to read a Joseph Ellis book called "American Creation," which talks about the triumphs and the tragedies of the beginning of our country. And it's really important that we understand that there were a lot of conflicts that came about in the founding of the United States. It wasn't as smooth a thing as many of us think that it was. But one thing that

was very clear to all of the Founders was the issue of federalism.

The idea of the United States of America was a radical idea to begin with. Never before had people believed that they had freedoms and that they had inalienable rights given to them by God. So it was a totally radical idea. But add to that the idea that you shouldn't have a Federal Government that would control everything from Washington, and it was absolutely radical. And we owe a great deal to George Washington, our first President, for not trying to be king and understanding that we needed to send power, delegate power, let power be held at the State and local levels.

We can see the unhealthiness of the growing role of the Federal Government fairly easy in numbers, and I'm going to quote a couple of numbers for you.

Since 1995 alone, the Federal Government has issued nearly 60,000 new rules governing everything from the size of the holes in Swiss cheese to what colors are allowed for surgical stitches. Federal spending surpassed a hundred billion dollars only in 1962 for the first time. That was a huge amount of money in 1962. And back then, people were saying a million here, a million there, and pretty soon you're talking about real money. In 2010, the Federal spending will surpass \$3.5 trillion.

I think there are very few people in the country who really believe that the best way to do things is to have them done by the Federal Government. I'm a very, very strong 10th Amendment person, as are my colleagues here, and I'm really pleased to be a part of the 10th Amendment Task Force. And perhaps my colleagues went over these earlier, but I'm going to mention them very quickly, what our mission is and what our goals are.

Our mission is to disperse power from Washington and restore the constitutional balance of power through liberty-enhancing federalism. And we have five goals:

One, educate Congress and the public about federalism. You might wonder why Congress needs to be educated, but many Members of Congress really don't understand the concept of federalism;

Two, develop proposals to disperse power to regional entities, States, local governments, private institutions, community groups, families, and individuals;

Three, elevate federalism as a core Republican focus;

Four, monitor threats to the 10th Amendment principles; and

Five, help build and foster a federalist constituency.

So we know what it is we need to be doing. We have worked as a Constitutional Caucus in the past to do our best to educate people, but focusing, I think, on the 10th Amendment is very, very important. And again, I'm very pleased to be a part of this.

Let me say some more about federalism.

The term is foreign to many people, but most Americans care about the things that federalism brings without even knowing it. Federalism brings choice, options, flexibility, and freedom. Federalism is not a concept of either the right or the left. It is neither a Republican nor a Democrat idea. Decentralization and community empowerment can be a worthy goal of both the left and the right. Both sides have something to gain under a federalist revival.

And this is not yesterday's States rights arguments. It's much bigger than that. This is about better governance. This is about adjusting modern politics to modern life. This is about breaking up big, inefficient, unresponsive government and returning power to the people.

As my colleague was using some illustrations a little bit ago about education, as one who was involved with education a great deal before coming to Congress, I wholly subscribe to the concepts which he presented.

Let me give a couple of other things about federalism, and then I'm going to turn it back to my colleague from Utah or to my colleague from Texas, both of whom who are extremely eloquent on this issue.

In a nutshell, federalism is the best system, because it brings government closer to the people. It nurtures civic virtue. It protects liberty. It takes advantage of local information. It stimulates policy innovation, and it alleviates political tensions.

In other words, federalism was the Founders' original formula for freedom and good government. It's time to reinvigorate this freedom-enhancing principle of government.

Again, I know very few people who believe that we should go to the Federal Government to solve all of our problems. We should first solve the problems that government needs to solve at the local level, then at the State level, and as a last resort, go to the Federal Government. Unfortunately, too many people think of the Federal Government first, and that complicates our lives.

We have a huge deficit and a huge debt right now because too many people have looked to the Federal Government to solve problems that could have been solved at the local and State levels for much less money and in a much more efficient way. I'll just give one example.

The problem that we're having in the gulf right now, that is a problem that does need to be solved by the Federal Government. But is the Federal Government prepared to do that? No. Why? Because the Federal Government's involved with way too many other things. The Federal Government should be looking after national security, I think national parks, our interstate highways, maybe the Federal Aviation Administration. But we're doing too much or attempting to do too much at the Federal level and not

doing those things that we should be doing as well as we should be doing.

So, again, I want to thank my colleague from Utah for being in charge of this Special Order tonight and giving us a chance to do all that we can to educate others.

I'm VIRGINIA FOXX from the Fifth District of North Carolina, and if you'd like more information about this issue, please go to my Web site or contact me and I'll be more than happy to share information about this, because, as Jefferson said, the price of freedom is eternal vigilance, and we must help educate our fellow Americans on this issue if we want to maintain the wonderful country that we have.

And with that, I'll yield to the gentleman from Utah, Mr. BISHOP.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I thank the gentlelady from North Carolina for coming down here and helping assist with this. She did a wonderful job in trying to put everything in some kind of perspective.

I think what we've talked about tonight is an effort to try and ensure that what the Founding Fathers did when they wrote the 10th Amendment in the First Congress, when that was part of the Bill of Rights, and indeed what they did in Philadelphia is they structured government the way it was. It had a purpose—separating power horizontally between the branches of government and, equally important, separating vertically between the national and States—had a specific purpose, and it was to ensure that there would always be a balance so that not one entity had too much power to use that to abuse people.

Making sure there is a balance is the key element to protecting individual rights and individual liberty. By allowing States to have a primary function, we become more creative. We have differing ideas, which means if people really want choices and options and a way of making sure that government is efficient and government is what they want in their particular area, you must empower State and local government to do that; which means you have to take away the power and the authority of the programs from Washington—which, by its very nature, can only come up with a one-size-fits-all system—and disperse that power, authority, and programs back down to State and local governments where people, once again, can have greater impact, greater input, and those programs can be done to meet the needs of our particular area.

This is a great country because of our size and diversity. But it also means if you want to have a government program that helps people and is not simply to blindly put a standard, as Nelson Rockefeller said, by the deafening hands of bureaucrats, then you need to make sure that we empower State and local governments so they do those programs. General welfare means that State and local governments get a greater role in how government pro-

grams are run because they can do it much more effectively and much more efficiently.

I have a few minutes remaining, Mr. Speaker, and I would like to yield those few minutes to another great legislator from the State of Texas, which is blessed by a lot of good legislators we have here in Congress, and Mr. GOHMERT would like to talk for a few minutes about Article V of the Constitution. I would like to yield time to him to accomplish that.

Mr. GOHMERT. As kind of a supplemental discussion from my friend from Utah—and I would love to have had one of the gentleman's classes in Utah. We would love to have had you teach in Texas. You are such a good teacher.

Supplementing the teaching that you've already provided, I'd just like to take people, Mr. Speaker, to Article V of the Constitution. It's a great document. I want to encourage people to read that, as my friends have already mentioned.

Some have said you would never want to have an amendment convention because it might be full of people who would come up with crazy amendments that would destroy the country, and so you would never want to do that. Some have said these guys that wrote the Constitution did such a perfect job, we should never allow an Amendment Constitution provided under Article V because that might mess it up.

□ 1945

But then on the other hand, if these guys did such a perfect job on the Constitution, then they must have put Article V in here for a reason.

Article V simply says, "The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress."

Now, some have said, well, if you allowed the second part, the part that has never been utilized in the whole history of the United States, it would be destructive to the country. My point is, if we don't do something radical—and I'm not talking violence, that's completely unnecessary—but something radical from a congressional standpoint, from a national standpoint, we see where this is all going.

Just as my friends have been talking about, the excesses and the abuses are bringing this country to an incredible cliff. You know, we just read that China has now bought enough that it is approaching \$1 trillion that it owns of the United States' debt. Well, that

makes it a little tougher, doesn't it, to use leverage against China when we owe them that much money. Growing up, I had Sunday school lessons about the Bible teaching whoever you borrow money from becomes your master, and we've done that because we can't control the spending.

So we need something that is a little out of the ordinary to bring this thing in, and what better method than the one that the constitutional founders, the drafters, put in there, approved, and the States ratified, and that is to say, you know what, it's time for an amendment convention.

We have usurped so much power from the States—and this latest health care debacle, the health care reform bill that was passed and signed into law now, has the potential to bankrupt States that were having a hard enough time as it is.

Well, those States have power under our Constitution, and as we know, up until the 17th amendment, when those in Washington—and this was apparently pushed by Woodrow Wilson. He liked the idea of the Federal Government running everything, and he would have been really proud of the health care bill because it was all about the GRE, the government running everything.

So this 17th amendment was an effective way of taking away any check or balances that the States were provided under the Constitution because, under the Constitution, the State legislatures selected the U.S. Senators. Most students were never taught that. But the founders felt like there had to be a way that the Federal Government could be prevented from just usurping all the power from the States and the people as the tenth amendment talks about, and this would be it, because you would never send a Senator up here from your State, if you're a State legislature, if he's going to add unfunded mandates to your responsibilities in the States and take away your power at the same time. There were Senators that were recalled.

So, from the day after the health care bill was passed here in the House, I've been talking about an Article V amendment convention that would allow the States to come together and propose amendments. Now, there's difference of opinion. I had a wonderful conversation with former Attorney General Ed Meese about this. He has some good ideas as well.

But we have got to do something. And I am not in favor of repealing the 17th amendment, have never been in favor of repealing the 17th amendment, but there are some wonderful ways of reining in the Federal Government, maybe giving the States the right to veto legislation. So, there are a number of things, and as we saw back when the States were gathering momentum to have an amendment convention, Congress got scared that that would really happen so they rushed in and voted to repeal prohibition, proposed

that of course as a constitutional amendment and it passed.

So maybe the States need to start that gathering storm, and we could get Congress to do what it needs and, that is, give the States some power like they originally had.

I appreciate so much my friend from Utah yielding.

JOBS

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

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, interesting news came out Friday about jobs. There was a good Wall Street Journal article June 4. It talked about this wonderful news that we heard from Washington that last month the job total increased by 431,000. That is fantastic news, just wonderful. But there's a little problem in it. The U.S. Department of Labor released statistics saying, yes, there were 431,000 jobs created last month and that's fantastic and all, but unfortunately, 411,000 of them were temporary census worker jobs. Well, it's just hard to feel really good about the economy when out of 431,000 new jobs, according to the U.S. Department of Labor last month, 411,000 of them were government jobs. Not just government, temporary government jobs.

I've talked to some census workers. We had a job fair in my district in Marshall, Texas, at the East Texas Baptist University. They're very cooperative and helpful. We had one previously at Laterno University. Texas Workforce Commission does such a great job. We've partnered together with them and Laterno and Longview and many other partners to have a job fair previously. We've had one in Lufkin, partnered with Angelina College and the Texas Workforce Commission, and this one was in Marshall.

On one hand, anytime you throw a party and a lot of people show up, you're thrilled; this worked out great. But on a very human basis, you know that every one of the people that come seeking jobs have broken hearts. Most of them have families who need them to get jobs. So many of them, you know, long-time employees somewhere, and we have not done them any favors by the work that's been done here in Congress going back to failing to reform Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac which really put us to the brink of economic collapse. Complete failure to do that, to reform them.

Then in September, October of 2008, as a potential meltdown began, many people don't know but there were more homes sold in September of 2008 than in any month in the last 5 years before that. But of course, once the Secretary of Treasury went out and said unless Congress gives me \$700 billion, there's going to be a total meltdown, but give me \$700 billion in a slush fund and I'll

pay off my buddies on Wall Street and I'll get everything going good, and you know, basically inferring that—and I think he legitimately believed, if all the people that he had worked with and knew so well on Wall Street maintained their wealth, continued to get rich or richer, didn't go bankrupt, then it surely would be good for the rest of America.

Little did he know that that was not the case. We bailed out folks, and you know, it's interesting. It also said something about the morality in America because there was a time in America if you got greedy, a little hasty, and drove your cart off in a ditch and your neighbors helped you get your cart out of that ditch, then you felt a little guilty. It was a moral thing. You had a conscience and you felt guilty because your neighbors helped you get your cart out of the ditch, and they did not contribute at all in you getting it there. It was your own negligence, your own greed.

And so nowadays we've gotten to the point where AIG, Goldman Sachs, Wall Street, some of them at least—they let Lehman Brothers go because they were a competitor of Goldman Sachs—but anyway, they got greedy, extremely greedy, careless, and ran their cart into a ditch, and there was no way they were going to get out. They should have been forced to go into bankruptcy and reorganize like every other entity but they didn't.

America, most of us didn't like the idea. We didn't support it. We were totally against it, but nonetheless we were forced to get Goldman Sachs' cart out of the ditch. And what has happened since? Well, they've gotten in their cart, motorized it, and run over the rest of us.

So that didn't work out so well, and in January of 2009, when we heard that Timothy Geithner was going to be appointed to be Secretary of the Treasury, well, what we heard from folks down the other end of the hall was, well, we need to confirm him as Treasury Secretary because he worked with Paulson on the plan. To my way of thinking, this meant this guy should not get near the Treasury Department, but that's not what happened.

So we've continued to have the Federal Government continue to take over more and more authority, usurp more of individuals' moneys, their credit, the potential capital out there to create private jobs, just sucked it up in Washington, and in the meantime, the Federal Reserve apparently is printing lots of money. And so we're just doing all kinds of good things, and it is continuing to drive us toward a cliff.

And for anybody to stand up and try to make it sound like great news, 431,000 new jobs last month, that's the most in a number of years, it's fantastic, it's great, and not realize or not be forthcoming enough to point out that nearly all those jobs, the vast majority of them, were temporary census jobs is just not right, and it's not doing right by America.

So in this article, *The Wall Street Journal* points out some of the problems. This says, because the temporary workforce is more productive, the bureau is closing some offices earlier than planned. So it goes on to talk about the Census Bureau. Really tragic. That's the best we've got. That's the best we can offer to America.

I yield to my friend from Utah.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I appreciate the gentleman from Texas broaching this particular issue. Some people have asked me what is the Federal Government going to do about jobs. It's very clear the Federal Government has two options. One is you can actually create Federal jobs and fund them and run them and hire people for them, and the second is the Federal Government can create an environment that encourages the private sector to create jobs.

Indeed, at the beginning of the Great Depression in the 1930s, one of the problems that the country had was there were a great many people that had money that did not invest that money. They sat on the money because they were watching what the government would do and had a great deal of anxiety as to what the government would do, would it attack business or would it build a climate that was favorable to business.

In some respects, I think we have that same situation today where there are people out there with money that could invest and expand the economy but, indeed, are waiting and watching to see what the policies of this country will be with some level of anxiety as to what that policy actually would be.

If I can try and put this on a very personal level, I'm doing a history of my family and my father. My father, who was older when I was born, went 2 years at the depths of the Depression without a permanent job.

□ 2000

I have sometimes wondered what it would be like to be in that situation. Indeed, in the depths of the Depression, he was finally bailed out by collecting a job that was actually a government job. He got one of the New Deal-era jobs.

As much as he was grateful for that, he always warned me to be wary of those types of jobs created by the government, for he told me that a government that could create the job to give to you is also a government that can create and defund the job and take it away. Indeed, that is exactly what happened to him a few years later. The government decided to change courses, and that job was no longer there.

I thought it was very wise of him to recognize that those distinct possibilities were there and the Federal Government has two things we can do: one is create jobs, which is temporary at best; or one is create climate and an atmosphere that expands the private sector. I think I would at least argue at this point that that would be the wisest approach for this government to take.

Mr. GOHMERT. I really appreciate that point. Of course, it's the problem we have right now. When the Federal Government is moving toward a 1.3 to \$1.6 trillion deficit in 1 year, they are sucking the capital from every corner of the world, printing some, and there is not money for the private sector. We have had meetings with the Federal Reserve people, including Chairman Bernanke. We have had meetings with people in the OCC, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and from the FDIC.

In the last couple of years we have had a number of meetings, and what we hear from people who are trying to borrow money to stay in business, people that have had lines of credit at their local bank for 20 years are now being told we are not going to continue your line of credit. And when they asked, have I ever been late, have I missed a payment, what is the problem?

Well, our banking regulators have told us that they are going to, you know, be all over our bank and we can't handle the pressure if we keep loaning you money, extending your line of credit.

We broached that subject with Chairman Bernanke, that some of the regulators are requiring more capital and more money in reserve than is required under the law, and they are putting pressure on the bank not to make loans that they made for years, and it's loans that make banks most of their money. If you don't allow them to loan money, then they are not going to make money, and they are going to go under.

Then heaven help us, the FDIC insurance account will be hit more, and we will have to bail out more banks and what-not, all because we had some silly regulators who were concerned that a bank they were supervising might some day go under and it might look bad for their career advancement, and so they put too much heat on a local bank.

Now, there is greed, there is avarice that has gone on in some places; but most of that was in the investment banks, not in the local community banks, which were doing okay until "Chicken Little" Paulson started running around screaming the financial sky was falling. And the next month we went from selling more homes than any time in 5 years to selling no homes. We went from people buying cars to people not buying any cars, and it put us in a terrible funk.

It was all because this so-called financial genius that was chairman, and his protege is now running Treasury now, wasn't smart enough or educated enough in the ways of the world that when you go out and say we are going to have a depression, banks are going to fail one after another. When you create panic yourself, it is a self-fulfilling prophecy.

That's why, when they went out, and he talked, bless his heart, he talked President Bush into going out and joining ranks with him and getting on the

chicken little brigade, that the financial sky was falling and scared America. When you go out and the President and Secretary of the Treasury are saying that if they don't pass this particular bill, whatever, it wouldn't matter—if they don't pass this bill on Monday in the House, then the market is going to crash a lot worse than 1929.

It's a self-fulfilling prophecy. It fell 777 points; people panicked. Many Republicans got talked into voting for the bill and joining most of the Democrats that voted for the TARP bailout bill. It should have been ended long ago; it was a big mistake.

But, boy, everybody needs to feel good, though. Goldman Sachs had their biggest profit year in their history last year. So their jobs are secure; they are doing good.

But for the rest of America, there is a problem with capital; there is a problem with too little regulation over the investment banks, no reform over Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, none. It is not even in this so-called financial reform that's really a financial deform bill, because it has a systemic risk council that allowed the Federal Government, in complete abrogation of what my friends were talking about in the prior hour about the 10th Amendment, and the power reserved of the States and people, just a complete ignoring of all of that. They are going to pick and choose winners and losers.

Your company is too big to fail; we will never let it fail. So that means they can run in the red; they can run their competition out of business. They will be the last business standing in that particular area because our systemic risk council from Washington, their lofty Mount Zion realm, said we picked this one to be the systemic risk.

The government was never supposed to have that kind of power. This country never got to be the greatest country in the history of the world by having Washington pick and choose winners and losers, and that's what that financial deform bill does, and I hope that it doesn't come with many of the provisions that are in there now, but it looks like that's what is going to happen.

But, anyway, we're sucking the capital out, we are preventing the private sector from creating the jobs. And then they saw this health care bill, they saw it passed.

As our Speaker pointed out, we had to pass the bill so we could find out what's in it. Some of us actually read most of it, so we had a good idea what was coming and that's why we fought so hard against it.

There are going to be more jobs lost. There have already been jobs lost because of that bill. There's going to be more jobs lost.

When I hear people who didn't read the bill and didn't know what all it did, but they just took the word of people pushing it, they really believed when they said here on the floor, it's going to help the working poor. It's going to

help those hardworking folks that don't have enough money. If you read the bill, you find out that actually if you don't make enough money to buy as good a policy as the government is mandating, we know you are working poor, we know you are struggling.

If you had the money, you would buy better health insurance. But since you don't, we are going to pop you with another additional income tax. We are going to add a couple of percent to your income tax. Merry Christmas. You don't have enough money to buy the insurance, we tell you, bless your heart, you are working poor, you are going to be poorer because of this health care bill.

During the job fair last week, I was talking to an employer who was saying, you know, we have got a number of jobs that are entry level so they are making minimum wage, but it's a good entry-level place and we provide some good health insurance. So it's minimum wage, but we provide them health insurance. It's a great place for somebody young just starting out, get their foot in the door, get experience and be able to advance up from there.

Well, guess what, under the health care bill that was passed and signed into law this spring, he can't do that for people that make 133 percent or less of the poverty level. So those people who would go take that job because even though it's minimum wage, provides health insurance, bad news. Under the bill, they are going to have to go on to Medicaid, not Medicare, but Medicaid.

Now, some States have increased some of the reimbursement rates under Medicaid. Well, that's coming to an end real quick because of all the additional unfunded mandates on the States that's going to add billions to what they have to come up with. They are not going to be able to do that.

We already saw there was polling, *New England Journal of Medicine* and others, doctor polling that indicates 35 percent, some as much as 55 percent of the current physicians, when this kicks into law, will retire and quit practicing medicine. Oh, well, that's great, that's really going to be good for the working poor and how about the President's own words when he said on the day before the bill passed here, his own words: where as in the past you went to the doctor and you got five tests, now you will go to the doctor and you will get one test. Well, wasn't that good news?

Some of us know that's not a good idea. In some cases, there are tests that are given, purely from doctors practicing defensive medicine because of lawsuits that are threatened and that they worry about. But on the other hand, there are doctors who conduct tests because they know there is something there. They know there is something there. And one test doesn't show up, well, let's try this, because I know there's something there.

That's what was the case with my mother in 1976. It took them 6 days to

find her brain tumor. Our local doctor, one of the local doctors where I grew up, had told my dad that if she gets much worse you may just end up needing to commit her. Well, it was very tough for a woman as brilliant as my late mother to think that she was going crazy. But that's what the local doctor thought because he was a general practitioner; he didn't have the expertise of terrific experts.

But after 5 or 6 days of testing, they found she had a little brain tumor. She wasn't going crazy; she had a little brain tumor that was causing her problems. Because they found it when they did, we got to keep my mother for 15 more years.

So I would kind of have hated for my mother to have had one test, like that's some kind of good news. That means she may well have been committed to an insane asylum on the recommendation of a general practitioner.

But if you look at what the health care bill does, it pushes people more and more to general practitioners and thank God for them. Some of my closest friends are general practitioners. They do an incredible job. They have to know so much about so many different areas of medicine. Then they are able to figure out, ah, you have got that problem, let's get you over to the specialist. Then the specialist can home in for their whole career on a specific problem. Under this health care bill, that's not going to be the case.

But I got off on this from the job situation. Well, you don't have to worry about your health care; we are going to fix it to where we cut \$500 billion out of Medicare. You don't think that's going to help pay or that's going to be funded partially by what the President promised? In the past, you go to the doctor and get five tests and now you go and get one test. Okay.

Then how about the \$500 billion in new taxes? Well, I have talked to employers. Last week, we were not in session. I talked to employers that say, there is so much being stacked on top of my head, and I can't get my line of credit extended. You know, there is no sense in me continuing this. This is nuts. I am not hiring.

Then because of the provision in the bill, in the health care bill, which starts popping a tax above a certain level of employees, lots of employers that I have talked to are going to start making sure they don't go over that. They could use more people, but they are not going to go over the limit because they don't want to start paying that \$2,000 per employee tax that you get popped with once you have too many employees.

You know, and it—I just wonder, do we not notice what kinds of incentives we are putting in place? We are putting incentives in place to hire fewer people. We are eliminating capital, making it, that would have made it easier for the private sector to hire people than for Congress and for the Federal Government.

But these Census jobs, as this headline in *The Wall Street Journal* says, Census jobs end all too soon, and they will, and it's going to be tough when they do, 411,000 temporary workers hired last month by the Census. We are going in the wrong direction.

□ 2015

This is not a good thing. We are doing more damage. And even before Republicans lost the majority in 2006, there were so many of us that were pleading, Look, we're in a hole. It's time to stop digging. And in November of 2006, because Republicans had the audacity to run up a \$100 billion, \$200 billion deficit in 1 year, it was outrageous, and Democrats rightfully won the majority because Republicans had not been as conscientious about making sure we didn't run this government into a ditch ourselves. And with the promise that their majority would see there were no more deficits, we would get this country on track, we would stop the craziness that the Republicans had in this deficit spending, we now find this year a projection of a \$1.3 to \$1.6 trillion deficit in 1 year. It's just hard to get my mind around—not that I have much of a mind to get around anything, but that is such an extraordinary amount of money to be in the hole in 1 year.

I read an article somewhere where around the world people are starting to say, Well, one thing we know for sure, since the United States is willing to run up over a \$1 trillion deficit in 1 year, then clearly they're not serious about paying their debts. Well, some people can't remember what happens when a government spends so much money that it doesn't have that no one will loan them money again. And we've also forgotten a lesson from history of what happens if you try to print your way out of debt by printing money. Germany tried that, and it just created such runaway inflation—remember the cartoons, the wheelbarrow full of money to go buy a loaf of bread? Well, we're printing money at record rates. We are running a deficit at never even comprehended rates.

For those who can remember, basically, the Soviet leader had to stand up and say—this was basically the essence—We can't borrow enough money anymore to stay in business. We can't print enough money to stay in business. We're out of business. States are each on their own now.

Well, there are some in this country that think that might be a good idea. But this Nation got to be the greatest in history because we were together as a Nation, all 50 States, fussing and disagreeing among ourselves as family, but never before in history have we come so close to voluntarily going over a cliff. I mean, World War II, record amounts of money were being spent. We were fighting for our very lives, for liberty and for freedom.

Some don't remember. There were Germans that came ashore. One American citizen was with them, and of

course they were captured. They were going to commit war crimes here in the United States. They were captured, tried—by military commission, by the way—but under the rules of law, you can hang on to them as long as there's a war going on. That's a whole other issue, but it's a way in which we're not learning from history. We're thinking that when people are at war with you, you can treat them better than our own soldiers are being treated in courts martial, give them more rights than our own soldiers have.

It's because people don't understand the Constitution. They don't understand the Constitution embraces the congressionally passed Uniform Code of Military Justice that embraces, as the Supreme Court pronounced, the Military Commission Act of 2006, as amended last year. Of course, the amendment mainly required us to quit calling them "enemy combatants" and now, under the new law last year, we call them "unprivileged alien enemy belligerents," not "combatants."

We're not learning the lessons of history. And when nations fail to do that, it becomes clear, eventually, that they are well on their way to the dustbin of history. We don't have to do that. This country could last 200 more years, 400 more years, but we have to learn the lessons and the mistakes of the past and grow and learn from them. We haven't done that.

We are not going to see private sector jobs created as long as the Federal Government is sucking up all the money, sucking up all the capital. There's not much left to loan. And the private sector can do so much more creating jobs than the Federal Government does because obviously—you know, the Federal Government itself is a giant Ponzi scheme. You know, adding 411,000 workers in 1 month, you can't keep doing that and still pay for it. The Ponzi scheme known as the Soviet Union went out of business. That's what will happen to us as well.

So, anyway, one of the things that we have failed to learn from history—I wanted to talk about jobs a little bit and then spend the remaining time talking about another area in which people just don't seem to be learning here in Washington from history. It's not hard to find. It's more accessible than it has ever been in the history of mankind. We've got the Internet. You can find all kinds of credible information. You want to go back and read John Quincy Adams' incredible closing arguments that went on for over 2 days in the Amistad case? You can get it. You want to read Ben Franklin's entire speech before the Constitutional Convention, 1787, where he said, If a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice, is it possible an empire can rise without His—the Lord's—aid? He said, We are told in the sacred writing that unless the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it. And he said, I also firmly believe that without His—God's—concurring aid, we shall

succeed in this political building no better than the builders of Babel. We shall be confounded by our local partial interests, and we, ourselves, shall become a byword down through the ages. He went on. But you can find that whole speech, you can find all that material. You can find the lessons that have been learned through history.

If you don't have a Bible and you wonder what was the most quoted book here in the House of Representatives for the first 100-plus years of our history, it may have been 150 years, the most quoted book here on the House floor was the Bible. I have one right here, the most quoted book in the House of Representatives for most of its history. If you wanted a bill to be passed, then you better find some wisdom in Scripture and share it with people so they understand.

Well, we had something last week. It was called by some a "peace flotilla," but it was quite clear that there was a lot more to it than that, that this was a contrived plan. This was an effort to embarrass Israel, because the proponents knew that Israel would have to defend itself, there was no question about that. They have been hit with so many thousands of rockets from the Gaza Strip, they had to eventually defend themselves. And lest we forget, the Gaza Strip was controlled as part of Israel until Israel's leaders thought, You know what? It's not part of any treaty. It's not part of any demand, but what if we gave the Gaza Strip to the Palestinians? What if we just gave that unilaterally, not asking anything in return? I mean, what an incredible show of good faith that would be. That would surely provoke our adversaries into realizing we do want peace, so let's give away the Gaza Strip.

Now, they hadn't learned a whole lot from the fact that you could give away a part of what was part of Israel at the time, controlled by Israel, give that to southern Lebanon and they will know that we are really interested in peace and things should really go well, continuing not to get the message that every time it seems that Israel gives away land, even going back to its early inception centuries and centuries and centuries before there was Muhammad, there was Islam, Israel, if they gave away land, it was normally used as a staging area later to attack them because they had given away something that was under their control.

And I wondered about the mentality—do you guys not get it? You give away land. You get attacked from it every time you seem to give it away—until I made a couple of trips over and you begin to realize the mentality: after years and years of suicide bombs, family members just having coffee at this restaurant, alive one minute, laughing with kids, with their children, dead the next minute; a suicide bomber walking down into an area of school children so he can blow himself up and kill children; when you see and you understand there have been so

many rockets flying into Israel and you find out the mentality apparently for so many Israelis has been, Look, we just want to be left alone. We just want to be left alone. We will give you land, unilaterally give it away, not demand, just please leave us alone.

I was reminded of the routine Bill Cosby talked about where—and I think out of the first six albums I ever had, three of them were Bill Cosby. He had a way of taking life and helping you to look at yourself and laugh. But he talked about as a parent, the youngest one screaming and hollering, and he said, Hey, stop. And the little girl screams, Well, I want this. And the other kids saying, It's ours. It's ours. And he says, I don't care. Let her have it. You've got to stop the screaming. She's got a lot of my stuff, too. Just let her have it so she will quit screaming.

And I thought about Bill Cosby's comment because I get that impression, you know, the Israelis were so tired of the death and the suicide bombs and rockets and grenades, they said, Look, we'll just give you land if you will leave us alone. Let us live in peace.

So I understand better the mentality that says, Here, we will unilaterally give away land that actually makes it harder for us to protect ourselves, because they're thinking that that will bring about acts of kindness on the other side, not realizing when you're dealing with people who, because of religious zealotry, have made clear that they want to see your nation wiped completely off the map, they're not really going to get all touchy-feely over some gift that you make. That's what has happened with Gaza. They acted out of such wonderful intentions, Let's give this land to the Palestinians.

And after you've seen what was there—there were greenhouses. There were ways that people could make a living there, and there were ways that people could produce their own food there. Instead, once they gave the land away, the greenhouses were destroyed. So many were plundered, just acts of violence. Well, it was the Israelis, so destroy it. These were ways they could have lived and eaten and made a good living, and they destroyed it.

□ 2030

So, hopefully, people in Israel are beginning to understand you've got to defend yourself and that acts of peacefulness are not going to be met with acts of peace in response. They are going to be met with flotillas, with Kazan rockets, and with death in your own country.

Because the idea is not to get a strip of land here at Gaza; it is not to get a strip of land here in the northern part of Israel; it is not to get the Golan Heights. You know, it is not to get the West Bank and to enlarge that. No, not at all. It is to wipe Israel off the map.

It's interesting how and it grieves me much, actually, to know that there are well-educated people who have gone

through life thinking that the Israelis, the Jewish people, had no history prior to the Palestinians in that area, that their history was more in Germany and in Poland and in America. America didn't even have any idea that Israel existed, other than the Native Americans.

A tragic thing happened here just recently. For the first time in United States history, the United States decided to ignore thousands of years of lessons and to demand, with Israel's enemies, that they let the world know exactly what weaponry they have, what nuclear weaponry they have. Let everybody know exactly what you've got. It was well-intentioned, I'm sure, on the part of this administration, but what a disastrous mistake.

I thought about Hezekiah, King of Israel, long before the days of Mohammad, when Israel was a nation in the land where they now are. King Hezekiah was the son of Ahaz.

For a little history, Ahaz, as King of Israel, had seen the northern kingdom make an alliance with Assyria, and it made a very powerful alliance in military. They were marching toward Jerusalem, and it appeared there was no way they could be stopped. And that's when, according to scripture, God told Isaiah to go find Ahaz at the cistern and tell him, I'm not going to let that alliance take Jerusalem. Isaiah did that, and they did not take Jerusalem. Ahaz changed his ways, and Israel was blessed centuries before there was Mohammad. They were greatly blessed.

Then his son Hezekiah came along, and things went well for much of his reign. You know, there were ups and down, as any nation has. There were ups and downs in Hezekiah's private life.

Following the tradition that for most of this nation's history was a reading and quoting from the Bible as the most quoted book here on the House floor, 2 Kings 20:14—and I'm skipping a lot:

Then Isaiah, the prophet, came to King Hezekiah and said to him, What did these men say, and from where have they come to you? Hezekiah, who was king, said, They have come from a far country, from Babylon.

Isaiah said, What have they seen in your house?

Hezekiah answered, They have seen all that is in my house. There is nothing among my treasures that I have not shown them.

You know, Isaiah knew that was absolutely stupid to bring in people who would like to see his country destroyed and gone, who would like to have his treasure that he had built and created and to show them everything he had.

I mean, it's like saying for people who play poker, "I am such a benevolent poker player. Let me show you my cards. I'll take two cards, and I'll show you what they are, and now here is my five. Okay. Who wants to bet?" You don't do that.

It would be like playing chess and saying, "Now, I want to be benevolent,

and so I'm going to tell you you're tempted to move here. If do you that, I'm going to move here, here, and here, and it will be checkmate." You can't do that. That lesson should have been learned repeatedly, and it was not.

Isaiah foretold to Hezekiah, continuing on in verse 16:

Hear the word of the Lord: Behold, the days are coming when all that is in your house and that all that your fathers have laid up in store to this day shall be carried to Babylon. Nothing shall be left, says the Lord.

I don't care whose history it is. If you fail to learn from history, you're asking for disaster. To borrow a line from Proverbs, which was later the title of a movie: You're going to inherit the wind.

You can't do that. This great country of ours can't now turn on Israel and demand of Israel to make the disastrous, disastrous mistake that Hezekiah did. Sure, we'll bring you in. We'll show you everything we've got. We're demanding that now, with Israel's enemies, that they've got to show everything they've got to those who want to see them gone. And to people like Ahmadinejad who has pledged that Israel will be wiped off the map? You're going to let them know every defense—everything that Israel has?

What kind of naivete is running the place? I know it's well-intentioned. Just like the health care bill, it's well-intentioned; but as a result, people are going to be put on lists like they have been in England, like they have been in Canada, and they're going to die, waiting for their treatments, for their tests. Here we are, well-intentioned, refusing to learn the clear lessons of history.

So what did we see last week? Well, actually, we can go back to May 25, 2010. Israel became aware that there was a Free Gaza flotilla, so they advised Turkey and other governments, whose nationals Israel knew were going to participate, that Israel could not allow the self-styled humanitarian mission to breach its defensive and able blockade of Gaza.

Now, it would be like, after 9/11, people who would like to see this country wiped off the map, the United States. Ahmadinejad has made that clear, that Israel is the little Satan and that the U.S. is the big Satan. He wants to see us gone. It would be like a group of peace-loving people saying, "We're coming onto an airplane, and we're not going to let you check us. We're not going to go through your metal detectors. We're coming, and there are lots of us. By the way, we also have metal poles and knives, and we will shoot you, too, when you try to stop us. We're going to get on those planes, whether you want it or not, because we're going to style ourselves the Free America flotilla—airtilla. We're going to be 'Airtilla the Hun.' We're going to bring people into the airports. We're going to overwhelm the security, and we're going to get on those airplanes without being checked."

This is what is being done to Israel after thousands and thousands and thousands of rockets have been launched from the Gaza Strip into Israel, killing Israelis, maiming children. I mean, Israel couldn't let that go on.

So, sure, we'll let the humanitarian aid through. They made that clear. But they made clear back as early as May 25 that they were not going to allow anybody to breach the naval blockade.

So, apparently, the nations that Israel warned did not take it to heart. In fact, one flotilla participant said on May 28 that this mission is not about delivering humanitarian supplies; it's about breaking Israel's siege on 1.5 million Palestinians, and that's the truth.

By the way, en route, the Arab news channel Al Jazeera exalted jihadist martyrdom and sang Palestinian intifada songs. On May 29, Hamas consents to broadcast on its state-controlled television in Gaza an interview with a leading Gaza professor, calling on flotilla passengers to engage in martyrdom with the people of Gaza.

On May 30, despite repeated warnings from Israel defense forces, the six vessels continued their voyage toward the security zone. Aboard one of the ships, one person told Turkish television, "We will definitely resist, and we will not allow the Israelis to enter here." Another said, "If Israel wants to board this ship, it will meet strong resistance." Israel's mistake was not taking those quotes to heart, not taking them literally.

On May 31, 2010, Israeli Navy personnel warned all six flotilla ships that they are about to enter restricted waters. Again, Israel offers to collect humanitarian aid and have it delivered to the Gaza Strip by the United Nations, but the ships again refuse to comply. Aboard one of the ships, it is announced, "We are going to resist, and resistance will win." Militants on the ship begin yelling, "Intifada, intifada."

Well, we know what happened from there. Some don't. Some haven't watched. I mean, they've watched mainstream America and they haven't seen the Israelis being beaten with metal pipes, they haven't seen the Israelis being stabbed, they haven't seen Israeli soldiers shot and thrown overboard.

How would we react in America if people decided to peacefully overwhelm security at our airports, to get on airplanes for benevolent causes, who then stabbed or beat security agents at our airports? We wouldn't put up with that. Well, I don't know. Maybe this administration would; hard to say. But we know from history that's a big mistake.

What really breaks my heart is some of us have been seeing this stuff coming, and I wanted this to be a very bipartisan effort. So, for some months, I've been trying to get a pro-Israel group on board, I've been trying to get friends across the aisle on board with a resolution that would make very clear

that we support Israel's defending itself, whatever needs to be done, and if nothing else has worked, that the military means are supported by this Nation.

Instead, this administration has been snubbing Israel. He snubbed their Prime Minister previously when he came to Washington. He walked off. "I'm going to go have dinner with my family. Why don't you just stay here in the White House for the night so you can come around and do what I've demanded, and you can let me know when you get ready to do what I've demanded." Prime Minister Netanyahu appropriately didn't stay. He went to the Embassy. He didn't need to be blackmailed into anything.

I realize, you know, we're all victims of the environment in which we grew up, and if you grew up in an environment, say, for example, Chicago, where you're used to snubbing folks—you do that in France, and it's no big deal. So it's understandable that would be brought to the White House.

□ 2045

But the trouble is, when you're the most powerful executive in the world, and you snub a friend, there are international implications. Things like that have been known to start wars and cost thousands and thousands of lives. Activity like that has consequences, and the world has been watching while we snubbed our ally, who has more of the same rights in their nation that we have in this one than any nation in the Middle East. And we're snubbing them? And we're trying to force them to do what they did in giving away land to southern Lebanon, giving away the Gaza Strip, not defending itself, now demanding that they show all of their weaponry? That has consequences. It can start wars.

And the reason that I've been working behind the scenes for so long trying to get people on both sides of the aisle, and I've got plenty of this side of the aisle support, and I have a few Jewish friends on the other side of the aisle that are supportive, but it wasn't enough. But now I agree with some other friends that said, you can't keep this private; you've got to put the pressure on publicly. And hopefully, Mr. Speaker, people would contact their Members of Congress and let them know that they need to get on board with the resolution that says Israel can defend itself.

Sanctions, what a lovely thing to talk about. And when you have years and years and years to work with, whether it's South Africa or somewhere, that's one thing. But when you've got centrifuges spinning, and the IAEA already tells us that Iran has probably enough enriched uranium for two nuclear weapons, and the centrifuges are still spinning, and we're still trying to talk to other nations in the world about getting on board with our sanctions, Israel is more at risk every day.

And not only have we not gotten other nations to get on board with sanctions; Russia has cut a deal. They're going to provide them their best anti-aircraft weaponry as 300 is coming to Iran. And the days are growing and building. And we're putting all the wrong pressure on our dear ally.

And some know in this body that I've been pushing, all three terms I've been here, what I title the U.N. Voting Accountability Act. One of these days I'm going to get it to the floor for a vote. I got it as an amendment. We had over 100 votes on it. That was back in 2005. I'm hoping to get it the floor as a bill at some point to bring about sanity to our foreign assistance policy.

But it basically says this: Hey, these nations around the world, you're sovereign nations. You can do whatever you want as long as it doesn't hurt us, because we'll protect ourselves. But any nation that votes against the United States position more than half the time in the U.N. won't get any financial assistance from us in the subsequent year. March 31 every year a report comes out about who voted which way on all the contested votes. You look at those, you see who voted against our position more than half the time and you just say, fine; that's your position. We are not going to keep paying people to hate us. We have found we can get people to hate us for free. And we don't have to get taxpayers to keep paying taxes to pay people to hate us when they'll do it for free.

We're paying Israel's enemies about as much as we're supporting Israel with. It's a big mistake.

One thought I had that would be a clear image to the world, and I appreciate the few friends across the aisle that have said they have supported the idea, and that is, we need an image, a visual image going to the rest of the world so they know, there may be a little bickering with our friend, our close ally Israel. But when people saw both sides of this aisle standing and applauding Prime Minister Netanyahu in a joint session, then they would get the picture; hey, we may fuss among ourselves, but we will defend them.

There are still some historians that believe that it was Secretary of State Acheson saying basically that Korea was beyond our sphere of influence, which led, and apparently Korea was already massing forces. But you can't help but wonder if once they heard that that's beyond our sphere of influence, we won't come to South Korea's aid, that's when the Korean War started. You start wars, oftentimes, when the strongest friend snubs their ally, then enemies of that ally think they can act against that ally without the strong supporter stepping forward.

And we need to let the world know that Israel is still our friend. They still vote with us more than way over 90 percent of the rest of the people in the U.N., and a friend like that is a friend we ought to support. And you won't get peace until you show you're willing to

stand up against the bad guys. And then the bad guys understand that and you have peace for a while.

But, Mr. Speaker, I see my time has expired, so I appreciate your indulgence tonight.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today and the balance of the week on account of a death in the family.

Ms. RICHARDSON (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today on account of primary election in the district.

Mr. CARTER (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today on account of travel delays.

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. CONNOLLY of Virginia) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. WEINER, 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:)

Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 5 minutes, today, June 9, 10, and 11.

Mr. POE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today, June 9, 10, 11, 14, and 15.

Mr. JONES, for 5 minutes, today, June 9, 10, 11, 14, and 15.

Mr. MORAN of Kansas, for 5 minutes, today, June 9, 10, 11, 14, and 15.

Mr. LATTA, for 5 minutes, June 9.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, for 5 minutes, June 10.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Lorraine C. Miller, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 5330. An act to amend the Antitrust Criminal Penalty Enhancement and Reform Act of 2004 to extend the operation of such Act, and for other purposes.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Lorraine C. Miller, Clerk of the House reports that on May 28, 2010 she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bill:

H.R. 5128. To designate the United States Department of the Interior Building in Washington, District of Columbia, as the "Stewart Lee Udall Department of the Interior Building".

Lorraine C. Miller, Clerk of the House reports that on June 1, 2010 she

presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills.

H.R. 5530. To amend the Antitrust Criminal Penalty Enhancement and Reform Act of 2004 to extend the operation of such Act, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3250. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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".

H.R. 2711. 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.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 50 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, June 9, 2010, at 10 a.m.

BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

Pursuant to Public Law 111-139, Mr. SPRATT hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, the attached estimate of the costs of the bill H.R. 2008, the Bonneville Unit Clean Hydropower Facilitation, as amended, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

CBO ESTIMATE OF THE STATUTORY PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 2008, THE BONNEVILLE UNIT CLEAN HYDROPOWER FACILITATION ACT, AS TRANSMITTED TO CBO ON JUNE 7, 2010^a

Table with 13 columns for fiscal years (2010-2020) and a row for 'Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact' showing a net increase of 0 in the deficit for each year.

^a CBO expects enactment of H.R. 2008 would lead to development of hydropower facilities by a nonfederal entity within a few years. Assuming enactment of H.R. 2008 in 2010, we expect such a project would be completed by 2016 at which time the government would collect annual fees from the project developer totaling about \$400,000 a year for the life of the project.

Pursuant to Public Law 111-139, Mr. SPRATT hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, the attached estimate of the costs of the bill H.R. 4349, the Hoover Power Allocation Act, as amended, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ESTIMATE OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 4349, AS AMENDED

Table with 13 columns for fiscal years (2010-2020) and a row for 'Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact' showing a net increase of 0 in the deficit for each year.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

7725. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Olives Grown in California; Increased Assessment Rate [Doc. No.: AMS-FV-09-0089; FV10-932-1FR] received May 18, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7726. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Cotton Research and Promotion Program: Designation of Cotton-Producing States [Doc. #: AMS-CN-10-0027; CN-08-003] (RIN: 0581-AC84) received May 18, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7727. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Air Force, Department of Defense, transmitting a report detailing an Average Procurement Unit Cost and a Program Acquisition Unit Cost breach for the C-130 AMP, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2433(e)(1); to the Committee on Armed Services.

7728. A letter from the President, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's Evaluation of the TRICARE Program Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 Report to Congress, pursuant to Public Law 104-106, section 717; to the Committee on Armed Services.

7729. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule—Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Restrictions on the Use of Mandatory Arbitration Agreements (DFARS Case 2010-D004) (RIN: 0750-AG70) received May 10, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

7730. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule—Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Ground and Flight Risk Clause (DFARS Case 2007-D009) (RIN: 0750-AF72) received May 25, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

7731. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's 2009 annual report on the Activi-

ties of the Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2166(i); to the Committee on Armed Services.

7732. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting report on the potential effects of expanding the list of persons under section 10 U.S.C. 1482(c) for the disposition of the remains of those serving in the Armed Services; to the Committee on Armed Services.

7733. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule—Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Contract Authority for Advanced Component Development or Prototype Units (DFARS Case 2009-D034) received May 25, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

7734. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule—Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; New Designated Country-Taiwan [DFARS Case 2009-D010] received May 25, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

7735. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting notification regarding authorizing the use of a multiyear procurement (MYP) contract for the 124 F/A-18E/F and EA-18G aircraft in Fiscal Years (FYs) 2010 through 2013; to the Committee on Armed Services.

7736. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's semiannual report to Congress from October 1, 2009 to March 31, 2010; to the Committee on Armed Services.

7737. A letter from the Director, Defense Research and Engineering, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's annual report describing the activities of the DPA Title III Fund, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 2094(f)(3) section 304(f)(3); to the Committee on Financial Services.

7738. A letter from the Chairman and President, Export-Import Bank, transmitting a report on transactions involving U.S. exports to United Arab Emirates pursuant to Section 2(b)(3) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended; to the Committee on Financial Services.

7739. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Housing Finance Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Affordable Housing Program Amendments: Federal Home Loan Bank Mortgage Refinancing Authority (RIN: 2590-AA04) received May 27, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

7740. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule—National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR)—Disability and Rehabilitation Research Projects and Centers Program—Rehabilitation Research and Training Centers (RRTCs)—Individual-Level Characteristics Related to Employment Among Individuals with Disabilities Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) Number: 84.133B-1 received May 18, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

7741. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule—National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR)—Disability and Rehabilitation Research Projects and Centers Program—Disability Rehabilitation Research Project (DRRP)—Transition to Employment Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) Number: 84.133A-1 received May 18, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

7742. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's Annual Report on Federal Government Energy Management and Conservation Programs during Fiscal Year 2007, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 6361(c); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7743. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report entitled "Report to Congress Related to Comprehensive Tuberculosis Elimination Act of 2008"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7744. A letter from the Office Manager, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—Medicaid Program; Premiums and Cost Sharing [CMS-2244-FC] (RIN: 0938-AP73) received May 27, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7745. A letter from the Department Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's

final rule—Center for Devices and Radiological Health; New Address Information [Docket No.: FDA-2010-N-0010] received May 11, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7746. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule—Interim Final Rules for Group Health Plans and Health Insurance Issuers Relating to Dependent Coverage of Children to Age 26 under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act [OCIO-4150-IFC] (RIN: 0991-AB66) received May 11, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7747. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's annual Report on the Food and Drug Administration Advisory Committee Vacancies and Public Disclosures, pursuant to Section 712(e) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7748. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Employee Benefits Security Administration, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule—Interim Final Rules for Group Health Plans and Health Insurance Issuers Relating to Dependent Coverage of Children to Age 26 Under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act [OCIO-4150-IFC] (RIN: 1210-AB41) received May 18, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7749. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Nonattainment New Source Review (NSR): Aggregation [EPA-HQ-OAR-2003-0064; FRL-9150-5] (RIN: 2060-AP80) received May 10, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7750. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.622(i), Post-Transition Table of DTV Allotments, Television Broadcast Stations, (Seaford, Delaware) [MB Docket No.: 09-230] received May 18, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7751. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—List of Approved Spent Fuel Storage Casks: NUHOMS HD System Revision 1 [NRC-2009-0538] (RIN: 3150-AI75) received May 14, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7752. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification that effective March 14, 2010, the 15% Danger Pay Allowance for USG civilian employees serving in Ciudad Juarez, Matamoros, Monterrey, Nogales, Nuevo Laredo, and Tijuana, Mexico has been established, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5928; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7753. A letter from the Acting Deputy Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting a notice of proposed lease with the Government of Canada (Transmittal No. 03-10) pursuant to Section 62(a) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7754. A letter from the Acting Deputy Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting Transmittal No. 10-19, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7755. A letter from the Assistant Secretary For Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revisions to the Authorization for Validated End-User Applied Materials China, Ltd. [Docket No.: 100205081-0149-01] (RIN: 0694-AE86) received May 14, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7756. A letter from the Director, International Cooperation, Department of Defense, transmitting Pursuant to Section 27(f) of the Arms Export Control Act and Section 1(f) of Executive Order 11958, Transmittal No. 09-10 informing of an intent to sign a Memorandum of Understanding with the State of Israel; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7757. A letter from the Director, International Cooperation, Department of Defense, transmitting Pursuant to Section 27(f) of the Arms Export Control Act and Section 1(f) of Executive Order 11958, Transmittal No. 06-10 informing of an intent to sign the Project Arrangement among with Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7758. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 10-034, certification of a proposed manufacturing license agreement for the manufacture of significant military equipment abroad, pursuant to section 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7759. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 10-007, certification of a proposed technical assistance agreement to include the export of technical data, and defense services, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7760. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Secretary's determination that eight countries are not cooperating fully with U.S. antiterrorism efforts: Cuba, Eritrea, Iran, North Korea (DPRK), Syria, and Venezuela; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7761. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 10-047, certification of a proposed technical assistance agreement to include the export of technical data, and defense services, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7762. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting as required by section 401(c) of the National Emergency Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), and pursuant to Executive Order 13313 of July 31, 2003, a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Sudan that was declared in Executive Order 13067 of November 3, 1997; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7763. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting as required by section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), and pursuant to Executive Order 13313 of July 31, 2003, a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Iran that was declared in Executive Order 12170 of November 14, 1979; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7764. A letter from the Auditor, Office of the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting a copy of the report entitled, "Audit of the Fleet Management Administration of the Department of Public Works", pursuant to

D.C. Code section 47-117(d); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7765. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-414, "Job Growth Incentive Act of 2010"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7766. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-415, "Health Insurance for Dependents Temporary Act of 2010"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7767. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-416, "Old Naval Hospital Community Obligation Requirements Temporary Amendment Act of 2010"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7768. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-413, "Master Public Facilities Plan Amendment Act of 2010"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7769. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-420, "Adoption and Guardianship Subsidy Temporary Amendment Act of 2010"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7770. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-419, "Third & H Streets, N.E., Economic Development Technical Clarification Temporary Amendment Act of 2010"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7771. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-418, "Withholding of Tax on Lottery Winnings Temporary Act of 2010"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7772. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-417, "Medicaid Resource Maximization Temporary Act of 2010"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7773. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-429, "Legalization of Marijuana for Medical Treatment Amendment Act of 2010"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7774. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-428, "Healthy Schools Act of 2010"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7775. A letter from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General of the Farm Credit Administration for the period October 1, 2009 through March 31, 2010; and the semiannual Management Report on the Status of Audits for the same period, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act), section 5(b); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7776. A letter from the Inspector General, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General of the Farm Credit Administration for the period October 1, 2009 through March 31, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act), section 5(b); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7777. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's FY 2009 Annual Report pursuant to Section 203, Title II of the Notification and Federal Antidiscrimination and Retaliation (No FEAR) Act of 2002; to the

Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7778. A letter from the Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago, transmitting the 2009 management reports and statements on the system of internal controls of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9106; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7779. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Reserve System, transmitting the System's Semiannual Report to Congress for the six-month period ending March 31, 2010, as required by the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7780. A letter from the Vice President, Congressional and Public Affairs, Millennium Challenge Corporation, transmitting Fiscal year 2009 Annual Performance Report; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7781. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting the Office's annual report for fiscal year 2009, in accordance with Section 203(a) of the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act), Public Law 107-174; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7782. A letter from the Chair, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the 35th Annual Report of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7783. A letter from the Senior Vice President, Diversity and Labor Relations, Tennessee Valley Authority, transmitting the Authority's annual report for Fiscal Year 2009 prepared in accordance with Section 203 of the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act), Public Law 107-174; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7784. A letter from the Acting Director, Fish and Wildlife Services, Department of the Interior, transmitting the 2008 annual report on reasonably identifiable expenditures for the conservation of endangered or threatened species by Federal and State agencies, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 1544; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

7785. A letter from the Regulatory Affairs, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Visitor Services (RIN: 1004-AD96) received May 18, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

7786. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting a copy of a report required by Section 202(a)(1)(C) of Pub. L. 107-273, the "21st Century Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act", related to certain settlements and injunctive relief, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 530D Public Law 107-273, section 202(a)(1)(C); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

7787. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting the Office's report entitled, "Report of the Proceedings of the Judicial Conference of the United States" for the September 2009 session and the June 2009 special session; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

7788. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting the Office's report on applications for orders authorizing or approving the interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications and the number of orders and extensions granted or denied during calendar year 2009, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 2519(3); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

7789. A letter from the Congressional Medal of Honor Society of the United States of

America, transmitting the Society's annual financial report for 2008 and 2009, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 1101(19) and 1103; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

7790. A letter from the Chair, United States Sentencing Commission, transmitting the Commission's amendments to the federal sentencing guidelines, policy statements, and official commentary, together with the reasons for the amendments, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 994(o); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

7791. A letter from the Regulatory Ombudsman, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule—Fees for the Unified Carrier Registration Plan and Agreement [Docket No.: FMCSA-2009-0231] (RIN: 2126-AB19) received June 3, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7792. A letter from the Chairperson, National Commission on Children and Disasters, transmitting ad-hoc Progress Report; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7793. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting an extension of the Department's Memorandum of Understanding Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of El Salvador Concerning the Imposition of Import Restrictions on Certain Categories of Archaeological Material from the Pre-hispanic Cultures of the Republic of El Salvador, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2602(g)(1); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7794. A letter from the Chief, Trade and Commercial Regulations Branch, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Further Consolidation of CBP Drawback Centers [USCBP-2009-0035] (RIN: 1651-AA79) received May 5, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7795. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Service's final rule—Update for Weighted Average Interest Rates, Yield Curves, and Segment Rates [Notice 2010-40] received May 11, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7796. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Transitional Guidance for Taxpayers Claiming Relief Under the Military Spouses Residency Relief Act for Taxable Year 2009 [Notice 2010-30] received May 17, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7797. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Section 1274—Determination of Issue Price in the Case of Certain Debt Instruments Issued for Property (Rev. Rul. 2010-12) received May 17, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7798. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Regulations under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act [TD 9482] received May 13, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7799. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Coordinated Issue Paper Savings and Loan Industry Supervisory Goodwill UIL 597.13-00 [LMSB4-1109-042] received May 13, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7800. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue

Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Use of Delegation Order (DO) 4-25 on Appeals Settlement Position (ASP) for the I.R.C. Sec. 41 Research Credit—Intra-Group Receipts From Foreign Affiliates (IRM 4.46.56) received May 25, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7801. A letter from the Chairman, Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, transmitting the Board's quarterly report to Congress on the Status of Significant Unresolved Issues with the Department of Energy's Design and Construction Projects (dated April 15, 2010); jointly to the Committees on Armed Services and Appropriations.

7802. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting a report entitled "Report on Emergency Technology For Use With ATMs"; jointly to the Committees on Financial Services and the Judiciary.

7803. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Energy, transmitting proposed legislation to eliminate the need for annual updates of the workforce restructuring plans for defense nuclear facilities; jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Armed Services.

7804. A letter from the Secretary Attorney General, Department of Health and Human Services Department of Justice, transmitting the twelfth Annual Report on the Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control (HCFAC) Program for Fiscal Year 2009; jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

7805. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification to Congress regarding the Incidental Capture of Sea Turtles in Commercial Shrimping Operations, pursuant to Public Law 101-162, section 609(b); jointly to the Committees on Natural Resources and Appropriations.

7806. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting a report required by the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1807 50 U.S.C. 1862; jointly to the Committees on the Judiciary and Intelligence (Permanent Select).

7807. A letter from the Staff Director, Commission on Civil Rights, transmitting a report entitled "Title IX Athletics Accommodating Interests and Abilities"; jointly to the Committees on the Judiciary and Education and Labor.

7808. A letter from the Administrator, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's report on the Preliminary Damage Assessment information on FEMA-1889-DR for the State of New Jersey; jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Homeland Security, and Appropriations.

7809. A letter from the Administrator, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's report on the Preliminary Damage Assessment information on FEMA-1892-DR for the State of New Hampshire; jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Appropriations, and Homeland Security.

7810. A letter from the Administrator, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's report on the Preliminary Damage Assessment information on FEMA-1893-DR for the State of West Virginia; jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Appropriations, and Homeland Security.

7811. A letter from the Administrator, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's report on the Preliminary Damage Assessment information on FEMA-1891-DR for the State of Maine; jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Appropriations, and Homeland Security.

7812. A letter from the Administrator, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's report on the Preliminary Damage Assessment information on FEMA-1890-DR for the District of Columbia; jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Appropriations, and Homeland Security.

7813. A letter from the Administrator, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's report on the Preliminary Damage Assessment information on FEMA-1888-DR for the State of Arizona; 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. PERLMUTTER: Committee on Rules, House Resolution 1424. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5072) to improve the financial safety and soundness of the FHA mortgage insurance program, and providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules (Rept. 111-503). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. BLUMENAUER (for himself, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. TANNER, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. MCMAHON, Mr. WU, Mrs. DAHLKEMPER, Mr. PETRI, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. FILNER, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. PAUL, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. BERRY, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. INGLIS, Mr. ROSS, Mr. MICA, Mr. CARTER, Mr. SPRATT, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. OLSON, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. DICKS, Mr. SNYDER, and Mr. RAHALL):

H.R. 5478. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an incentive to encourage the replacement of inefficient, outdated freight railcars with greener, more fuel efficient vehicles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RAHALL (for himself and Mr. BOUCHER):

H.R. 5479. A bill to amend the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 to provide for use of excess funds available under that Act to provide for certain benefits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. POLIS:

H.R. 5480. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to direct the Secretary to competitively award grants to, or enter into cooperative agreements, with Governors of States to carry out comprehensive and innovative strategies to end childhood hunger, including establishing

public-private partnerships and alternative models for service delivery that promote the reduction or elimination of childhood hunger by 2015; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. CAPPS (for herself, Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. BERKLEY, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. MICHAUD, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. HIRONO, and Ms. SUTTON):

H.R. 5481. A bill to give subpoena power to the National Commission on the BP Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill and Offshore Drilling; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, and 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. JONES (for himself and Mr. COBLE):

H.R. 5482. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to enter into an agreement to provide for management of the free-roaming wild horses in and around the Currituck National Wildlife Refuge; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. LOWEY:

H.R. 5483. A bill to award a congressional gold medal to the United States Cadet Nurse Corps; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. TEAGUE:

H.R. 5484. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish an annual award program to recognize businesses for their contributions to veterans' employment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TONKO:

H.R. 5485. A bill to expand the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium to include the SUNY National Center for Security and Preparedness; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, 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. SESSIONS (for himself and Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS):

H. Con. Res. 284. Concurrent resolution recognizing the work and importance of special education teachers; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DINGELL (for himself, Mr. SCHAUER, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. PETERS, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. UPTON, Mr. MCCOTTER, Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. CAMP, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. KILDEE, and Mr. EHLERS):

H. Res. 1425. A resolution recognizing pitcher Armando Galarraga of the Detroit Tigers for pitching a near-perfect game, declaring that Galarraga pitched a perfect game, and urging Major League Baseball to overturn the mistaken safe call by the umpire that spoiled the perfect game; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. MCCOLLUM (for herself and Mr. ELLISON):

H. Res. 1426. A resolution urging the Government of the Republic of Rwanda and President Paul Kagame to immediately release human rights lawyer Professor Peter

Erlinder from jail and allow him to return to the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WAXMAN (for himself, Ms. HARMAN, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. BERMAN, Mrs. CAPPS, Ms. WATSON, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. SHERMAN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. HONDA, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. ELLSWORTH, Mr. VISCLOSKY, Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana, Mr. CAMPBELL, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. BUYER, Mr. SHULER, Mr. HILL, Ms. CHU, and Mr. DREIER):

H. Res. 1427. A resolution honoring the life of John Robert Wooden; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 40: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
 H.R. 197: Mr. PRICE of Georgia.
 H.R. 235: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona.
 H.R. 272: Mr. LAMBORN.
 H.R. 333: Mrs. BACHMANN.
 H.R. 450: Mr. DUNCAN.
 H.R. 571: Mr. TONKO and Mr. MAFFEI.
 H.R. 690: Mr. HOLT.
 H.R. 731: Mr. YARMUTH.
 H.R. 745: Mr. LYNCH and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
 H.R. 891: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
 H.R. 930: Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts and Ms. HARMAN.
 H.R. 1193: Mr. PASCRELL.
 H.R. 1221: Mr. MELANCON.
 H.R. 1240: Mr. COHEN.
 H.R. 1255: Mr. PAYNE.
 H.R. 1294: Mr. CASTLE.
 H.R. 1326: Mr. RANGEL.
 H.R. 1347: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York and Ms. HIRONO.
 H.R. 1351: Mrs. BLACKBURN.
 H.R. 1526: Ms. TSONGAS.
 H.R. 1557: Mr. WELCH.
 H.R. 1806: Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. MAFFEI, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. FATTAH, and Mr. WU.
 H.R. 1908: Mrs. LUMMIS.
 H.R. 1912: Mr. PUTNAM.
 H.R. 2035: Mr. CRITZ.
 H.R. 2049: Ms. KOSMAS and Mr. SHADEGG.
 H.R. 2067: Mr. CARNEY and Mr. LARSEN of Washington.
 H.R. 2103: Mr. MAFFEI and Mr. LYNCH.
 H.R. 2112: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.
 H.R. 2142: Mr. MITCHELL.
 H.R. 2149: Mr. FATTAH and Mr. CHANDLER.
 H.R. 2161: Mr. CAPUANO.
 H.R. 2240: Mr. ELLISON.
 H.R. 2408: Ms. RICHARDSON.
 H.R. 2483: Mr. VISCLOSKY and Ms. CHU.
 H.R. 2624: Mr. GRIJALVA.
 H.R. 2740: Mr. NADLER of New York.
 H.R. 3025: Mr. ISRAEL.
 H.R. 3077: Mr. MAFFEI.
 H.R. 3140: Mr. PLATTS.
 H.R. 3186: Mr. RYAN of Ohio.
 H.R. 3202: Ms. HIRONO.
 H.R. 3225: Mr. COHEN.
 H.R. 3264: Mr. MORAN of Virginia.
 H.R. 3349: Mr. MITCHELL.
 H.R. 3375: Mr. MCCOTTER.
 H.R. 3380: Mr. RODRIGUEZ.
 H.R. 3415: Mr. REHBERG and Mr. ELLSWORTH.
 H.R. 3464: Mr. HINCHEY.
 H.R. 3517: Mr. CAPUANO.
 H.R. 3564: Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas.
 H.R. 3656: Mr. NYE.
 H.R. 3712: Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. HARE, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. OLVER, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. CRITZ, and Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 3734: Mrs. DAVIS of California.
 H.R. 3745: Mr. TONKO.
 H.R. 3781: Mr. GORDON of Tennessee.
 H.R. 3790: Mr. FORTENBERRY and Mr. NYE.
 H.R. 3910: Mr. INSLER.
 H.R. 3974: Mr. ROSS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.
 H.R. 4179: Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California.
 H.R. 4239: Mr. RYAN of Ohio.
 H.R. 4278: Mr. GRAVES, Mr. TERRY, and Mr. TAYLOR.
 H.R. 4296: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
 H.R. 4353: Mr. HELLER.
 H.R. 4383: Ms. LEE of California.
 H.R. 4544: Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. CONYERS, and Ms. SUTTON.
 H.R. 4598: Mr. HONDA.
 H.R. 4599: Ms. BERKLEY and Mr. INSLER.
 H.R. 4645: Mr. HONDA and Ms. WOOLSEY.
 H.R. 4671: Mr. BOUCHER and Mr. PUTNAM.
 H.R. 4678: Mr. PAYNE.
 H.R. 4687: Ms. LEE of California.
 H.R. 4722: Mr. WAXMAN and Mr. GARAMENDI.
 H.R. 4733: Mr. BISHOP of New York.
 H.R. 4796: Mr. BACA, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. TERRY, and Mr. HOLDEN.
 H.R. 4812: Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California.
 H.R. 4844: Mr. LYNCH and Mr. HOEKSTRA.
 H.R. 4869: Mrs. MALONEY.
 H.R. 4870: Mr. DOYLE.
 H.R. 4871: Mr. WELCH.
 H.R. 4886: Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. CAO, and Mr. SCHOCK.
 H.R. 4925: Mr. DOYLE and Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.
 H.R. 4926: Mr. EHLERS and Ms. FUDGE.
 H.R. 4937: Mr. STARK.
 H.R. 4951: Mr. BROUN of Georgia.
 H.R. 4959: Mr. MAFFEI and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
 H.R. 4995: Mr. BROUN of Georgia and Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS.
 H.R. 5012: Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. BACA.
 H.R. 5015: Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts.
 H.R. 5029: Mr. WAMP.
 H.R. 5034: Mr. LATTA, Mr. COLE, Ms. CAS-TOR of Florida, Mr. BOCCIERI, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. PETERSON, and Ms. KOSMAS.
 H.R. 5041: Mr. CARNEY and Mr. CONYERS.
 H.R. 5043: Mr. ACKERMAN.
 H.R. 5049: Mr. GRAYSON.
 H.R. 5054: Mr. BROUN of Georgia.
 H.R. 5090: Mr. MARSHALL.
 H.R. 5092: Mrs. HALVORSON, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. WALZ, and Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut.
 H.R. 5102: Mr. SESTAK.
 H.R. 5141: Mr. BONNER and Mr. BROUN of Georgia.
 H.R. 5142: Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California.
 H.R. 5143: Mr. KENNEDY and Mr. MORAN of Virginia.
 H.R. 5162: Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS and Mr. MICHAUD.
 H.R. 5173: Mr. MARSHALL.
 H.R. 5207: Mr. MELANCON.
 H.R. 5211: Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. CHU, and Mr. FILNER.
 H.R. 5213: Mr. SABLON.
 H.R. 5214: Mr. MAFFEI, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, and Mr. SIREN.
 H.R. 5234: Mr. JONES and Mr. BOYD.
 H.R. 5235: Mr. HOLDEN.
 H.R. 5268: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. MAFFEI, and Mr. OLVER.
 H.R. 5298: Ms. WATERS.
 H.R. 5299: Mrs. CAPITO.
 H.R. 5309: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
 H.R. 5313: Mr. CASTLE.
 H.R. 5318: Mr. JONES and Mr. PRICE of Georgia.
 H.R. 5324: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.
 H.R. 5355: Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. ACKERMAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 5361: Mr. ELLISON.
 H.R. 5371: Mrs. MALONEY.
 H.R. 5412: Mr. HOLDEN and Mr. LOEBSACK.
 H.R. 5424: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. CRENSHAW.
 H.R. 5434: Mr. NADLER of New York, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. COHEN, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Mr. PAYNE.
 H.R. 5441: Ms. HIRONO and Mr. FARR.
 H.R. 5443: Mr. ORTIZ.
 H.R. 5449: Mr. CONYERS, Ms. RICHARDSON, and Ms. SHEA-PORTER.
 H.R. 5453: Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mrs. LUMMIS, and Mr. DJOU.
 H.R. 5459: Ms. BALDWIN and Ms. SUTTON.
 H.R. 5462: Mr. WELCH.
 H.R. 5477: Mr. CAPUANO.
 H.J. Res. 37: Mr. GOODLATTE.
 H.J. Res. 86: Mr. LAMBORN, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. ADERHOLT, Ms. CLARKE, and Mr. CUMMINGS.
 H. Con. Res. 262: Mr. LAMBORN and Mr. BONNER.
 H. Con. Res. 281: Mr. INGLIS, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. PENCE, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. BLUNT, and Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS.
 H. Res. 173: Ms. MARKEY of Colorado, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. RUSH, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. CROWLEY, and Mr. KIRK.
 H. Res. 518: Mr. FALCOMAVAEGA.
 H. Res. 536: Mr. CARNEY.
 H. Res. 546: Mr. MAFFEI, Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. BOSWELL, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. LOEBSACK, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. NADLER of New York, Mrs. HALVORSON, Mr. RUSH, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
 H. Res. 637: Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. MCCARTHY of California, Mr. NUNES, Mr. CARTER, Mr. EHLERS, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. BROUN of Georgia.
 H. Res. 989: Mr. McDERMOTT.
 H. Res. 1035: Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. HALL of New York, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. CARNEY, and Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania.
 H. Res. 1207: Mr. HINCHEY.
 H. Res. 1219: Mr. GRAYSON, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. STUPAK, and Mr. HONDA.
 H. Res. 1224: Mr. DOYLE.
 H. Res. 1241: Mr. SENSENBRENNER and Mrs. MYRICK.
 H. Res. 1275: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts and Mr. GRAYSON.
 H. Res. 1279: Mr. CARTER.
 H. Res. 1302: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
 H. Res. 1306: Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland.
 H. Res. 1365: Mr. CAMPBELL.
 H. Res. 1368: Mr. GORDON of Tennessee, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, and Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut.
 H. Res. 1379: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, and Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.
 H. Res. 1383: Mr. AKIN.
 H. Res. 1398: Mr. CROWLEY and Mrs. MALONEY.
 H. Res. 1401: Mr. COSTELLO, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. HIRONO, and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.
 H. Res. 1414: Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. SCHOCK, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. LIPINSKI, and Mr. MEEKS of New York.
 H. Res. 1420: Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. FARR, Mr.

FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia,
Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. HIRONO, and Mr. GRIJALVA.

**CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIM-
ITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIM-
ITED 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 Rep-
resentative WATERS, or a designee, to H.R.
5072, the FHA Reform Act of 2010, does not
contain any congressional earmarks, limited
tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as de-
fined in clause 9 of rule XXI.