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No. 94

House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Washington, DC, June 22, 2010.

I hereby appoint the Honorable HENRY CUELLAR to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

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

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 32 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

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

PRAYER

Reverend Lane Bembenek, Joy Lutheran Church, Moore, South Carolina, offered the following prayer:

God of grace and glory, in Your goodness and love You created humanity to

live together in unity and peace. We are different and yet the same.

Thank You for the gift of communities around the world, large and small, and for the many ways in which our hands are an extension of Your graceful hands.

Empower the leaders of the House in their important work as they serve to make our communities safe, productive, and beautiful places to live and work.

Grant each person here wisdom in the important work that You have called them to do. Their work is Your work and their voices are Your voice as they labor together for the sake of this great land and for those around the world.

Bless all that is done here today and every day. We ask all this, O God, in Your holy and precious name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. POE of Texas led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

COMMENDING IVY TECH COMMUNITY COLLEGE

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

Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Ivy Tech Community College in South Bend, Indiana. Last week, Ivy Tech's South Bend campus was approved by the Indiana Commission for Higher Education to become the first college in Indiana to offer an associate's degree in the field of nanotechnology.

As demonstrated by advances made at the Midwest Institute for Nanoelectronics Discovery in South Bend, north central Indiana is a growing leader in the Nation's nanotechnology research and development.

As our Nation is faced with an expanding and increasingly competitive global economy, it is crucial to promote efforts such as a nanotechnology education to not only keep America competitive, but to thrive and win.

Investments today in nanotechnology will result in quality, rewarding Hoosier jobs of the future. I commend Ivy Tech for their efforts to prepare students, our next generation of innovators for the future.

JUDGE OVERRULES ADMINISTRATION

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, real people in the gulf region are affected by the hasty, overreaction by the Federal Government to shut down deep-water drilling for 6 months in the Gulf of Mexico. The Obamatorium will bankrupt businesses and put thousands of people in the gulf region out of work.

The Feds are in an apparent violation of the law which requires affected parties to be consulted before regulators dictate new regulations. Affected parties would be the oil industries that are shut down and the people of the Gulf States.

So these people have sued the Federal Government and asked a Federal

□ 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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judge to impose an injunction against the Federal Government's unscientific drilling ban. And in just the last hour, a U.S. district judge has ruled the administration was wrong in illegally summarily stopping deepwater drilling. It is unfortunate the administration has to be sued by the people of this country to keep it from destroying American jobs.

And that's just the way it is.

COMMENDING ARIZONA EDUCATORS

(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. Mr. Speaker, to succeed in today's global economy, our children need a great education. And as any mom knows, a great education comes from great teachers, working hard and giving every student the attention they deserve.

Though schools are starting their summer breaks, Arizona's teachers, administrators, and support staff are still putting in very long days. They are taking the time to get ready for fall so they can work with parents to help their students along the path to college or the job they want.

Even as many of our State's educators face layoffs and pay cuts this year, they remained devoted to making sure our kids can realize their potential and their dreams. In my district, where we have been hit hard by the downturn, they are finding creative ways to do their jobs with fewer resources.

As parents and as citizens, we owe our teachers, administrators, and support staff thanks for all their efforts. This Congress should do whatever it can to better support them in the coming school year.

NATIONAL MEDIA REVEAL DOUBLE STANDARD

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

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, in 2006, the current House majority leader said enacting a budget was "the most basic responsibility of governing."

Now he says that the Democratic majority will not even pass a budget this year. The House has passed a budget every year since the Budget Act became law in 1974. If House Republicans had failed to pass a budget during an economic crisis such as this, it would be the lead story on every network news program and the lead editorial in every newspaper.

Instead, the national media have collectively yawned and have given the Democrats a free pass. The Democratic majority doesn't want to pass a budget because it will expose their run-away spending.

Americans want Congress to pass a responsible budget that will get gov-

ernment spending under control and reduce the national debt.

COMMENDING REAL MEN COOK FOR CHARITY

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend the Real Men Cook for Charity in Chicago for its annual event which was held on Sunday, Father's Day, at the Kennedy King College for the purpose of promoting healthy lifestyles, family values, and community spirit.

As is usually the case, it was well-attended by hundreds of individuals and their families as a tribute to fathers. I again commend them for this great activity.

RECOGNIZING IMPORTANCE OF PASSING A BUDGET

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

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. Speaker, when hardworking Arkansans receive their paychecks, they are forced to make difficult decisions about their finances and how to spend their money. Arkansas families are forced to tighten their belts in this economic climate and change their spending habits, and they expect Washington to do the same.

It is the job of Congress to be responsible stewards of taxpayer money, but not passing a budget is far from responsible. It is a failure by the majority to govern at its most basic level.

The level of discretionary spending increases and spending in the past year has become unsustainable. Failing to produce a budget only places future burdens on our children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.

We need fiscal discipline and a balanced budget that controls the national debt, does not raise taxes, and achieves lower deficits. Not passing a budget for the first time in modern history demonstrates how out of touch Speaker PELOSI and Majority Leader HOYER are with the American people. We owe it to the American people to do better.

HONORING ALFONSO OBREGON

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

Mr. CUELLAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of an outstanding citizen of Pearsall, Texas, for his educational contributions to the community.

Mr. Alfonso Obregon recently retired as a public school superintendent with 30 years of experience. He retires with an exceptional background, having earned a bachelor's degree in education and a master's degree in education ad-

ministration. Mr. Obregon has dedicated 38 years to education, including 30 years as an accomplished superintendent. He started off in the 1970s teaching elementary and junior high school. He was promoted to superintendent for the Dilley Independent School District. From there he went to Progreso Independent School District, Asherton Independent School District and recently retired from the Charlotte Independent School District.

Throughout his career, he has been one who has served the public and has taught our children the difference between right and wrong.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to have time to recognize Mr. Alfonso Obregon, a great educator for south Texas.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 18, 2010.

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

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in clause 2(h) of rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on June 18, 2010 at 2:57 p.m.:

That the Senate agreed to S.J. Res. 33.

That the Senate passed with amendments H.R. 3962.

That the Senate agreed to without amendment H. Con. Res. 242.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

LORRAINE C. MILLER.

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.

SUPPORTING NATIONAL MEN'S HEALTH WEEK

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 288) supporting National Men's Health Week.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 288

Whereas despite the advances in medical technology and research, men continue to live an average of more than 5 years less than women and African-American men have the lowest life expectancy;

Whereas 9 of the 10 leading causes of death, as defined by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, affect men at a higher percentage than women;

Whereas between the ages of 45 and 54, men are 1½ times more likely than women to die of heart attacks;

Whereas men die of heart disease at 1½ times the rate of women;

Whereas men die of cancer at almost 1½ times the rate of women;

Whereas testicular cancer is one of the most common cancers in men between the ages of 15 and 34, and when detected early, has a 96 percent survival rate;

Whereas the number of cases of colon cancer among men was almost 49,470 in 2010, and almost half of such men died from the disease;

Whereas the likelihood that a man will develop prostate cancer is 1 in 6;

Whereas the number of men developing prostate cancer in 2010 will reach more than 217,730 and an estimated 32,050 of them will die from the disease;

Whereas African-American men in the United States have the highest incidence of prostate cancer in the world;

Whereas significant numbers of male-related health problems, such as prostate cancer, testicular cancer, infertility, and colon cancer, could be detected and treated if men's awareness of such problems was more pervasive;

Whereas more than half of the elderly widows now living in poverty were not poor before the death of their husbands, and by age 100 women outnumber men 4 to 1;

Whereas educating both the public and health care providers about the importance of early detection of male health problems will result in reducing rates of mortality for these diseases;

Whereas appropriate use of tests such as Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) exams and blood pressure and cholesterol screens, in conjunction with clinical examination and self-testing for problems such as testicular cancer, can result in the detection of many of these problems in their early stages and increases in the survival rates to nearly 100 percent;

Whereas women are twice as likely as men to visit the doctor for annual examinations and preventive services;

Whereas men are less likely than women to visit their health center or physician for regular screening examinations of male-related problems for a variety of reasons, including fear, lack of health insurance, lack of information, and cost factors;

Whereas National Men's Health Week was established by Congress and first celebrated in 1994 and urges men and their families to engage in appropriate health behaviors, and the resulting increased awareness has improved health-related education and helped prevent illness;

Whereas the Governors of all 50 States issue proclamations annually declaring Men's Health Week in their States;

Whereas since 1994, National Men's Health Week has been celebrated each June by dozens of States, cities, localities, public health departments, health care entities, churches, and community organizations throughout the Nation that promote health awareness events focused on men and family;

Whereas the National Men's Health Week Web site has been established at www.menshealthweek.org and features Governors' proclamations and National Men's Health Week events;

Whereas men who are educated about the value that preventive health can play in prolonging their lifespan and their role as productive family members will be more likely to participate in health screenings;

Whereas men and their families are encouraged to increase their awareness of the importance of a healthy lifestyle, regular exercise, and medical checkups; and

Whereas June 14 through June 20, 2010, is National Men's Health Week, which has the purpose of heightening the awareness of preventable health problems and encouraging early detection and treatment of disease among men and boys: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress—

(1) supports the annual National Men's Health Week; and

(2) requests that the President of the United States issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States and interested groups to observe National Men's Health Week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) and the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. SMITH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS).

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

On behalf of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I present House Concurrent Resolution 288 for consideration. This resolution expresses our support for the goals and ideals of the annual National Men's Health Week, the observance of which is designed to heighten awareness of preventable health problems and encourage early detection and treatment of disease among men.

H. Con. Res. 288 was introduced by my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS), on June 14, 2010. It was reported out of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform by unanimous consent on June 17, 2010. H. Con. Res. 288 enjoys bipartisan support from over 50 cosponsors.

□ 1415

Mr. Speaker, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 9 of the 10 leading causes of death in America among men, including heart disease and cancer, affect men at a significantly higher percentage than women. In addition, the CDC has reported that women are 100 percent more likely than men to seek annual medical examinations and preventative health care. Moreover, health statistics also indicate that despite advances in medical care, men continue to live an average of approximately 6 fewer years than women, with African American men having the lowest life expectancy.

Nonetheless, many male-related health problems, including prostate

cancer, testicular cancer, and colon cancer are treatable upon early detection. Specifically, the use of prostate cancer-specific antigen exams, blood pressure screenings, and other exams, when coupled with clinical examination and self-testing for testicular cancer, can lead to early detection and increase survival rates to nearly 100 percent.

Accordingly, we must do more to encourage healthy behavior and disease prevention within America's male population. A more concentrated focus upon male-related health conditions such as prostate, colon, and testicular cancer, along with a genuine commitment to addressing heart health, will go a long way toward ensuring that men have access to critical health information.

In addition, it is important to remember that prevention and treatment of men's health conditions are critical not only to men, but also to the health and well-being of the American family. Having just recently celebrated Father's Day, I believe that it is important for this legislative body to recognize men's health from a family perspective.

Furthermore, while an effort to encourage prevention and wellness among the male population can help meet our primary goal of improving health outcomes, in the aggregate, utilization of these preventive services can lower health costs that currently are spiraling out of control.

Mr. Speaker, since 1994, National Men's Health Week has served as a catalyst for increased attention towards men's health issues. So I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in supporting House Concurrent Resolution 288, recognizing the tremendous importance of these efforts.

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

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of House Concurrent Resolution 288, supporting National Men's Health Week. In 1994, Congress established National Men's Health Awareness Week to be celebrated the week leading up to Father's Day. This week brings national attention to the critical health issues facing men and highlights the preventative measures that are necessary and available.

Every day men are reminded about the benefits of living a healthy life. Whether it's through exercise, a balanced diet, or regular visits to the doctor, these simple steps can lead to long, vibrant lives. Sadly, many men still neglect the basic preventative measures and often fail to realize the ripple effect their declining health can have on those around them.

Men have a shorter lifespan than women. On average, men live 5 years less than women. Men are also 1½ times more likely to die from heart attacks, heart disease, and cancer than

women. The reality is that men all too often neglect to seek out the medical initiatives they need. Early detection is vital and, in many cases, increases the chances for survival.

Men's Health Awareness Week helps bring this information to light and highlights the proactive steps that men can take to improve their chances for a long, healthy life. The benefits of a more proactive approach to men's health extends not only to the individual, but to their family, friends, taxpayers, and employers.

I urge my colleagues not only to support this resolution but honor its message. Men's Health Awareness Week helps broaden our understanding of serious health risks and the simple steps we can all take to help mitigate their effects.

I ask my fellow Members to join me in support of this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it's now my pleasure to yield such time as he may consume to the author of this resolution, the very distinguished gentleman from Maryland, Representative ELIJAH CUMMINGS.

Mr. CUMMINGS. I want to thank the gentleman for yielding. My appreciation also goes out to Chairman TOWNS for moving this resolution recognizing National Men's Health Week through the Oversight and Government Reform Committee.

This past Sunday, many of us celebrated Father's Day, which also marked the end of National Men's Health Week that is celebrated from June 14 through June 20. The need for this legislation could not be more evident. Despite advances in medical technology and research, men continue to live an average of more than 5 years less than women, and African American men have the lowest life expectancy of all groups.

Further, 9 out of the 10 leading causes of death, as defined by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, affect men at a higher percentage rate than women. Men simply are not getting the care they need. Women are twice as likely as men to visit the doctor for annual examinations and preventive services.

By the way, the research shows that most men who are the beneficiaries of early diagnosis and treatment with regard to many, many diseases have been urged to go to the doctor by a woman in their life, a significant other, a sister, a wife. But women are quite often the ones who also make the decisions for the family and sometimes drag us men to the doctor's office kicking and screaming.

Men are also less likely than women to visit their health center or physician for regular screening examinations or gender-related problems for a variety of reasons, including fear, lack of health insurance, lack of information, and cost factors. Quite often, men believe in this macho concept that they can get over anything, that it's

just a small thing. Although their heart is aching, they say, well, I will get over it and everything will be all right. And the next thing you know, he lands in the hospital or, sadly, lands in the cemetery.

The disparity in men's health has led to increased risks of death from heart disease and cancer. But these problems do not only affect men. More than half of the elderly widows now living in poverty were not poor before the death of their husbands. And by age 100, women outnumber men four to one.

We simply must get more men the early care and education they need to lead long and healthy lives. That is why I am advocating for the recognition of June 14 through 20 as National Men's Health Week. We need to educate both the public and health care providers about the importance of early detection of male health problems that will result in reducing rates of mortality for common diseases.

Appropriate use of tests such as prostate-specific antigen exams, blood pressure screenings, and cholesterol screenings, in conjunction with clinical examination and self-testing for problems such as testicular cancer, can result in the detection of many of these problems in their early stages and increases in their survival rates to nearly 100 percent.

The number of men developing prostate cancer in 2010 will reach more than 217,000, and an estimated 32,000 of them will, sadly, die from this disease. This week is designed to encourage men and their families to engage in appropriate health behaviors, and the resulting increased awareness has improved health-related education and helped prevent illness.

National Men's Health Week was established by Congress in 1994. And on a more local note, just a few weeks ago I invited men to come in to Mercy Hospital in my district in downtown Baltimore to get prostate exams. I also invited women to come in to get mammograms. I just received a report today that of the 100 or so people that came in, 20 percent of them, 20 percent of them were in a position where they needed care, and if they did not get the care, it probably would have led to very, very, very serious debilitating circumstances or even death. So that's a perfect example of why we need to emphasize men's health and, by the way, women's health.

Men who are educated about the value that preventive health can play in prolonging their lifespan and their role as productive family members will be more likely to participate in preventive care. One of the things that a lot of people don't think about is the fact that there are many men, if they simply took the precautions, if they simply got the exams, they would be around for a lot more Father's Days. And a lot of folks don't realize that to have loved ones around for many, many years is so very, very significant, and, as the commercial says, it is simply priceless.

Again, I want to thank Chairman TOWNS and Chairman DAVIS for their support, and I encourage my colleagues to join me and the 60 other cosponsors in supporting this resolution.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend, again, Representative CUMMINGS for his introduction of this very important resolution. I also want to commend the community health centers in my congressional district, and especially the Near North Health Corporation, for their focus on men's health.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to thank Representative CUMMINGS for introducing H. Con. Res. 288, a resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Men's Health Week, and to urge my colleagues to support this important resolution.

National Men's Health Week took place from June 14–20, ending with Father's Day, this past Sunday. The United States celebrated National Men's Health Week to encourage men to live healthy lives, in particular by undergoing precautionary health tests. National Men's Health Week is of vital importance as it helps heighten awareness of preventable health problems and also encourages early detection and treatment of disease and injury among not only men, but young boys as well. Early detection lessens the impact and cost of disease, improves, and often save lives. By encouraging preventive National Men's Health Week and treatment of men's health issues is essential because these issues not only affect men across the nation, but the women, children and all other families members involved in a man's life.

The lessons of Men's Health Week have a personal significance for me. Nearly 20 years ago, I went in for a check-up due to constant fatigue and found out that I had Hepatitis C. Thanks, in part, to early detection, I was able to get proper treatment and fight back fiercely against the disease. I am able to stand here now, medication-free and healthy, because of early detection and treatment.

Today, thanks to this Congress, everyone in the United States—including men—have access to affordable health. The health reform law that I supported provides incentives to seek preventive care and makes that care affordable. I urge my male colleagues in Congress and men around the country to see their doctor for regular check-ups, to get screened and tested, and to do what they can to live healthier lives.

I encourage my colleagues to support this resolution which encourages men to take simple steps for a longer, healthier, and happier life.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is well known that one of the most important factors in access to medical care is health insurance. Recent Center of Disease Control and Prevention data show that young men are 36 percent more likely to be uninsured than young women. Additionally, young adults without insurance are four times as likely as those with private insurance to have unmet medical needs.

However, even when young men have insurance, they are less likely to seek medical care. Less than 60 percent of young men with Medicaid coverage had an annual doctor visit, compared to over 90 percent of young women. These behavior patterns can lead to missed opportunities for early intervention in a number of medical conditions and chronic illnesses, especially those that are exclusive to or disproportionately effect men.

Beyond expanding health insurance coverage, therefore, it is necessary to improve men's uptake of healthcare services. The first step towards this goal is to increase awareness about men's health issues. I applaud the current resolution in support of National Men's Health Week, as well as the request that interested groups observe with appropriate ceremonies and activities. By educating men about the available predictive screening and preventive care, we can help our nation's fathers, husbands, brothers and sons to live longer, healthier lives.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 288.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. 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.

RECOGNIZING JUNETEENTH INDEPENDENCE DAY

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 546) recognizing the historical significance of Juneteenth Independence Day, and expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that history should be regarded as a means for understanding the past and more effectively facing the challenges of the future.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 546

Whereas news of the end of slavery did not reach frontier areas of the United States, and in particular the Southwestern States, for more than 2 years after President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation of January 1, 1863, and months after the conclusion of the Civil War;

Whereas, on June 19, 1865, Union soldiers led by Major General Gordon Granger arrived in Galveston, Texas, with news that the Civil War had ended and that the enslaved were free;

Whereas African-Americans who had been slaves in the Southwest celebrated June 19, commonly known as Juneteenth Independence Day, as the anniversary of their emancipation;

Whereas African-Americans from the Southwest continue the tradition of Juneteenth Independence Day as inspiration and encouragement for future generations;

Whereas for more than 135 years, Juneteenth Independence Day celebrations have been held to honor African-American freedom while encouraging self-development and respect for all cultures;

Whereas although Juneteenth Independence Day is beginning to be recognized as a national, and even global, event, the history behind the celebration should not be forgotten; and

Whereas the faith and strength of character demonstrated by former slaves remains an example for all people of the United States, regardless of background, religion, or race: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) the House of Representatives recognizes the historical significance of Juneteenth Independence Day to the Nation;

(2) the House of Representatives supports the continued celebration of Juneteenth Independence Day to provide an opportunity for the people of the United States to learn more about the past and to better understand the experiences that have shaped the Nation; and

(3) it is the sense of the House of Representatives that—

(A) history should be regarded as a means for understanding the past and more effectively facing the challenges of the future; and

(B) the celebration of the end of slavery is an important and enriching part of the history and heritage of the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) and the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. SMITH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 546, a resolution that recognizes the historical significance of Juneteenth Independence Day and expresses the sense of the House of Representatives that history should be regarded as a means for understanding the past and more effectively facing the challenges of the future. I am delighted that we can bring this measure to the floor today.

I introduced H. Res. 546 on June 15, 2009, and the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform ordered it to be reported by unanimous consent on June 17, 2010. It comes to the floor with over 60 cosponsors. I am pleased to join with them in recognizing this important day.

Juneteenth, or the 19th of June, recognizes June 19, 1865, when, in Galveston, Texas, Union General Gordon Granger announced freedom for all slaves in the Southwest.

□ 1430

This was the last major vestige of slavery in the United States following the end of the Civil War. This event occurred more than 2½ years after the Emancipation Proclamation was issued by President Abraham Lincoln. Upon reading of General Order No. 3 by General Granger, the former slaves celebrated jubilantly, establishing America's second independence day celebration and the oldest African American holiday observance.

Since that time over 145 years ago, the descendants of slaves have observed this anniversary of emancipation as a remembrance of one of the most tragic periods in our Nation's history. The suffering, degradation, and brutality of slavery cannot be repaired; but the memory can serve to ensure that no such inhumanity is ever perpetrated again on American soil.

Today, Juneteenth celebrates African American freedom while encouraging self-development and respect for all cultures. This celebration of the end of slavery is an important and enriching part of the history and heritage of the United States. I, therefore, ask my colleagues to join me in supporting the passage of this measure.

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

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of H. Res. 546, recognizing the historical significance of Juneteenth Independence Day. It is important to once again remember a day when the wants and needs of the people brought our country out of one of the darkest stages of its history. It is through recognition of such an incredible achievement that we are able to pave the way for many more like it.

On June 19, 1865, 2,000 Federal soldiers marched into Galveston and notified the slaves of Texas that their lives of servitude were over. Amazingly, this action took place more than 2 years after President Lincoln's famous Emancipation Proclamation speech was delivered.

Over 100 years later, Juneteenth serves as a time when we can celebrate the true end to slavery in the United States. June 19, commonly known as Juneteenth, also reminds us that it is our duty to constantly work to better our country. On this day, we celebrate culture and, more importantly, emancipation. It is important that our children learn along with our families about the times surrounding the Civil War, but also of this monumental achievement that followed that June day in Galveston.

By taking time to celebrate Juneteenth Independence Day, we honor the richness, diversity, and heritage of all races in our Nation. I ask all my fellow Members to join me in support of H. Res. 546.

Ms. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of "Juneteenth," the oldest nationally celebrated commemoration of the

ending of slavery in the United States. Originally a celebration of the announcement of the abolition of slavery in Galveston, Texas in 1865, the holiday has come to symbolize our Nation's most significant moment of moral and social progress: the end of the Civil War, the abolition of slavery throughout the full United States, and the freedom of enslaved African Americans after hundreds of years of untold oppression and hardship endured.

The observance of June 19th as the African American Emancipation Day originated in Galveston, Texas in 1865, and is now celebrated around the United States. This day was chosen because it was on June 19, 1865 that the Union soldiers landed at Galveston, Texas with news that the war had ended and informed the enslaved population that they had been set free under President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation a full two and one half years earlier. The day was largely celebrated within African-American communities until the Civil Rights Movement, when Reverend Ralph Abernathy called for people of all races, economic strata, and professions to come to Washington, D.C. to show support for the impoverished and oppressed at the Poor Peoples March on June 19, 1968. Many of the participants returned home and initiated Juneteenth celebrations in their own communities.

Every year, the celebration of Juneteenth grows in popularity across the United States. It is a day when we recognize and remember the evils of slavery, the suffering it caused, and the lives it took. But it is also a day that celebrates African American freedom and achievement with celebrations, guest speakers, picnics, and family gatherings. Participants of all races, nationalities and religions celebrate and take the time to reflect on the past and rejoice in the present and future. Finally, it is an opportunity to emphasize the need for continued efforts to promote educational, economic, political, and social equality throughout our country.

Mr. Speaker, in the wonderfully diverse 37th District, we share as a community a legacy of overcoming difficulties, working to defeat our obstacles, and empowering ourselves to improve our lives and our neighborhoods. I am proud that, this year, in the 37th district, the cities of Carson, Compton, and Long Beach, as well as the neighborhoods of Watts and Willowbrook, all held Juneteenth celebrations. I was fortunate enough to attend the celebration in Compton and can say that it was at once a solemn remembrance of those who struggled against slavery and oppression, an inspiring celebration of freedom, and an opportunity to revisit the past in order to improve our collective future.

As we celebrate Juneteenth, Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to recognize this day and take a moment to honor the women and men that dedicated their lives to ending slavery and promoting freedom and equality in our Nation.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support for H. Res. 546 recognizing the historical significance of Juneteenth Independence Day, and expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that history should be regarded as a means for understanding the past and more effectively facing the challenge of the future. I would like to applaud my colleague Representative DAVIS for his persistence in celebrating this momentous occasion in U.S. history.

When Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation into law in 1863, he freed the slaves in the confederate states. Though they were free on paper many slaves continued with their lives unaware of their freedom. Such was the case in Galveston, Texas. For two years the black population of this city lived their lives as slaves, as opposed to other southern states like Georgia and North Carolina in which the black population knew of the Emancipation Proclamation. On June 19th, the situation changed when Union General Gordon Granger announced the news of their freedom to the black citizens of Galveston. Seen as one of the last bastions of slavery, General Granger's announcement brought about the end of slavery in Texas.

We often praise this country for the great freedom that it affords its citizens, yet Juneteenth serves as a consistent and glaring reminder of our darker past. While it is true that significant strides have been made since then, it is important that we not forget from whence we come and learn from it. I'm proud to represent the state of Georgia in the United States House of Representatives, but I also recognize that the great state I serve did allow the oppression of blacks as slaves. History is a tool to be used for growth—a means through which we can understand and face the challenges of tomorrow.

Today Juneteenth, also known as Freedom Day, is now recognized as a state holiday in 36 states and primarily serves to remind, inspire, and encourage future generations. Mr. Speaker, I stand proudly to support this resolution and would urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support H. Con. Res. 546, legislation commemorating a monumental day in the history of liberty, Juneteenth Independence Day. Juneteenth marks the events of June 19, 1865, when slaves in Galveston, Texas learned that they were at last free men and women. The slaves of Galveston were the last group of slaves to learn of the end of slavery. Thus, Juneteenth represents the end of slavery in America.

I hope all Americans will take the time to commemorate Juneteenth. Friends of human liberty should celebrate the end of slavery in any country. The end of American slavery is particularly worthy of recognition since there are few more blatant violations of America's founding principles, as expressed in the Declaration of Independence, than slavery. I am particularly pleased to join the recognition of Juneteenth because I have the privilege of representing Galveston.

I thank the gentleman from Illinois for introducing this resolution, which I am proud to co-sponsor. I thank the House leadership for bringing this resolution to the floor, and I urge all of my colleagues to honor the end of slavery by voting for H. Con. Res. 546.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 546 recognizing the historical significance of Juneteenth Independence Day. On June 19th, 1865 Union soldiers, led by Major General Gordon Granger, landed at Galveston, Texas with news that the war had ended and that the enslaved were now free. This news was declared two and a half years after President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. Because the slaves spent two years unnecessarily enslaved, this day had been declared a holiday; Juneteenth is the

oldest holiday in the United States commemorating the ending of slavery. The Juneteenth holiday is a day where peoples of all races can reflect on the evils and suffering of slavery and recognize the contributions that African Americans have made to society since Juneteenth.

When I first came to this body, these were the same issues that my constituents and the African American community at-large faced. As we commemorate Juneteenth, there will be celebrations, but I hope there will also be reflections. Even today, the vestiges of slavery still impose the cycle of poverty on the descendants of the freedmen. As time has passed, many have said the free market would take care of these people, but it is clear that it has left them behind. As we commemorate today, we must not forget to pursue the unfinished business of equality that emancipation began so long ago.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 546 which recognizes the historical significance of Juneteenth Independence Day, and expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that history should be regarded as a means for understanding the past and more effectively facing the challenges of the future.

On June 19, 1865, the day Union soldiers arrived in Galveston, Texas, with news that the Civil War had ended and that the enslaved African-Americans were free, "Juneteenth Independence Day" was born. On this historic day, legend has it, while standing on the balcony of Galveston's Ashton Villa, Granger read the contents of "General Order No. 3":

The people of Texas are informed that, in accordance with a proclamation from the Executive of the United States, all slaves are free. This involves an absolute equality of personal rights and rights of property between former masters and slaves, and the connection heretofore existing between them becomes that between employer and hired labor. The freedmen are advised to remain quietly at their present homes and work for wages. They are informed that they will not be allowed to collect at military posts and that they will not be supported in idleness either there or elsewhere.

In that moment, Galveston streets were filled with jubilant celebrations and the following year, the commemoration of June 19th or Juneteenth celebrations began in Texas. The newly freed African-Americans pulled what few resources they had to purchase land in their communities to have these gatherings. Houston's Emancipation Park, Mexia's Booker T. Washington Park, and Emancipation Park in Austin are the present day result of these efforts.

Mr. Speaker, I can image how the words of President Lincoln resonated in their hearts and souls; life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness for all equal citizens was no longer a dream, they were a reality. Hundreds of thousands of American citizens were released from the grips of bondage; we are freed men and women. However, while it is a celebration of our emancipation, it is also a reminder of the progress we have yet to make.

The Emancipation Proclamation Abraham Lincoln issued on September 22, 1862, with an effective date of January 1, 1863, had minimal initial effect in some States. Let this be a reminder, that words are meaningless without action. We must be steadfast and willing to do our parts as citizens to uphold and carry out

the will of the people and the laws of our great Nation. The United States has made great strides of improvement and we continue to press forward to obtain those values in which we hold dear.

Juneteenth became an official State holiday through the efforts of Al Edwards, an African-American State legislator from Texas in 1980. The successful passage of this bill marked Juneteenth as the first emancipation celebration granted official State recognition. As of March 2010, 36 States have followed suit in the celebrations and the adoption of this historic day. In my district, we actively celebrate this holiday through, reenactments, of the reading of the Emancipation Proclamation at Ashton Villa and various parades and musical events all across Houston.

Juneteenth is a day to reflect upon the African-American experience and it includes all races, ethnicities and nationalities. It is a symbolic reference point of our progress and the contributions we have made to make this country what it is today. Juneteenth is a time to reconnect with loved ones and have a renewed sense of community.

In conclusion, I am reminded of what President Obama stated 2 years ago pertaining to Juneteenth and the continued pursuit of the values embedded in this day:

We pause to remember that our nation has made tremendous progress, but has many miles to go on the long march toward finally fulfilling the ideals of this country. When too many Americans go without affordable healthcare or a quality education; when neighborhoods unravel due to a housing market in crisis; when special interests hold their thumbs on the scale of opportunity; we have more work to do.

Juneteenth is a day for celebration of freedom and family, but also a day that calls us all to rededicate ourselves to the convictions at the heart of our American experiment. It reminds us that with the work of each successive generation, we come closer to the realization of that more perfect union.

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 546.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. 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.

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL CARIBBEAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1369) recog-

nizing the significance of National Caribbean-American Heritage Month.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1369

Whereas people of Caribbean heritage are found in every State of the Union;

Whereas emigration from the Caribbean region to the American Colonies began as early as 1619 with the arrival of indentured workers in Jamestown, Virginia;

Whereas during the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries, a significant number of slaves from the Caribbean region were brought to the United States;

Whereas since 1820, millions of people have emigrated from the Caribbean region to the United States;

Whereas like the United States, the countries of the Caribbean faced obstacles of slavery and colonialism and struggled for independence;

Whereas also like the United States, the people of the Caribbean region have diverse racial, ethnic, cultural, and religious backgrounds;

Whereas the independence movements throughout the Caribbean during the 1960s and the consequential establishment of independent democratic countries in the Caribbean strengthened ties between the region and the United States;

Whereas Alexander Hamilton, a founding father of the United States and the first Secretary of the Treasury, was born in the Caribbean;

Whereas many influential Caribbean-Americans have contributed to the rich history of the United States, including Jean Baptiste Pointe du Sable, the pioneer settler of Chicago; Claude McKay, a poet of the Harlem Renaissance; James Weldon Johnson, the writer of the Black National Anthem; Celia Cruz, the world-renowned queen of Salsa music; and Shirley Chisholm, the first African-American Congresswoman and first African-American woman candidate for President;

Whereas the many influential Caribbean-Americans in the history of the United States also include Colin Powell, the first African-American Secretary of State; Sidney Poitier, the first African-American actor to receive the Academy Award for best actor in a leading role; Harry Belafonte, a musician, actor, and activist; Al Roker, a meteorologist and television personality; and Roberto Clemente, the first Latino inducted into the baseball hall of fame;

Whereas Caribbean-Americans have played an active role in the civil rights movement and other social and political movements in the United States;

Whereas Caribbean-Americans have contributed greatly to the fine arts, education, business, literature, journalism, sports, fashion, politics, government, the military, music, science, technology, and other fields in the United States;

Whereas Caribbean-Americans share their culture through festivals, carnivals, music, dance, film, and literature, which enrich the cultural landscape of the United States;

Whereas the countries of the Caribbean are important economic partners of the United States;

Whereas the countries of the Caribbean represent the United States' third border;

Whereas the people of the Caribbean region share the hopes and aspirations of the people of the United States for peace and prosperity throughout the Western Hemisphere and the rest of the world;

Whereas since the passage of H. Con. Res. 71 in the 109th Congress by both the Senate

and the House of Representatives, a proclamation has been issued annually by the President declaring June National Caribbean-American Heritage Month; and

Whereas June is an appropriate month to establish a Caribbean-American Heritage Month; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Congress—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of Caribbean-American Heritage Month;

(2) encourages the people of the United States to observe Caribbean-American Heritage Month with appropriate ceremonies, celebrations, and activities; and

(3) affirms that—

(A) the contributions of Caribbean-Americans are a significant part of the history, progress, and heritage of the United States; and

(B) the ethnic and racial diversity of the United States enriches and strengthens the Nation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) and the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. SMITH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Before I begin, I know that Representative BARBARA LEE, who is the author of this resolution, had wanted to be here to express her opinions and positions on it. Unfortunately, she could not.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 1369, a resolution that recognizes National Caribbean-American Heritage Month. Congress has taken time each year since 2006 to recognize Americans of Caribbean descent for their contributions to our Nation, and I am glad we can bring this measure to the floor today.

H. Res. 1369 was introduced by my friend and colleague, Representative BARBARA LEE, on May 18, 2010, and the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform ordered it to be reported by unanimous consent on June 17, 2010. It comes to the floor with over 50 cosponsors, and I am pleased to join them in celebrating the rich heritage of Caribbean Americans.

Millions of people from the Caribbean islands have emigrated to our shores for centuries. We acknowledge that many arrived here in bondage and against their will as slaves and indentured servants, and their struggles for freedom reverberate even today.

Today, we are a better Nation for having them here. Caribbean Americans include such cultural figures as the poet Claude McKay, musician and television star Hazel Scott, actor and activist Harry Belafonte, as well as political leaders from Alexander Hamilton to former Secretary of State

Colin Powell and our current Attorney General, Eric Holder. These and countless other Caribbean Americans have made invaluable contributions to our Nation, and it is right that we honor them today.

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

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of H. Res. 1369, recognizing the significance of National Caribbean-American Heritage Month. For the past 4 years, our country has proudly recognized the contributions that Caribbean Americans have made to our lives and our country. Since 1619, when the first Caribbean people came to the United States as indentured servants to Jamestown, the Caribbean people have held a place in our growth and development.

We are proud to count among them, as we heard earlier, leaders in government, the military and the arts. The first Secretary of the Treasury and one of our Founding Fathers, Alexander Hamilton, was born in the Caribbean. Former General and Secretary of State Colin Powell; Academy Award winner and musician, Sydney Poitier; and social activist, Harry Belafonte, are all of Caribbean heritage.

There are many similarities in the histories of the United States and the countries of the Caribbean. The United States and the countries of the Caribbean both have endured the trials of slavery, colonialism, and the struggle for independence. The separate countries of the Caribbean share a diverse racial, ethnic, cultural, and religious background that is comparable to our multicultural Nation. These similarities are but a few ties that bind our countries together.

The countries of the Caribbean are also important economic partners of the United States and, importantly, represent the United States' third border. They share our commitment to peace and prosperity throughout our hemisphere. These common goals make our countries both strategically and culturally long-time allies.

I ask all my fellow Members to join me in celebrating National Caribbean-American Heritage Month and recognizing the contributions Caribbean Americans have made to the history of the United States.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 1369, recognizing the significance of National Caribbean-American Heritage month. This resolution acknowledges the important contributions Caribbean-Americans have made to our nation's history and culture.

Let me begin by thanking Chairman TOWNS, Ranking Member ISSA, and the staff of the Oversight and Government Reform Committee for helping to bring this bipartisan resolution to the floor today. I would also like to thank Congressman DAVIS for managing the floor and for graciously submitting my statement for the RECORD in my absence.

I would also like to recognize my colleagues—Congresswoman CHRISTENSEN, Con-

gresswoman CLARKE, Congresswoman JACKSON LEE, Congresswoman WATERS, Congressman PAYNE, and Congressman BURTON—and others for their tremendous leadership on Caribbean issues.

I would also like to acknowledge Dr. Claire Nelson and the Institute of Caribbean Studies—and all the other Caribbean-American organizations in Washington, my home state of California, and across the country that have worked and continue to work to make Caribbean-American Heritage Month a great success.

As a long-time supporter of the Caribbean and a frequent visitor to the region, I was very proud to see us celebrate this important commemorative month for the fifth straight year. Since Congress unanimously passed H. Con. Res. 71 in February 2006, the President has issued a proclamation annually recognizing June as Caribbean-American Heritage Month. This year, President Obama issued a proclamation on May 28.

People of Caribbean heritage reside in every part of our country. Since before our nation's founding, millions of people have emigrated from the Caribbean to the United States.

Throughout U.S. history we have been fortunate to benefit from countless individuals of Caribbean descent who have contributed to American government, politics, business, arts, education, and culture—including one of my personal mentors, the Honorable Shirley Chisholm.

Shirley Chisholm was a woman of Ba-jan and Guyanese descent, who never forgot her roots in the Caribbean. She was the first African American woman elected to Congress and the first woman to run for President.

My political involvement began as a volunteer during her historic presidential campaign in 1972. Through her mentorship, she strengthened my interest in issues of importance to the African Diaspora both here in the U.S. and abroad.

During Caribbean-American Heritage Month, we recognize the important contributions of people like Shirley Chisholm, as well as Alexander Hamilton, Hazel Scott, Sidney Poitier, Wyclef Jean, Eric Holder, Colin Powell, Harry Belafonte, Roberto Clemente, Celia Cruz—and yes, Congresswomen DONNA CHRISTENSEN, SHEILA JACKSON LEE, and YVETTE CLARKE—and many other persons of Caribbean descent who have helped shape this country.

Caribbean-American Heritage Month reminds us of the large and diverse constituencies of Caribbean-Americans in our nation, and provides us with an opportunity to send a message of good will to the community at home and abroad.

Caribbean-American Heritage Month also provides us with an opportunity to celebrate and share in the rich culture of the Caribbean-American community through showcases of Caribbean art, festivals, concerts, and film.

In my own district of Oakland, California, individuals and organizations celebrate the rich heritage of people of Caribbean descent through musical concerts and family picnics.

In addition to presenting us with an occasion to celebrate the legacy of Caribbean-Americans, this month also provides us an opportunity to strengthen our long-term partnership with nations of the Caribbean Community.

From trade, energy, and immigration to disaster preparedness, HIV/AIDS and—as recent

events in Jamaica have made clear—drug-related violence, we share a number of mutual policy interests with our Caribbean neighbors. These challenges are regional in nature, so we must confront them together and in partnership.

One issue which I think deserves a special mention is the recent earthquake and resulting tragedy that has unfolded in Haiti. Like many of my CBC colleagues, I have followed Haiti's progress for some time now and have visited the country on multiple occasions.

The American people, including Haitian Americans, have responded incredibly to the tragedy just off our shores—and along with the international community we have conducted one of the largest humanitarian responses in history.

Once the cameras are gone and Haiti slips off the front pages and the 24-hour news cycle, it is up to us to ensure that the United States maintains its attention on the plights of the Haitian people.

Last year, I introduced H.R. 417, the Next Steps for Haiti Act, to create a professional exchange program to assign U.S. professionals, particularly Haitian-Americans, in Haiti to provide technical assistance in fields critical to development. Such an initiative would tap into the vast energy and knowledge of the Haitian Diaspora to promote long-term capacity building.

H.R. 417 is just one of a number of initiatives that the U.S. can establish to promote the reconstruction of the country.

The recent tragedy in Haiti provides us, to use an oft-quoted phrase, with an opportunity to “rebuild Haiti differently.” I believe that in order to rebuild differently, in a manner that is sustainable and works to end—not promote—Haiti's dependence on foreign aid, we must promote ownership amongst the Haitian people.

It is critical that any long-term reconstruction and development agenda is Haitian-led, that Haitian civil society and the Haitian Diaspora play a central role, and that such an agenda focuses on building the capacity of the Haitian Government to provide basic services and protect the social, civil, and political rights of its people.

Only by empowering Haitians to rebuild their own lives and their own country will we truly “rebuild differently.”

I would like to end by stating that although the Caribbean faces many challenges, we understand that we must face them together. Despite the often turbulent history between the United States and Caribbean countries, our ties cannot be pinned down to geography alone, or economics alone, or even history alone. The region continues to shape us as Americans as much as we here continue to shape the Caribbean.

So I ask all of my colleagues to join me in supporting this measure to honor the Caribbean-American community, and to honor the rich gifts that they have given and continue to give this country.

Let us continue to celebrate the rich diversity of this nation of immigrants and recognize that it will forever be the great blessing and strength of our country.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support of H. Res. 1369, which recognizes the significance of National Caribbean-American Heritage Month.

As a child of Jamaican parents, I understand the importance of recognizing the influence Caribbean cultures continues to have on

the many facets of these United States. Growing up, my parents instilled in me a strong appreciation for the Caribbean values they learned in Jamaica: a strong work ethic and tremendous pride in my heritage. As a parent, I have passed on these same values to my own children, so they will develop a sense of pride in their Caribbean heritage and acknowledge the many roles Caribbean people play in shaping this nation. I wholeheartedly support this resolution that commemorates Caribbean heritage, history, culture and contributions to the United States.

In her 1970 autobiography, Shirley Chisholm, the first black woman elected to Congress, credited her success to the education she received while attending school in Barbados. She wrote, "Years later I would know what an important gift my parents had given me by seeing to it that I had my early education in the strict, traditional, British-style schools of Barbados. If I speak and write easily now, that early education is the main reason."

This is a nation built by immigrants. From as early as the 17th century there have been individuals from the Caribbean Islands, working here in the United States as indentured servants in the colony of Jamestown, Virginia. They worked in fields picking cotton, tobacco and crops just as the slaves did.

Caribbean immigrants have been contributing to the well-being of American society since its founding. Alexander Hamilton, the First Secretary of the Treasury was from the Caribbean island of St. Kitts. We count among our famous sons and daughters, Secretary of State Colin Powell, Cicely Tyson, W.E.B. Dubois, James Weldon Johnson, Harry Belafonte and Sidney Poitier to name a few.

Moreover, this is a nation that reaches out to immigrants. None of us will forget the earthquake that shook Haiti to its very foundations in every sense of the word on January 12, 2010. Since then, we have all seen the outpouring of support to the Haitian people and their families on behalf of the American people.

What fewer notice perhaps, are the powerful contributions that Haitians have made to America, its history and its culture. In 1779 soldiers from then Saint Dominique, now Haiti, fought alongside American revolutionaries. Despite the fact that the then slave-holding United States did not look favorably upon an Independence Movement it saw as a dangerous slave rebellion, many historians attribute the Louisiana Purchase partly to the fact that Haitian slaves rose up against their French masters from 1794 to 1801. Haitian born Jean Baptiste Pointe du Sable founded Chicago, one of our great cities. And Americans from coast to coast have enjoyed the contributions Wyclef Jean, another of Haiti's sons, has made to our musical culture. Indeed, from history to food to music, Haiti has a long history of helping to shape America.

H. Res. 1369 recognizes the significance of Caribbean people and their descendants in the history and culture of the United States. Our nation would not be what it is today without these significant contributions of the Caribbean people and we should honor these accomplishments with the passing of this legislation. The contributions of Caribbean-Americans are a significant part of the history, progress, and heritage of the United States and play an important role in the unique diversity that enriches and strengthens our nation.

By passing this legislation we continue to honor the friendship between the United States and Caribbean countries. We are united by our common values and shared history, and we should celebrate the rich Caribbean Heritage and the many ways in which Caribbean Americans have helped shape this nation.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution to pay tribute to the common culture and bonds of friendship that unite the United States and the Caribbean countries.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1369.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

SUPPORTING HIGH-PERFORMANCE BUILDING WEEK

Mr. CARNAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1407) supporting the goals and ideals of High-Performance Building Week.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1407

Whereas the High-Performance Building Congressional Caucus Coalition has declared the week of June 13 through June 19, 2010, as "High-Performance Building Week";

Whereas the House of Representatives has recognized the importance of high-performance buildings through the inclusion of a definition of high-performance buildings in the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007;

Whereas our homes, offices, schools, and other buildings consume 40 percent of the primary energy and 70 percent of the electricity in the United States annually;

Whereas buildings consume about 12 percent of the potable water in this country;

Whereas the construction of buildings and their related infrastructure consumes approximately 60 percent of all raw materials used in the United States economy;

Whereas buildings account for 39 percent of United States carbon dioxide emissions a year, approximately equaling the combined carbon emissions of Japan, France, and the United Kingdom;

Whereas Americans spend about 90 percent of their time indoors;

Whereas the value of all United States construction alone represents more than 13 per-

cent of the Nation's Gross Domestic Product and the value of the Nation's structures is estimated at over \$28 trillion;

Whereas poor indoor environmental quality is detrimental to the health of all Americans, especially our children and the elderly;

Whereas high-performance buildings promote higher student achievement by providing better lighting, a more comfortable indoor environment, and improved ventilation and indoor air quality;

Whereas high-performance residential and commercial building design and construction should effectively guard against natural and human-caused events and disasters, including fire, water, wind, noise, crime, and terrorism;

Whereas high-performance buildings, which address human, environmental, economic, and total societal impact, result from the application of the highest level of design, construction, operation, and maintenance principles—a paradigm change for the built environment;

Whereas nearly 7,500,000 Americans are employed in the design, construction, operation, and maintenance sectors and require education and training to achieve and maintain high performance; and

Whereas the United States should continue to improve the features of new buildings and adapt and maintain existing buildings to changing balances in our needs and responsibilities for health, safety, energy and water efficiency, and usability by all segments of society: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of High-Performance Building Week;

(2) recognizes and reaffirms our Nation's commitment to high-performance buildings by promoting awareness about their benefits and by promoting new education programs, supporting research, and expanding access to information;

(3) recognizes the unique role that the Department of Energy plays through the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy's Building Technologies Program, which works closely with the building industry and manufacturers to conduct research and development on technologies and practices for building energy efficiency;

(4) recognizes the important role that the National Institute of Standards and Technology plays in developing the measurement science needed to develop, test, integrate, and demonstrate the new building technologies; and

(5) encourages further research and development of high-performance building standards, research, and development.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CARNAHAN) and the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. SMITH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CARNAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H. Res. 1407, the resolution now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise today in strong support of House Resolution 1407, supporting the

goals and ideals of High-Performance Building Week.

In 2008, my colleague Representative JUDY BIGGERT and I came together to form the bipartisan High-Performance Buildings Caucus. We both recognized that any conversation about our energy future and the creation of clean-energy jobs must involve our built environment. Investing in building energy-efficiency measures is the most immediate and effective way to reduce carbon pollution, lower energy demand, create good clean-energy jobs, and save American families and businesses money.

The built environment has a larger impact on the overall environment than many think. Each year, our homes, offices, schools, and other buildings account for about 40 percent of our total energy consumption. They consume 70 percent of all electricity from the grid, 60 percent of all raw materials, and 12 percent of all potable water in the United States alone. Through more efficient building practices and new technologies, we are beginning to address these problems in our built environment, but there is still much more to do.

I am a strong advocate of increasing the number of high-performance building technologies and construction throughout the U.S. A high-performance building is one that incorporates an entire-systems approach to building which includes energy and water efficiencies, lifecycle cost analysis, and other environmental attributes into designs that are accessible, secure, resilient, and in many cases, historically preserved.

□ 1445

High-performance buildings are more important in these difficult economic times because of their reduced energy cost, higher building values, and lower overall operating and maintenance costs.

Last week, I had the opportunity to visit with many companies and manufacturers that work in this field. The majority of all building products are American-made and manufactured. This is key because here in the U.S., building construction is responsible for 15 percent of GDP per year. And according to the U.S. Green Building Council, greater building efficiency can meet 85 percent of future U.S. demand for energy, and a national commitment to green building has the potential to generate 2.5 million American jobs.

The retrofitting of existing buildings or the design and construction of new high-performance buildings will have enormous impacts on the growth of our economy and securing our energy independence.

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

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of H. Res. 1407, supporting the goals and ideals of

High-Performance Building Week. The congressional High-Performance Buildings Caucus declared the week of June 13 through June 19 High-Performance Building Week in order to support and foster the engineering and innovation required for the construction of high-performance buildings.

High-performance buildings seek to address human, environmental, and economic issues inherent in the development process through the application of the highest level of design, construction, operation, and maintenance principles. These buildings can effectively guard against natural and human-caused events and disasters, including fire, flood, wind, noise, crime, and terrorism. When high-performance standards are used in schools, they also promote higher student achievement with better lighting, a more comfortable indoor environment, and improved ventilation and indoor quality.

Nearly 7.5 million Americans are employed in building design, construction, operation, and maintenance. These professions require high levels of education and training, the need for which will only intensify as the number of high-performance buildings increases. The resolution before us today seeks to promote awareness of the benefits of high-performance buildings and to illustrate continued support for research, education, and access to information in these areas.

We also recognize the important roles the Department of Energy and the National Institute of Standards and Technology play in developing the science necessary to create, test, integrate, and demonstrate new building technologies. Moreover, we recognize the innovative spirit and commitment of Americans to achieving excellence in this field. Our Nation's economy faces a number of obstacles, and we recognize the importance of construction and the value of every job created and maintained by this sector of our economy.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution honoring the goals and ideals of High-Performance Building Week.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I am proud today to join my colleagues in designating the week of June 13th as High-Performance Building Week. Green buildings present an important opportunity: we can reduce greenhouse gas emissions, help people lead healthier, more productive lives, and spur vital economic development through retrofitting, redevelopment and new development of high performing buildings.

As I travel around the country, I have seen the importance of green buildings in communities everywhere. People are realizing that not only do green buildings decrease long term maintenance and utility costs, improve the health of their residents and workers and reduce our impact on the environment, they play an important role in spurring economic development and centering livable communities.

I am particularly excited by the work of Mr. Anthony Malkin, who is taking on the bold and

visionary plan of retrofitting the Empire State Building. When it was built, the Empire State Building marked the beginning of a new era in American cities. It's a testament to the pioneering American spirit that we're taking what was a 20th century engineering marvel and turning it into an example of what is revolutionary and necessary in the 21st century. By the time Mr. Malkin and his team are done, the Empire State Building tenants will use 49 percent less energy and provide a cleaner, healthier space for all who work there. I'm glad to see that this American landmark will help lead the way to a cleaner, greener economy.

I can't talk about the green economy without discussing what's happening in my hometown of Portland, Oregon. Officials there are currently finalizing designs and plans for one of the first major living buildings. The Oregon Sustainability Center will be net zero for both energy and water, will be built and operated without using any toxic chemicals common to building materials, and will source materials and workforce from the local area. It will serve as a collaborative hub for Oregon's sustainability industry, encouraging collaboration between organizations, local governments and research facilities, and will show the rest of America showing what's possible. The Oregon Sustainability Center will be the first of the next generation in high performance buildings and I am proud that Portland is leading the way.

I am proud to support this resolution today and hope that my colleagues will join me.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for H. Res. 1407, which enumerates the ideas and goals of High-Performance Building Week. The High-Performance Building Congressional Caucus Coalition has designated the week of June 13 through June 19, 2010, as "High-Performance Building Week," in recognition of the importance of efficient, green building technology in our quest for energy independence. I believe consideration of the environmental impact of each of our buildings is vital to the future of American society, and I agree with the High-Performance Building Congressional Caucus Coalition on the need for awareness of the benefits of high-performance construction.

As a Georgia representative, I am proud of the leadership our universities and agencies have shown in the national movement toward environmental responsibility. Several of Atlanta's foremost institutions are stellar examples of American excellence in high-performance building. Emory University's Whitehead Biomedical Research Building was the first building in the southeast to be certified as green. With a Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) rating of Silver from the U.S. Green Building Council, the Whitehead Research Building uses high-performance technologies, such as rainwater harvesting, to operate its 150 laboratories. This building marked the inception of Emory's policy of requiring all newly constructed buildings to obtain a minimum LEED rating of Silver.

Also located in Atlanta are the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, whose Division of Laboratory Science in 2005 became the first U.S. government building to receive a LEED Gold certification. Its unique sun-shade structure takes in light and reflects it throughout the building, while simultaneously time

blocking solar heat. Aside from the dozens of technological innovations the building boasts, its green design solutions have also saved the CDC an estimated \$1 million in annual operating costs. I am excited about the leaps in the science of high-performance building we have seen in my State and across the country over the past decade, and applaud the designation of High-Performance Building Week as I look forward to the bright future of environmentally-friendly construction.

I urge my colleagues to support this important resolution.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CARNAHAN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1407.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. CARNAHAN. 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.

SUPPORTING NATIONAL HURRICANE PREPAREDNESS WEEK

Mr. CARNAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1388) supporting the goals and ideals of National Hurricane Preparedness Week.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1388

Whereas the Atlantic and central Pacific hurricane season begins June 1, 2010, and ends November 30, 2010, and the eastern Pacific hurricane season runs from May 15, 2010, through November 30, 2010;

Whereas an average of 11 tropical storms develop per year over the Atlantic Ocean, the Caribbean Sea, and the Gulf of Mexico, and an average of 6 of these storms become hurricanes;

Whereas in an average 3-year period, roughly 5 hurricanes strike the coastlines of the United States, sometimes resulting in multiple deaths, and 2 of these hurricanes are typically labeled "major" or "intense" category 3 hurricanes, as measured on the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale;

Whereas millions of Americans face great risks from tropical storms and hurricanes, as 50 percent of Americans live along the coast and millions of tourists visit the oceans each year;

Whereas the 2009 Atlantic hurricane season included 9 named storms, including 3 hurricanes, 2 of which were category 3 or higher;

Whereas during a hurricane, homes, businesses, public buildings, and infrastructure may be damaged or destroyed by heavy rain, strong winds, and storm surge;

Whereas damage from a hurricane is usually substantial, as debris can break windows and doors, roads and bridges can be washed

away, homes can be flooded, and destructive tornadoes can occur well away from the storm's center;

Whereas experts at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Hurricane Center and the National Weather Service agree that it is critical for all people to know if they live in an area prone to hurricanes, to figure out their home's vulnerability in the event of a storm surge, flooding, and heavy winds, and to develop a written family disaster plan based on this knowledge;

Whereas the National Hurricane Center recommends that people in areas prone to hurricanes prepare a personal evacuation plan that identifies ahead of time several options of places to go in the event of evacuation, the telephone numbers of these places, and a local road map;

Whereas the National Hurricane Center recommends that people in areas prone to hurricanes prepare a disaster supply kit before hurricane season begins that includes a first aid kit with essential medications, canned food, a can opener, at least 3 gallons of water per person per day for 3 to 7 days, protective clothing, rain gear, bedding or sleeping bags, a battery-powered radio, a flashlight, extra batteries, special items for infant, elderly, or disabled family members, and written instructions on how to turn off electricity, gas, and water in the event authorities advise these actions;

Whereas the National Hurricane Center recommends that citizens know that a "hurricane watch" means conditions are possible in the specified area, usually within 36 hours, and a "hurricane warning" means hurricane conditions are expected in the specified area, usually within 24 hours;

Whereas in the event of a hurricane warning, the National Hurricane Center recommends people listen to the advice of local officials, evacuate if told to do so, complete preparedness activities, stay indoors and away from windows, be alert for tornadoes, and be aware that the calm "eye" of the storm does not mean the storm is over;

Whereas in the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s, inland flooding was responsible for more than half the deaths associated with tropical storms and hurricanes in the United States;

Whereas the National Weather Service recommends that when a hurricane threatens the United States, people in potential flood zones evacuate if told to do so, keep abreast of road conditions through the news media, move to a safe area before access is cut off by flood water, develop a flood emergency action plan, and do not attempt to cross flowing water in an automobile, because as little as 6 inches of water may cause one to lose control of the vehicle;

Whereas the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration provides more detailed information about hurricanes and hurricane preparedness via its website, <http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/HAW2/>; and

Whereas National Hurricane Preparedness Week will be the week of May 23 through 29, 2010: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Hurricane Preparedness Week;

(2) encourages the staff of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, especially the National Weather Service and the National Hurricane Center, and other appropriate Federal agencies, to continue their outstanding work of educating people in the United States about hurricane preparedness; and

(3) urges the people of the United States to recognize such a week as an opportunity to learn more about the work of the National Hurricane Center in forecasting hurricanes

and educating citizens about the potential risks of the storms.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CARNAHAN) and the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. SMITH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CARNAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H. Res. 1388, the resolution now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, on June 1, hurricane season began in the Atlantic Ocean. Hurricane forecasters have predicted an above-average year for tropical storms and hurricanes for 2010. As we enter hurricane season, it is therefore very timely to consider this resolution recognizing the importance of hurricane preparedness.

Hurricanes are among the most powerful forces of nature we experience. As the tragedies from past storms have taught us, it is vitally important that Federal, State, and local governments work together to better prepare the coastal communities for these powerful storms to minimize the loss of life and costly physical damage. Part of this effort is educating the public about hurricanes and hurricane preparedness. The National Hurricane Center at NOAA is a critical resource in this effort. In addition to providing us with the hurricane forecasting information that coastal communities all rely on, the National Hurricane Center also focuses considerable effort in educating coastal communities about hurricane preparedness. This includes recommendations from what supplies to have handy if you live in a hurricane-prone region to encouraging people to craft personal evacuation plans in the event of a storm. These seemingly small steps can make an enormous difference in saving lives.

We don't have any hurricanes in my home State of Missouri, but these same lessons of preparedness for deadly weather can be seen in the Midwest. Living in "Tornado Alley," we know all too well the consequences of not being prepared for action when the tornado warnings go off. Unfortunately, all too often the results from being unprepared is a loss of life.

It really is hard to understate the importance of adequate preparation and preparedness in these regions of our country that are susceptible to dangerous weather. I want to thank my friend from Florida (Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART) for introducing this important resolution, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

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

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of House Resolution 1388, supporting the goals and ideals of National Hurricane Preparedness Week.

Every year, our coastal areas face the threat of hurricanes and tropical storms. These storms feature high wind speeds, heavy rains, and storm surges which can cause flooding and coastal erosion. With millions of Americans living within 50 miles of a vulnerable shoreline, these factors, unfortunately, can also cause loss of human life and substantial property destruction.

Over the last several decades, the increasing population density along the Nation's coastlines has contributed to the rising cost of recovering from hurricane damage. Thus, it is critical governments prepare for evacuation, ensure emergency supplies are readily available, and require adequate safety standards for infrastructure and buildings.

Each year since 1998, the National Weather Service has issued a seasonal outlook forecasting the number of storms likely to arise during the hurricane season, June 1 through November 30. This year, the National Weather Service is projecting between eight and 14 hurricanes. Storms with sustained wind speeds of 74 miles per hour or greater will form in the Atlantic basin, and between three and seven of these storms could be major hurricanes with wind speeds of at least 111 miles per hour.

Although not all storms will make landfall, a greater number of possible storms this season indicates landfall is more likely. This resolution encourages people to utilize the knowledge gained from past disasters, to learn about the potential risk of being caught in a hurricane, and how to prepare for the associated hazards.

I urge my colleagues to support H. Res. 1388.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT).

Mrs. BIGGERT. I thank the gentleman for yielding and I rise today in support of the resolution, but I really wanted to support the previous resolution, but I was in a conference.

As the co-chair of the High-Performance Buildings Caucus, I am delighted to join my colleague and caucus co-chair, Congressman RUSS CARNAHAN, to recognize June 13 through June 19 as High-Performance Building Week, House Resolution 1407.

Last week's celebration was marked by numerous events, including Hill briefings and offsite green infrastructure tours, and I would like to thank the National Institute for Building Sciences, the American Society for Landscape Architects, and the National Institute for Standards and Technology for organizing these tours throughout last week.

Congressman CARNAHAN and I first formed the High-Performance Buildings Caucus in 2008 to heighten awareness and inform policymakers about the major impact buildings have on our health, safety, and environment. Through monthly briefings, we explore the opportunities to design, construct, and operate high-performance buildings that reflect our concern for these impacts. In fact, since we first started this caucus, we've had almost 25 briefings on everything from lighting technology and building modeling to smart-grid facilities management and green job creation.

Understanding how every element of a building affects us—and our energy bill—is important. Buildings consume 40 percent of the energy used in the U.S. while emitting 39 percent of U.S. carbon dioxide emissions. Perhaps a more surprising statistic is that Americans spend, on average, 90 percent of their time indoors. With this in mind, new building construction and sustainability of our current building inventory is more important now than ever.

Consider two statistics from the U.S. Green Building Council: Students with optimum daylight in the classroom performed 20 percent faster on math tests and 26 percent faster on reading tests in 1 year than those with less daylight. Improvements with indoor environments are estimated to save \$17 billion to \$48 billion in total health gains and \$20 billion to \$160 billion in worker performance.

Most importantly, a 2009 McKinsey study on energy efficiency demonstrates the potential for the residential building sector to reduce its energy consumption by 35 percent over the next 10 years, and 40 percent in the industrial sector. For these reasons, Mr. Speaker, it is important that we maintain our commitment to and awareness of high-performance buildings and the benefits they offer society.

We could not honor the goals and ideals of High-Performance Building Week without thanking those groups that have helped us over the last 2 years. Dozens of building and standard organizations make up the High-Performance Buildings Congressional Caucus Coalition. I know I speak for myself and my fellow caucus co-chair when I say thank you for your help educating, researching, and advancing the goal of high-performance buildings.

Ms. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 1388, to support the goals and ideals of National Hurricane Preparedness Week. This important resolution urges the people of the United States to recognize this week as an opportunity to learn more about the work of the National Hurricane Center in forecasting hurricanes and educating citizens about the potential risks of the storms.

I would like to acknowledge Speaker PELOSI and Majority Leader HOYER for their leadership in bringing this resolution to the floor. I would also like to thank my colleague Congressman MARIO DIAZ-BALART, who authored this timely resolution.

As Chair of the Homeland Security Subcommittee on Emergency Communications, Preparedness, and Response, emergency preparedness for all types of natural disasters, such as flash floods in natural parks or wildfires in southern California, is an important issue to me. I will soon be introducing legislation that emphasizes the importance and need for effective and reliable alert systems when these natural disasters occur.

In an average 3-year period, roughly 5 hurricanes strike the coastlines of the United States. The 2009 Atlantic hurricane season included 9 named storms, including 3 hurricanes, 2 of which were category 3 or higher. Because damage from a hurricane can be substantial, the National Hurricane Center recommends that people in areas prone to hurricanes prepare a personal evacuation plan that identifies ahead of time several options of places to go in the event of evacuation, the telephone numbers of these places, and a local road map. When a hurricane threatens the United States, people in potential flood zones must evacuate if told to do so, keep abreast of road conditions through the news media, move to a safe area before access is cut off by flood water, and develop a flood emergency action plan.

H. Res. 1388 encourages the staff of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, especially the National Weather Service and the National Hurricane Center, to continue their outstanding work of educating people in the United States about hurricane preparedness. In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation to promote increased safety measures during hurricane season.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H. Res. 1388.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 1330, a resolution that supports the goals and ideals of National Hurricane Preparedness Week. I also want to thank my colleague, the honorable MARIO DIAZ-BALART, for introducing this important resolution.

My district is in the wake of many hurricanes that make their way into the Gulf of Mexico. Hurricane season has a profound impact on our way of life in the Gulf. For example, our latest hurricane, Hurricane Ike, wreaked havoc on Texas, particularly in Galveston and Houston. As we moved forward with recovery efforts, it was clear that the impact of this storm has been widespread and many people are still in need of assistance. Lost in the discussion of Sunday's World Refugee Day was the group of internally displaced individuals from Ike, Rita, and especially Katrina.

Unfortunately, Texans are still in need of help, especially the neglected residents of North Galveston. Let us use this time to examine how FEMA and HUD are responding to citizens so that we can continue to provide the aid people desperately need to fully recover from this storm.

I continue working to ensure that Hurricane Ike victims still have access to recovery resources and call for expeditious action, urging a better response and expedited assistance from FEMA, HUD, and local officials. I also call on housing associations to re-open access to housing for Hurricane Ike victims.

Just as we saw in the 9th ward of New Orleans, Louisiana Post-Hurricane Katrina, people in North Galveston have not received the

proper access to government aid to rebuild and recover. In fact, there is still much more rebuilding and desperate need of housing that needs to be done to restore North Galveston and assist the residents who remain there.

We cannot allow the hurricane victims to be forgotten. Throughout the Post-Hurricane Ike recovery efforts, many individuals have had difficulties and challenges getting the government aid that they need to rebuild after the storm. Many have lost their jobs or are at risk of losing their employment due to damages incurred by the hurricane, including the more than 2,400 employees of the University of Texas Medical Branch, UTMB, who were recently terminated. We must protect our citizens and their means of living as we continue to recover from this storm.

There are men, women, and children who have lost so much due to flood waters and storm winds. I have been proud to stand up repeatedly in Congress to fight on their behalf by securing the necessary Federal funds. We must work together to ensure that our Nation does its part to help Hurricane Ike victims fully recover by ensuring the delivery of these funds that we worked so hard to appropriate. As a senior Member of the House Homeland Security Committee, which has oversight over the Federal Emergency Management Administration, FEMA, I am working to ensure that our communities respond expeditiously to natural disasters. The protection of our homeland and the security of our neighborhoods are at the forefront of my agenda.

For the foregoing reasons I stand in support of making this legislation.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

Mr. CARNAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I just want to add again my thanks to the gentlelady from Illinois for her leadership on the High-Performance Buildings Caucus and for being here to speak on behalf of the prior resolution.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CARNAHAN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1388.

The question was taken.

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

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

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

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

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 58 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 (Mr. CARNAHAN) at 6 p.m.

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. Con. Res. 288; H. Res. 546; and H. Res. 1407, in each case by the yeas and nays.

Remaining postponed proceedings will resume later in the week.

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

SUPPORTING NATIONAL MEN'S HEALTH WEEK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 288) supporting National Men's Health Week, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 388, nays 0, not voting 44, as follows:

[Roll No. 376]

YEAS—388

Ackerman	Boucher	Clyburn	Dreier	Latta	Rodriguez
Aderholt	Boustany	Coble	Driehaus	Lee (NY)	Roe (TN)
Adler (NJ)	Boyd	Coffman (CO)	Duncan	Levin	Rogers (AL)
Akin	Brady (PA)	Cohen	Edwards (MD)	Lewis (CA)	Rogers (KY)
Altmire	Brady (TX)	Cole	Edwards (TX)	Lewis (GA)	Rogers (MI)
Andrews	Braley (IA)	Conaway	Ehlers	Linder	Rohrabacher
Arcuri	Bright	Connolly (VA)	Ellison	Lipinski	Rooney
Austria	Broun (GA)	Conyers	Ellsworth	LoBiondo	Ros-Lehtinen
Baca	Brown, Corrine	Cooper	Emerson	Lowey	Roskam
Bachmann	Brown-Waite,	Costa	Engel	Lucas	Ross
Bachus	Ginny	Costello	Eshoo	Luetkemeyer	Rothman (NJ)
Baird	Buchanan	Courtney	Etheridge	Luján	Roybal-Allard
Baldwin	Burgess	Crenshaw	Fattah	Lummis	Royce
Barrow	Burton (IN)	Critz	Filner	Lungren, Daniel	Ruppersberger
Bartlett	Calvert	Crowley	Flake	E.	Rush
Barton (TX)	Camp	Cuellar	Fleming	Lynch	Ryan (OH)
Bean	Campbell	Cummings	Forbes	Mack	Ryan (WI)
Becerra	Cantor	Dahlkemper	Foster	Maffei	Salazar
Berkley	Cao	Davis (CA)	Fox	Maloney	Sánchez, Linda
Berman	Capito	Davis (IL)	Frank (MA)	Manzullo	T.
Berry	Capps	Davis (KY)	Franks (AZ)	Marchant	Sánchez, Loretta
Biggert	Capuano	Davis (TN)	Franks (AZ)	Markey (CO)	Sarbanes
Bilbray	Cardoza	DeFazio	Frelinghuysen	Markey (MA)	Scalise
Bilirakis	Carnahan	DeGette	Fudge	Marshall	Schakowsky
Bishop (GA)	Carney	DeLauro	Gallegly	Matsui	Schauer
Bishop (NY)	Carson (IN)	Delahunt	Garamendi	McCarthy (CA)	Schiff
Bishop (UT)	Cassidy	DeLauro	Garrett (NJ)	McCaul	Schmidt
Blackburn	Castle	Dent	Gerlach	McClintock	Schock
Blumenauer	Castor (FL)	Deutch	Giffords	McCollum	Schwartz
Bocchieri	Chaffetz	Diaz-Balart, L.	Gingrey (GA)	McCotter	Schwartz
Boehner	Chandler	Diaz-Balart, M.	Gohmert	McDermott	Scott (GA)
Bonner	Childers	Dicks	Gonzalez	McGovern	Scott (VA)
Bono Mack	Chu	Dingell	Gordon (TN)	McHenry	Sensenbrenner
Boozman	Clarke	Djou	Granger	McIntyre	Serrano
Boren	Clay	Doggett	Graves (GA)	McKeon	Sestak
Boswell	Cleaver	Donnelly (IN)	Grayson	McMahon	Shadegg
		Doyle	Green, Al	McMorris	Shea-Porter
			Green, Gene	Rodgers	Sherman
			Guthrie	Meek (FL)	Shimkus
			Gutierrez	Meeks (NY)	Shuler
			Hall (NY)	Melancon	Shuster
			Hall (TX)	Mica	Simpson
			Halvorson	Michaud	Sires
			Hare	Miller (FL)	Skelton
			Harman	Miller (MI)	Slaughter
			Harper	Miller (NC)	Smith (NE)
			Hastings (FL)	Miller, Gary	Smith (NJ)
			Hastings (WA)	Miller, George	Smith (TX)
			Heinrich	Minnick	Smith (WA)
			Heller	Mitchell	Snyder
			Hensarling	Mollohan	Space
			Herger	Moore (KS)	Speier
			Herseth Sandlin	Moore (WI)	Spratt
			Higgins	Moran (KS)	Stearns
			Hill	Murphy (CT)	Stupak
			Hinojosa	Murphy (NY)	Sullivan
			Hirono	Murphy, Tim	Sutton
			Holden	Myrick	Tanner
			Holt	Nadler (NY)	Taylor
			Hoyer	Napolitano	Teague
			Hunter	Neal (MA)	Terry
			Inlee	Neugebauer	Thompson (CA)
			Israel	Nunes	Thompson (MS)
			Issa	Nye	Thompson (PA)
			Jackson (IL)	Oberstar	Thornberry
			Jackson Lee	(TX)	Tiahrt
			(TX)	Olver	Tiberi
			Jenkins	Ortiz	Tierney
			Johnson (GA)	Owens	Tierney
			Johnson (IL)	Pallone	Titus
			Johnson, E. B.	Pascrell	Tonko
			Jones	Pastor (AZ)	Towns
			Kagen	Paul	Tsongas
			Kanjorski	Paulsen	Turner
			Kaptur	Payne	Upton
			Kennedy	Pence	Van Hollen
			Kildee	Perlmutter	Velázquez
			Kilpatrick (MI)	Perriello	Visclosky
			Kilroy	Peters	Walden
			Kind	Peterson	Walz
			King (IA)	Petri	Wasserman
			King (NY)	Pingree (ME)	Schultz
			Kingston	Pitts	Waters
			Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Poe (TX)	Watson
			Kissell	Polis (CO)	Watt
			Klein (FL)	Pomeroy	Waxman
			Kline (MN)	Posey	Weiner
			Kosmas	Price (GA)	Welch
			Kratovil	Price (NC)	Westmoreland
			Kucinich	Quigley	Whitfield
			Lamborn	Radanovich	Wilson (OH)
			Lance	Rahall	Wittman
			Langevin	Rehberg	Wolf
			Larsen (WA)	Reichert	Wu
			Larson (CT)	Reyes	Yarmuth
			Latham	Richardson	Young (AK)
			LaTourette		

NOT VOTING—44

Alexander	Grijalva	McNerney
Barrett (SC)	Himes	Moran (VA)
Blunt	Hinchey	Murphy, Patrick
Brown (SC)	Hodes	Olson
Butterfield	Hoekstra	Platts
Buyer	Honda	Putnam
Carter	Inglis	Rangel
Culberson	Johnson, Sam	Schrader
Davis (AL)	Jordan (OH)	Sessions
Fallin	Kirk	Stark
Farr	Lee (CA)	Wamp
Fortenberry	Loeb sack	Wilson (SC)
Goodlatte	Lofgren, Zoe	Woolsey
Graves (MO)	Matheson	Young (FL)
Griffith	McCarthy (NY)	

□ 1833

Mr. AUSTRIA changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECOGNIZING JUNETEENTH INDEPENDENCE DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 546) recognizing the historical significance of Juneteenth Independence Day, and expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that history should be regarded as a means for understanding the past and more effectively facing the challenges of the future, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 546.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 390, nays 0, not voting 42, as follows:

[Roll No. 377]

YEAS—390

Ackerman	Bocchieri	Cardoza
Aderholt	Boehner	Carnahan
Adler (NJ)	Bonner	Carney
Akin	Bono Mack	Carson (IN)
Altmire	Boozman	Cassidy
Andrews	Boren	Castle
Arcuri	Boswell	Castor (FL)
Austria	Boucher	Chaffetz
Baca	Boustany	Chandler
Bachmann	Boyd	Childers
Bachus	Brady (PA)	Chu
Baird	Brady (TX)	Clarke
Baldwin	Bralely (IA)	Clay
Barrow	Bright	Cleaver
Bartlett	Broun (GA)	Clyburn
Barton (TX)	Brown, Corrine	Coble
Bean	Brown-Waite,	Coffman (CO)
Becerra	Ginny	Cohen
Berkley	Buchanan	Cole
Berman	Burgess	Conaway
Berry	Burton (IN)	Connolly (VA)
Biggert	Calvert	Cooper
Bilbray	Camp	Costa
Billirakis	Campbell	Costello
Bishop (GA)	Cantor	Courtney
Bishop (NY)	Cao	Crenshaw
Bishop (UT)	Capito	Critz
Blackburn	Capps	Crowley
Blumenauer	Capuano	Cuellar

Cummings	King (NY)	Pingree (ME)
Dahlkemper	Kingston	Pitts
Davis (CA)	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Poe (TX)
Davis (IL)	Kissell	Polis (CO)
Davis (KY)	Klein (FL)	Pomeroy
Davis (TN)	Kline (MN)	Posey
DeFazio	Kosmas	Price (GA)
DeGette	Kratovil	Price (NC)
DeLauro	Kucinich	Quigley
Dent	Lamborn	Radanovich
Deutch	Lance	Rahall
Diaz-Balart, L.	Langevin	Rangel
Diaz-Balart, M.	Larsen (WA)	Rehberg
Dicks	Larson (CT)	Reichert
Dingell	Latham	Reyes
Djou	LaTourrette	Richardson
Doggett	Latta	Rodriguez
Donnelly (IN)	Lee (NY)	Roe (TN)
Doyle	Levin	Rogers (AL)
Dreier	Lewis (CA)	Rogers (KY)
Driehaus	Lewis (GA)	Rogers (MI)
Duncan	Linder	Rohrabacher
Edwards (MD)	Lipinski	Rooney
Edwards (TX)	LoBiondo	Ros-Lehtinen
Ehlers	Lowe	Roskam
Ellison	Lucas	Ross
Ellsworth	Luetkemeyer	Rothman (NJ)
Emerson	Luján	Roybal-Allard
Engel	Lummis	Royce
Eshoo	Lungren, Daniel	Ruppersberger
Etheridge	E.	Rush
Fattah	Lynch	Ryan (OH)
Filner	Mack	Ryan (WI)
Flake	Maffei	Salazar
Fleming	Maloney	Sánchez, Linda
Forbes	Manzullo	T.
Foster	Marchant	Sanchez, Loretta
Fox	Markey (CO)	Sarbanes
Frank (MA)	Markey (MA)	Scalise
Franks (AZ)	Marshall	Schakowsky
Frelinghuysen	Matsui	Schauer
Fudge	McCarthy (CA)	Schiff
Galleghy	McCaul	Schmidt
Garamendi	McClintock	Schock
Garrett (NJ)	McCollum	Schwartz
Gerlach	McCotter	Scott (GA)
Giffords	McDermott	Scott (VA)
Gingrey (GA)	McGovern	Sensenbrenner
Gohmert	McHenry	Serrano
Gonzalez	McIntyre	Sessions
Granger	McKeon	Sestak
Graves (GA)	McMahon	Shadegg
Graves (MO)	McMorris	Shea-Porter
Grayson	Rodgers	Sherman
Green, Al	Meek (FL)	Shimkus
Green, Gene	Meeks (NY)	Shuler
Guthrie	Melancon	Shuster
Gutierrez	Mica	Simpson
Hall (NY)	Michaud	Sires
Hall (TX)	Miller (FL)	Skelton
Halvorson	Miller (MI)	Slaughter
Hare	Miller (NC)	Smith (NE)
Harman	Miller, Gary	Smith (NJ)
Harper	Miller, George	Smith (TX)
Hastings (FL)	Minnick	Smith (WA)
Hastings (WA)	Mitchell	Snyder
Heinrich	Mollohan	Space
Heller	Moore (KS)	Speier
Hensarling	Moore (WI)	Spratt
Hergert	Moran (KS)	Stearns
Herseth Sandlin	Moran (VA)	Stupak
Higgins	Murphy (CT)	Sullivan
Hill	Murphy (NY)	Sutton
Hinojosa	Murphy, Patrick	Tanner
Hirono	Murphy, Tim	Taylor
Holden	Myrick	Teague
Holt	Nadler (NY)	Terry
Hoyer	Napolitano	Thompson (CA)
Hunter	Neal (MA)	Thompson (MS)
Inslee	Neugebauer	Thompson (PA)
Israel	Nunes	Thornberry
Issa	Nye	Tiahrt
Jackson (IL)	Oberstar	Tiberi
Jackson Lee	Obey	Tierney
(TX)	Olver	Titus
Jenkins	Ortiz	Tonko
Johnson (GA)	Owens	Towns
Johnson (IL)	Pallone	Tsongas
Johnson, E. B.	Pascrell	Turner
Jones	Pastor (AZ)	Upton
Kagen	Paul	Van Hollen
Kanjorski	Paulsen	Velázquez
Kaptur	Payne	Visclosky
Kennedy	Pence	Walden
Kildee	Perlmutter	Walz
Kilpatrick (MI)	Perriello	Wasserman
Kilroy	Peters	Schultz
Kind	Peterson	Waters
King (IA)	Petri	Watson

Watt	Westmoreland	Wolf
Waxman	Whitfield	Wu
Weiner	Wilson (OH)	Yarmuth
Welch	Wittman	Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—42

Alexander	Goodlatte	Loeb sack
Barrett (SC)	Gordon (TN)	Lofgren, Zoe
Blunt	Griffith	Matheson
Brown (SC)	Grijalva	McCarthy (NY)
Butterfield	Himes	McNerney
Buyer	Hinchey	Olson
Carter	Hodes	Platts
Conyers	Hoekstra	Putnam
Culberson	Honda	Schrader
Davis (AL)	Inglis	Stark
Delahunt	Johnson, Sam	Wamp
Fallin	Jordan (OH)	Wilson (SC)
Farr	Kirk	Woolsey
Fortenberry	Lee (CA)	Young (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members have 2 minutes remaining to vote.

□ 1841

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPPORTING HIGH-PERFORMANCE BUILDING WEEK

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas). The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1407) supporting the goals and ideals of High-Performance Building Week, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CARNAHAN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 371, nays 20, not voting 41, as follows:

[Roll No. 378]

YEAS—371

Ackerman	Bocchieri	Carney
Aderholt	Boehner	Carson (IN)
Adler (NJ)	Bonner	Cassidy
Akin	Bono Mack	Castle
Altmire	Boozman	Castor (FL)
Andrews	Boren	Chaffetz
Arcuri	Boswell	Chandler
Austria	Boucher	Childers
Baca	Boustany	Chu
Bachmann	Boyd	Clarke
Bachus	Brady (PA)	Clay
Baird	Brady (TX)	Cleaver
Baldwin	Bralely (IA)	Clyburn
Barrow	Bright	Coble
Bartlett	Brown, Corrine	Coffman (CO)
Barton (TX)	Brown-Waite,	Cohen
Bean	Ginny	Cole
Becerra	Buchanan	Conaway
Berkley	Burton (IN)	Connolly (VA)
Berman	Calvert	Cooper
Berry	Camp	Costa
Biggert	Campbell	Costello
Bilbray	Cantor	Courtney
Billirakis	Cao	Crenshaw
Bishop (GA)	Capito	Critz
Bishop (NY)	Capps	Crowley
Bishop (UT)	Capuano	Cuellar
Blackburn	Cardoza	Cummings
Blumenauer	Carnahan	Dahlkemper

Davis (CA) Kosmas
 Davis (IL) Kratovil
 Davis (KY) Kucinich
 Davis (TN) Lance
 DeFazio Langevin
 DeGette Larsen (WA)
 Delahunt Larson (CT)
 DeLauro Latham
 Dent LaTourette
 Deutch Latta
 Diaz-Balart, L. Lee (NY)
 Diaz-Balart, M. Levin
 Dicks Lewis (CA)
 Dingell Lewis (GA)
 Djou Linder
 Doggett Lipinski
 Donnelly (IN) LoBiondo
 Doyle LoBue
 Dreier Lucas
 Driehaus Luetkemeyer
 Duncan Lujan
 Edwards (MD) Lummis
 Edwards (TX) Lungren, Daniel
 Ehlers E.
 Ellison Lynch
 Ellsworth Maffei
 Emerson Maloney
 Engel Manzullo
 Eshoo Marchant
 Etheridge Markey (CO)
 Fattah Markey (MA)
 Filner Marshall
 Fleming Matsui
 Forbes McCarthy (CA)
 Foster McCaul
 Frank (MA) McCollum
 Frelinghuysen McCotter
 Fudge McDermott
 Gallegly McGovern
 Garamendi McHenry
 Garrett (NJ) McIntyre
 Gerlach McKeon
 Giffords McMahan
 Gohmert McMorris
 Gonzalez Rodgers
 Granger Meek (FL)
 Graves (MO) Meeks (NY)
 Grayson Melancon
 Green, Al Mica
 Green, Gene Michaud
 Guthrie Miller (MI)
 Gutierrez Miller (NC)
 Hall (NY) Miller, Gary
 Halvorson Miller, George
 Hare Minnick
 Harman Mitchell
 Harper Mollohan
 Hastings (FL) Moore (KS)
 Hastings (WA) Moore (WI)
 Heinrich Moran (KS)
 Heller Moran (VA)
 Hensarling Murphy (CT)
 Hergert Murphy (NY)
 Herseth Sandlin Murphy, Patrick
 Higgins Murphy, Tim
 Hill Myrick
 Hinchey Nadler (NY)
 Hinojosa Napolitano
 Hirono Neal (MA)
 Holden Neugebauer
 Holt Nunes
 Hoyer Nye
 Hunter Oberstar
 Inslee Obey
 Israel Olver
 Issa Ortiz
 Jackson (IL) Owens
 Jackson Lee Pallone
 (TX) Pascrell
 Jenkins Pastor (AZ)
 Johnson (GA) Paulsen
 Johnson (IL) Payne
 Johnson, E. B. Pence
 Jones Perlmutter
 Kagen Perriello
 Kanjorski Peters
 Kaptur Peterson
 Kennedy Petri
 Kildee Pingree (ME)
 Kilpatrick (MI) Pitts
 Kilroy Polis (CO)
 Kind Pomeroy
 King (NY) Posey
 Kirkpatrick (AZ) Price (NC)
 Kissell Quigley
 Klein (FL) Radanovich
 Kline (MN) Rahall

Rangel
 Rehberg
 Reichert
 Reyes
 Richardson
 Rodriguez
 Roe (TN)
 Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY)
 Rogers (MI)
 Rohrabacher
 Rooney
 Ros-Lehtinen
 Roskam
 Ross
 Rothman (NJ)
 Roybal-Allard
 Lowey
 Ruppberger
 Rush
 Ryan (OH)
 Ryan (WI)
 Salazar
 Sanchez, Linda
 T.
 Sanchez, Loretta
 Sarbanes
 Scalise
 Schakowsky
 Schauer
 Schiff
 Schmidt
 Schock
 Schwartz
 Scott (GA)
 Scott (VA)
 Sensenbrenner
 Serrano
 Sessions
 Sestak
 Shea-Porter
 Sherman
 Shimkus
 Shuler
 Shuster
 Simpson
 Sires
 Skelton
 Slaughter
 Smith (NE)
 Smith (NJ)
 Smith (TX)
 Smith (WA)
 Snyder
 Space
 Speier
 Spratt
 Stearns
 Stupak
 Sullivan
 Sutton
 Tanner
 Taylor
 Teague
 Terry
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Thompson (PA)
 Thornberry
 Tiahrt
 Tiberi
 Tierney
 Titus
 Tonko
 Towns
 Tsongas
 Turner
 Upton
 Van Hollen
 Velázquez
 Visclosky
 Walden
 Walz
 Wasserman
 Schultz
 Waters
 Watson
 Watt
 Weiner
 Welch
 Whitfield
 Wilson (OH)
 Wittman
 Wolf
 Wu
 Yarmuth

NAYS—20

Broun (GA)
 Burgess
 Flake
 Foxx
 Franks (AZ)
 Gingrey (GA)
 Graves (GA)
 Hall (TX)
 King (IA)
 Kingston
 Lamborn
 Mack
 McClintock
 Miller (FL)
 Paul
 Poe (TX)
 Price (GA)
 Shadegg
 Westmoreland
 Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—41

Alexander
 Barrett (SC)
 Blunt
 Brown (SC)
 Butterfield
 Buyer
 Carter
 Conyers
 Culberson
 Davis (AL)
 Fallin
 Farr
 Fortenberry
 Goodlatte
 Gordon (TN)
 Griffith
 Grijalva
 Himes
 Hodes
 Hoekstra
 Honda
 Inglis
 Johnson, Sam
 Jordan (OH)
 Kirk
 Lee (CA)
 Loeb sack
 Lofgren, Zoe
 Matheson
 McCarthy (NY)
 McNerney
 Olson
 Platts
 Putnam
 Schrader
 Stark
 Wamp
 Waxman
 Wilson (SC)
 Woolsey
 Young (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1850

Messrs. GINGREY of Georgia, POE of Texas, and HALL of Texas changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, today I missed rollcall vote No. 376 on H. Con. Res. 288, rollcall vote No. 377 on H. Res. 546, and rollcall vote No. 378 on H. Res. 1407. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye” on each of these rollcall votes.

A TRIBUTE TO MONSIGNOR LOUIS ANTONELLI

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

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, God’s blessings come to us in many forms. One of the ways the people of Rota in the Northern Mariana Islands have been most blessed by God is through His minister, the Reverend Monsignor Louis Antonelli. In September, Pale Antonelli will celebrate his 92nd birthday. For 37 of those years, he has served on the island of Rota, first as pastor of San Francisco De Borja Church in Songsong Village, then as pastor of San Isidro Church in Sinapalu.

Throughout these years, Monsignor Antonelli has presided over countless masses, baptisms, catechism classes, counseling sessions, weddings, and funerals. He has ministered to hospital patients, prison inmates, the sick, and the elderly. But in addition to being a man of the spirit, the beloved Pale Antonelli is a man of the Earth. His herd of cattle, about 100 head, and the grazing lands he has cultivated for

them are widely recognized among Rota’s finest, a product of nurture and careful breeding.

It is a long way from Sheppton, Pennsylvania, where Pale Antonelli was born, to the island of Rota. God’s ways are unfathomable. But we are all grateful that God’s ways brought Pale Antonelli to the Northern Mariana Islands.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR A BUDGET

(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, Majority Leader HOYER says, “It isn’t possible to debate and pass a realistic, long-term budget until we’ve considered the bipartisan commission’s deficit-reduction plan, which is expected in December.”

Well, that means the Democrats do not plan to have a budget for this cycle. Is it any wonder the White House budget director, Peter Orszag, plans to resign next month? If the hard work of budgeting can be ignored by the majority in Congress when we’re facing trillions of dollars in debt, then why worry about a budget at all? I guess there’s no reason to propose a White House budget either. So Mr. Orszag must not feel needed at the moment.

It has always been clear to me that the power of the purse resided in Congress, not in a deficit-reduction commission. We all look forward to the ideas that may come from the commission. They may be inspired and the answer to our prayers, but the commission is not a reason for abdicating our current responsibility to the people of this Nation to start work now when reducing our debt.

STANWOOD BOOMWORKS AND ABS MATERIALS

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

Mr. BOCCIERI. Today, I rise to acknowledge two businesses in my Ohio district helping to combat the BP oil disaster in the gulf and creating jobs. Stanwood Boomworks in Massillon, Ohio, is one of 10 companies in the country producing oil booms designed to help contain spilled oil. Over the past few weeks, Boomworks has hired 80 new local workers and is producing 250 booms a day. Boomworks supplied more than 1,000 oil booms for Gulf Coast workers already, and I want to honor their hard work today.

Another local company, ABS Materials in Wooster, Ohio, is taking advantage of National Science Foundation grants to create jobs at home and provide solutions for the Gulf Coast oil spill. An NSF grant helped fund research leading to the formation of ABS Materials in 2009. As a result of that

funding, it currently employs 28 people at two locations and will expand to over 100 in the upcoming year. ABS Materials is currently working on producing a more environmentally friendly way of separating oil from ocean water in the Gulf of Mexico.

I congratulate both of these companies on their perseverance and success during these tough economic times and their leadership in combating the worst oil spill in our country's history.

HONORING CHEVEZ CLARKE

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

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Chevez Clarke, a baseball player from my hometown of Marietta, Georgia, who, along with two other Georgians, Kaleb Cowart of Cook High School and Cam Bedrosian of East Coweta High School, was drafted with the first round of the 2010 Major League Baseball draft by the Los Angeles Angels.

Clarke, who's a senior at Marietta High School, is a switch-hitting center fielder, and scouts say he has the ability to be a "game-changer." Marietta Coach Chris Stafford said Clarke is the most talented player he has ever had the chance to coach and is a "very mature, focused kid." No doubt Marietta High School benefited greatly from the playing ability of Chevez Clarke.

Mr. Speaker, I want to extend my congratulations to Chevez Clarke's mom and dad, who I know played a big part in his success, and I wish Chevez all the best.

IN MEMORY OF ARMY SPECIALIST BENJAMIN OSBORN

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

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with the very sad duty of reporting the tragic passing of Army Specialist Benjamin Osborn. Osborn was killed in action in Afghanistan on June 15, 2010. Specialist Osborn was assigned to the Army's 101st Airborne based out of Fort Campbell, Kentucky. A beloved son, husband, friend, and soldier from Lake George, Ben will be sorely missed by the entire Adirondack community. My heart goes out to Ben's wife, Nicole, and to his parents, William and Beverly. This true American hero made the ultimate sacrifice in defense of his Nation, and we owe him our eternal gratitude.

Ben Osborn, just 27 years old, volunteered for the position of gunner because, in the words of his sister, Bethany, "He was a proud soldier and believed in what he was doing." Specialist Osborn was willing to give his life in service to all of us and to the country that he loved. The expression of our gratitude for his sacrifice to our Nation is beyond words. This Nation

has been built by great men and women like Ben Osborn, and we must never forget the true cost of the freedoms that we hold dear. I pray that it's not just on days like today when everyone is reminded of the hardships, suffering, bravery, and sacrifices of our Armed Forces. Every day we must try to be more like Ben and dedicate ourselves to these worthy ideals for which he gave his life.

On behalf of a grateful Nation, our thoughts and prayers are with the entire Osborn family during this difficult time.

□ 1900

THE FAIRTAX

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

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, Americans are overtaxed. The Tax Foundation estimates that it took American workers over 3 months this year to pay their share of local, State, and Federal taxes, and this Congress has raised taxes over \$500 billion on the American people so far.

You know, enough is enough. We need to reduce spending and then focus on reforming the tax code with a fairer, simpler system. That's why I have co-sponsored H.R. 25, the FairTax. The FairTax eliminates income taxes, estate taxes, capital gains taxes, Social Security, Medicare, and self-employment taxes and replaces them with one simple retail sales tax. Workers will keep 100 percent of their paychecks, and a new set of winners and losers will be there. The winners being the taxpayers, and the losers being the government.

The FairTax is common sense and abolishes the IRS, making April 15 just another day on the calendar, and maybe one day, we can pass a suspension to recognize that great accomplishment. Lower taxes, less government, and personal responsibility—that's a recipe to getting this economy back on track.

RESTORING DIGNITY AND FREEDOM TO THIS NATION

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, last Saturday, June 19, was the celebration of Juneteenth. Thirty-six States now recognize that as a State holiday, a holiday that is not just for one narrow community, but in actuality, is about perseverance, determination, commitment, and freedom. Major Gordon Granger landed on the shores of Galveston, Texas, to announce that those who had been enslaved are free, 2 years later, past the Emancipation Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln.

Today we have the same challenges of restoring, of being persevering and

determined to improve education, to restore summer jobs that have not been voted on yet, to pass a remedies bill that I am introducing that is going to take a new look at the gulf oil spill and restore some new processes to not have this happen again. And yes, restore some dignity to the brass as it relates to the Commander in Chief, who should always be respected. Let us restore dignity and freedom to this Nation and include the United States military brass that have to be more respectful of the President than I have seen in the last 48 hours.

BONE MARROW DONATION

(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. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to encourage participation in the National Marrow Donor Program. There are many terrible diseases, as we know, especially leukemia, where patients may very well require a bone marrow transplant, yet nearly 70 percent of patients don't match with a family member for a transplant. That's why the National Marrow Donor Program is so vital.

These patients need you. They depend on the selfless people in our community that are registered with the National Marrow Donor Program. Every name that is added greatly increases the likelihood that a patient will find the match that that person needs. And joining the registry is simple. All that is needed is a swab of the cheek, and your name will be entered. You can also order an at-home registration kit at marrow.org or sign up in person at one of the many Be the Match Registry drives throughout the country. Help save a life. Join the National Marrow Donor Program today.

RAISING TAXES

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

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, the majority leader today gave a speech, and he indicated that we have to raise taxes. He said the deficit was so big—due in large part to the spending on the Democrat side of the aisle—that the deficit was so big, we have to raise taxes. There's no other way.

When Ronald Reagan took office back in 1980, he heard the same thing. Everybody said that the spending was out of control, that we had to do more with less, and we had to raise taxes. Ronald Reagan talked to a guy named Art Laffer, who is an economist. He said, The way to get the economy moving was to cut taxes, to give people more disposable income, to give businesses more money to invest, and the economy would right itself. And it did, and we had 20 years of prosperity.

Now the Democrats, under the leadership of Mr. HOYER, want to raise

taxes, take money out of people's pockets, take money out of businesses, and say that's going to solve the problem. It will compound the problem and make the recession much, much worse. What we need to do right now is what Ronald Reagan did—cut taxes, give people more disposable income, and give businesses the ability to grow. That's how you create jobs.

SPECIAL ORDERS

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

CAPRICIOUS, ARBITRARY, PUNITIVE

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, "capricious, arbitrary, and punitive." Those are the words of a Federal judge today in ruling about the moratorium for offshore drilling. The Federal judge said that the administration's decision to ban offshore drilling in the deepwater was capricious, arbitrary, and punitive—therefore, illegal. And the Federal judge granted an injunction by the hardworking folks in the gulf States to stop the moratorium because of the detrimental impact it would have.

You see, Mr. Speaker, 150,000 people would lose their jobs if that moratorium continued. There are 3,900 wells in the gulf. Those 3,900 wells produce 31 percent of the Nation's domestic oil and 11 percent of our natural gas. In the deepwater area, we receive 17 percent of the Nation's domestic crude oil from that deepwater drilling. So those affected parties—by the arbitrary, capricious, and punitive ban of the Federal Government—decided to sue, and a Federal judge ruled that the administration's moratorium was improper, granted an injunction by the affected parties, and allowed them to now drill in deepwater. The Federal judge said that the people that sued the oil-related industries would suffer irreparable harm if this ban were to continue. The government's response was, Well, their losses would be trivial. The Federal judge didn't buy their argument.

Also, before a preliminary injunction can be granted, Mr. Speaker—these are rare animals—what happens is, someone goes to court and says that because they're going to be hurt so bad, the Federal judge has to stop somebody's action. In this case, our own government's action. And also, the Federal judge said, probably if there were a trial, the plaintiffs—those suing the Federal Government—would prevail on the merits and win in a jury trial. Granted the injunction because the harm done to the gulf, to the related

industries, to the loss of jobs were massive and irreparable. When the Federal judge tried to hear what the Federal Government said about banning offshore drilling, the judge said, "The government's explanation abuses reason and common sense." In other words, there was no reason, there is no common sense in the almighty Federal Government coming in and banning deepwater drilling in the Gulf of Mexico. It made no sense. Mr. Speaker, it makes no sense to ban the whole deepwater drilling because of the actions of BP.

Recently in Texas, we had a BP refinery explode. People were killed. Hundreds were hurt. But we didn't close all the refineries in the United States because of one accident. It wouldn't make sense. It defies reason and common sense. When a plane crashes and people die, that's horrible, but we don't close down the airline industry for 6 months because the Federal Government wants to eventually get around to finding out what happened.

So the Federal judge who ruled in this case did so properly, and it was important for him to do so to prevent people from losing jobs. Jobs that were lost or would be lost because of the Federal government's action, not because of BP's action. So what's the Federal Government going to do about this? They're going to appeal. They don't like the ruling, so they want to appeal to the Fifth Circuit to try to overrule this judge. Why didn't the Federal Government just follow the law and allow deepwater drilling and not destroy the economy of the whole country because of arrogance and because of the lack of reason and common sense?

So, Mr. Speaker, the disaster in the gulf continues to be the second disaster in the gulf for the lack of leadership. We still don't have a Federal plan. We don't know what the Federal Government's response is. It seems like, to me, FEMA is in charge of all of this because the results are always delay, delay, delay, but let's punish deepwater drilling.

The Federal judge's rules will be upheld. The Federal Government needs to get with the program, understand there's a sense of urgency, find out what caused this problem, not let it happen again, clean up the mess, and move on down the road. Meanwhile, follow the law. Don't destroy the jobs in the Gulf Coast, and the Federal Government needs to get out of the way and let us continue safely to drill offshore and provide the energy needs of this country and also provide good working jobs for Americans. Otherwise, these jobs will leave the country, go to Brazil and Indonesia, and never return.

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.)

HONORING FIRST LIEUTENANT JOEL GENTZ

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

Mr. SCHAUER. Mr. Speaker, 2 weeks ago, the Seventh Congressional District of Michigan and our country lost a hero. On June 9, First Lieutenant Joel Gentz of Grass Lake, east of Jackson, was killed while completing a helicopter rescue mission in southern Afghanistan. He was 25 years old. The people that I serve will never forget the sacrifices he made because of the love of his country. I would like to share his story with you.

Joel ran cross-country at Chelsea High School, where he graduated in 2002. He attended Purdue University and graduated with honors in aerospace engineering in 2007. In June 2008, Joel married Kathryn Sullivan, his college sweetheart. They had just celebrated their second wedding anniversary when he lost his life. I spoke with Kathryn on Saturday. She has truly lost her best friend.

Joel originally wanted to be an astronaut, but through his ROTC program, he met combat rescue officers, learned about their mission, and decided what he wanted to do most was to help people. As part of the Air Force's 58th Rescue Squadron, First Lieutenant Gentz spent 2 years becoming a combat rescue officer. He completed Superman School, a training program with a 60 to 90 percent dropout rate. The intense program takes 2 years, and only the strongest finish. Joel was one of about 14 that graduated of the 90 that started in his class.

When he died, First Lieutenant Joel Gentz was flying eight helicopter rescue missions a day into hostile territory in Afghanistan to rescue both Americans and Afghans. He told his dad there was no greater joy than saving an Afghani child and seeing the look on the faces of the parents. He saved a lot of children. His mother said, He was more of a peacekeeper than a fighter, and his service to others demonstrates this.

Just a month ago, Joel emailed Ellen Harpin, the founder of The Ships Project, asking her to send toys to Afghani children that could be dropped off during his unit's missions. The Ships Project sends packages to servicemen and -women in Iraq and Afghanistan. The toys had been gathered, and she was just waiting to hear back from Joel for an address to ship them when he died. She promises to make sure they are all shipped and Joel's wishes are honored.

The Pararescue Code states, "It is my duty as a Pararescueman to save life and to aid the injured. I will be prepared at all times to perform my assigned duties quickly and efficiently,

placing these duties before personal desires and comforts. These things I do, that others may live." Joel lived and breathed this code. He knew when he chose his career that he would have to make sacrifices. He understood that someday, he might lose his life serving others.

□ 1915

First Lieutenant Gentz accepted this responsibility willingly because he wanted to help. He leaves behind not only his grieving family but his fellow officers and the people he saved who are still alive because he bravely put their lives ahead of his own.

"These things I do, that others may live."

First Lieutenant Joel Gentz is truly an American hero.

Today I offer my sincere condolences to Joel's parents, Steven and Judith Gentz; siblings Jared and Rachel; and to his loving widow, Kathryn. May God's grace be upon them. May they find peace in knowing that Joel's service and his sacrifice mean everything to our country's freedom. He will never be forgotten. Our Nation's debt to him will never fully be repaid.

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.)

TIME TO REVERSE COURSE

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. Mr. Speaker, the President of the United States believes that government can do the job better than the private sector. He has proven he has believed that because he in effect is taking over the health industry and using the Federal Government to do it.

He reached into the automobile industry and took control of a large part of that, and eventually he will probably try to take control of all of it. He has reached into the financial industry across this country and has scared the financial industry to death, some with fairly good results, but the fact of the matter is it's more government control.

And now he wants to take over the energy industry. The long socialist arm of the President is reaching out and trying to take over every area of the private sector. He believes in total government control over the economy. And if you don't believe it, all you have to do is look at the record over the last year and a half.

The thing that bothers me is the detrimental effect it's having on the American people. Unemployment is still close to 10 percent. We're now see-

ing a tragedy in the gulf, as the gentleman from Texas talked about. And instead of really solving that problem, what he's doing now is compounding it by saying no drilling down there for 6 months. And all these people, as Mr. POE said, are going to lose their jobs if the ruling of the court today is reversed when it goes to a higher court.

The thing that really is funny about this is we just sent \$2 billion to Brazil so they could do offshore drilling. I guess we don't care much about the environment down there. And we're certainly going to have to buy oil from them because we're going to lose the oil that's going to be produced down in the gulf. We're going to be more dependent on Saudi Arabia, on Africa, on Venezuela, Mexico, and probably Brazil, because we want to clean up the environment by using windmills and solar panels and geothermal energy sources.

We've got the energy here in the United States to solve these problems. We don't need to be sending Mr. Soros money in Brazil so he can make more money by doing offshore drilling with our taxpayers' money. We don't need to be sending those jobs down there. As Mr. POE said, those jobs are going to go down there. They're going to go someplace else because they can't keep those rigs moving in the gulf if they're not producing. So those people who are entrepreneurs are going to take those rigs and they're going to move them someplace else. Along with them will go the jobs, and possibly the impact could be as many as 150,000 Americans will be out of work.

This administration is on the wrong track. They have been on the wrong track since the Obama administration took office. The President believes in socialism. He really believes in it. And so he's trying to put the government in control of everything, and himself at the head of the government is going to be the person pulling the strings.

The American people, I hope, are going to realize that, and I hope in the November elections they're going to say that we've got to change that and give us a House and a Senate that can stop his runaway socialistic agenda.

The way to solve our economic problems is, as I said earlier tonight in a 1-minute, the way Ronald Reagan did it, listening to Mr. Laffer, and that is to cut taxes, to get the burden of government off the backs of the businessman and the individual citizen. And if you do that, you can unleash the power of the free enterprise system and make this economy grow, cut taxes, give people more disposable income, cut business taxes, give business more money to invest, and create an environment where people can buy more because they have more money to spend.

Instead, at the end of this year the Democrats want to let all the tax cuts we put in place expire. That in effect is a tax increase. And then they're talking about additional taxes. Mr. HOYER today gave a speech saying we have to

increase taxes because the deficit is so large. They've made it so large—into the trillions and trillions and trillions of dollars. And now they're saying we have to raise taxes, take more blood out of the American taxpayer, to pay for their mistakes. That's only going to compound the problem, because if you take money out of their pocket, they won't have it to spend; and if they don't have it to spend they won't buy and there will be more unemployed. Whereas, if you do the opposite and give them more of their tax money to spend and reduce the taxes, they'll be able to buy more and the economy will flourish. Reagan knew it, Art Laffer knew it, and we had 20 years of economic expansion because of it. But these guys and the President want control of everything.

The American people have to wake up, Mr. Speaker. They have to realize what's at stake. Not only the future that we face but the future our kids face and our posterity. They're going to have a worse form of life, a worse quality of life, if we don't reverse what we're doing right now.

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

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

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

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

SALUTING DYSTONIA SUFFERER MILAGROS (MILLIE) MUNOZ

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, tonight I rise in solidarity with a wonderful and determined South Florida woman, Millie Munoz. Millie has dystonia, a little-known movement disorder that causes a person's muscles to contract and spasm involuntarily. The trademark of this disorder is repetitive, patterned and uncontrollable movements. It resembles opposing muscles competing for control of a body part. There are over a dozen forms of dystonia, and it is a symptom of many major diseases and conditions. Dystonia affects men, women and children of all backgrounds, all ages, and does not discriminate. And there is no cure.

Millie was born in Miami and had exhibited symptoms of dystonia since childhood. Each symptom was treated separately. She wore a brace on her right leg to help with walking and attended speech therapy classes throughout her school years. Other symptoms

were neglected entirely, and Millie was told to do the best she could with the pain. She went from doctor to doctor, and was often told that it was all in her head. About 6 years ago, she started exhibiting other symptoms, only to be given one misdiagnosis after another. Millie had pain in her neck, her shoulders, her wrists, her hips, and she fell constantly.

Finally in the summer of 2006, she was diagnosed with generalized dystonia, a condition where all of the muscles of her body are impacted. Shortly thereafter, Millie's life as she knew it came to an end. In a short period of time she went from climbing the Great Pyramid in Egypt to being in a wheelchair and bed bound. She was constantly in excruciating pain with chronic fatigue and involuntary movements of her arms, hands, neck, mouth, face and eyes.

Luckily, in 2008, she had deep brain stimulation surgery, which provided some relief. But she had yet another battle to fight. Her ability to swallow and eat were impacted to the point that she was on her deathbed, people thought.

Well, through her personal strength, through her resolve, Millie pulled through and she survived. Today, Millie has a feeding tube and braces on her legs, but she is as resilient and as determined as ever. She came to see me here in D.C. in my congressional office, lobbying all of the Members of Congress to be more knowledgeable about her disease dystonia.

Dystonia is a silent, brutal disease. The constant tug of war of muscles forces people to live in constant, severe pain and exhausted. But not Millie. Much of the time the body's struggles are all internal, hiding from an outside observer that the struggle with dystonia encompasses each and every moment. Those with dystonia often say that the disorder "robs you of the freedom to move." It is as terrible as it is debilitating, yet the vast majority of people with dystonia have no negative impact to their intelligence or perceptions. These individuals live their lives imprisoned by the uncontrollable actions of their body in conflict with the will of their minds.

Dystonia is unknown to most Americans, or at best misunderstood. Without proper awareness and diagnosis, the limited therapies that can help people like Millie will never be applied. Together, we must raise awareness of this disorder and support the research that can help find a cure to this silent internal storm.

Millie, I praise you. I congratulate you for your will and determination in the face of this terrible disorder. The challenges that dystonia has presented to you are exceeded by the promise and the hope that your survival has demonstrated. May your resolve, Millie, be a beacon to the hundreds of thousands of Americans who suffer from dystonia.

I welcomed you to the U.S. Capitol and I hope that you come back very

soon, Millie. You are going to find a cure because you are determined to do so.

Congratulations, Millie, and carry on.

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

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

HONORING DEWAYNE STAATS, VOICE OF THE TAMPA BAY RAYS

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

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dewayne Staats, the iconic voice of the Tampa Bay Rays. Broadcasting major league baseball for over 30 years and calling games for the Rays since their inception, Dewayne will call his 5,000th major league ball game tonight when the Rays play the San Diego Padres at St. Petersburg's Tropicana Field. In fact, I think they just got started this evening. Baseball fans all across Tampa Bay and Florida have watched and listened to games called by Dewayne as the Rays have grown from an expansion team to American League champions and one of the best teams in major league baseball. I think the best.

Prior to joining the Rays, Dewayne spent years calling play-by-play for ESPN in a variety of sports, including major league baseball and NCAA baseball, basketball and football, as well as for several other major league teams, including the Houston Astros, the Chicago Cubs, and the New York Yankees. Dewayne began his career as a sports reporter while a student at Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville, and at the time became the youngest active broadcaster when he began calling major league games in 1976.

Remarkably, he has called six no-hitters, Wade Boggs' 3,000th base hit, and the game in which Pete Rose tied Ty Cobb's major league hits record. Among many accomplishments of an outstanding broadcast career, Dewayne Staats has been honored as one of baseball's all-time top 101 broadcasters by author Curt Smith.

Aside from masterfully calling Rays' games from the broadcast booth, Dewayne and his wife Carla are pillars in the Tampa Bay community, actively supporting the Veteran Employment Transition Foundation and Quantum Leap Farm, a therapeutic and recreational facility for wounded warriors and disabled adults.

Again, I congratulate Dewayne on the occasion of his 5,000th major league broadcast, and I look forward to hearing him call many more Rays wins.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gen-

tleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

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

(Mr. GRAYSON 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 Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

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THE SPACE PROGRAM

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

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate being recognized for this hour. I am real pleased to be joined by several of my colleagues.

I want to raise an issue that is of real concern to the people of the State of Texas, the State of Alabama, the State of Florida, those who have, for now, generations almost, been invested in and proud of that great American accomplishment of our space program.

We are an exceptional people, and there is an awful lot of people these days that seem to be ashamed of our exceptionalism. But one of the things that we have been exceptional in since its inception is our space program. I can remember, as a young teenager, when the Russians put Sputnik bleeping over the top of my house in Houston, Texas. And we all stood out in the backyard and watched that thing with its little flashing light going across and thought, Oh, my Lord, the Russians are in space and we are not there. What are we going to do?

But being the exceptional people that Americans are, we put our nose to the grindstone and our brains to work, and in a very short time we met the pledge that President Kennedy made that we would put a man on the Moon in the next decade. So we went from behind the eight ball and watching the Russians have the first satellite in space to manned spaceflight and a trip to the Moon on multiple occasions. In fact, we have had a movie about one of the Moon trips that almost ended in disaster.

We've been open and obvious that we have taken the greatest minds that we could put together in our space program. And at the Johnson Space Center in Houston, Texas, we all in Houston, Texas, and in the State of Texas

have been proud of the fact of our space shuttles, of our space station that we, along with the new free enterprise Russians, have put together in outer space. Amazingly enough, we have just finally completed the space station the way it was conceived as it was started. It's all been done in small portions, putting it together. Now it's finished.

And now we have a new administration who has decided that they are no longer interested in manned space travel. And they have basically started to say we are going to do away with manned space travel and the Constellation program, which was the next phase of manned space travel, and we are going to let some friends of ours start some new businesses and try to go and let private industry go out there and do the shuttle service and launch our satellites. And basically, they have turned over the funds that would go to NASA for the manned space program and they have plans to turn it over to a few private individuals, amazingly enough, most of whom have been fairly large campaign donors of the Democrats and the Obama administration.

In fact, I think I can make an argument—we talk about earmarks in this Congress and all these terrible earmarks that people make—this has the potential, over the next few years, to be around 6 billion, with a B, dollars that the White House is going to earmark for certain individual companies, all of whom seem to have been involved in the success of that administration. Not that there is anything in a payoff in the way. Who knows?

Just a coincidence, I suppose, but we are canning manned space under our NASA program. We are going to lay off thousands of NASA workers and those contractors that work with NASA, and we are taking a new position that we are going to let new start-up companies start over and build a space program. I'm a privatization guy. I believe in privatization in everything we do, but this smacks of some strangeness, and I think that strangeness is what we are going to talk about here tonight.

I am joined by my friend Mr. HALL from Texas. I am joined by Judge POE, and I am joined by my good friend ROB BISHOP, who really informed me a lot about the immigration issue the last time we were together, and I am sure he has great insight.

So I will first recognize Judge POE for such time as he may wish to consume.

Mr. POE of Texas. Thank you, Judge CARTER. I appreciate you yielding a few moments on this very important issue.

Of course being from the Houston area and growing up with NASA, I have seen the success of this wonderful program. And like you and many others, as a mere child in 1969, I watched Neil Armstrong set foot on the Moon. And, of course, the first word when man landed on the Moon was "Houston," because that is where NASA was at the time and still is headquartered.

A lot has come from space travel. A lot of our technology, our electronic technology, our computer technology, scientific knowledge, medical knowledge, all has come because America went to space. And as you mentioned, Judge CARTER, we did so in just a few years with the challenge laid before us by President John F. Kennedy. Back in the sixties and the seventies and even in the eighties, and before that, Americans, when determined to do something, they could do it. And that is why we went to space, because nothing was going to get in the way of America going to space and landing people on the Moon.

But for some reason, and I think political reasons, we see the end of that wonderful glorious exploration, the last frontier. America has always led in the space program except, as you mentioned, when the Russians put the first Sputnik in space. And the benefits that have been received from NASA's spaceflight have been shared all over the world, from weather satellites on.

But now, because of a change in philosophy, the administration wants to go a new direction. That direction, of course, is not to space, not to the Moon, not to using the shuttle, not to keeping manned spacecraft available for Americans to go to the space station, because when that last shuttle flight is over with, we are done. We are out of spacecraft. We have no way to go into space.

So if we want to put an American in space after that last shuttle flight is over, we are going to have to hitchhike, and we are going to have to hitchhike with our good buddies the Russians. And right now the Russians charge us to fly with them as a passenger in one of their spacecraft. It started out at \$45 million, and then \$50 million, and then \$55 million, and now it's \$60 million to go into space with the Russians. But when they get the monopoly on spaceflight, when that last shuttle has finished its flight, who's to say what they'll charge us to go into space or if they'll let us even be a passenger in one of their spacecraft.

And then you have got the Chinese over here, you know, the people we owe our lives to and our debt to. They are working on a space program as well. And now there's that little tyrant in the desert, Ahmadinejad. The Iranians are working on spaceflight. They have already sent a spacecraft into outer space. I think it carried a frog, a snake, and two turtles. But now they want to go into space.

So while other countries, not really our buddies or our friends, are moving forward in space exploration because they understand the importance of it, we are backing off. America is just waving the white flag and giving up its leadership in space. That ought not to be. And we're going to lose technology. We're going to lose the education that our scientists have because it's going to disappear. And these jobs that are going to be lost, these are good jobs.

These are scientists, engineers, and they've worked on the space program for years. And now the Federal Government's coming in and saying we're going to turn all of this over to private industry.

Myself, like you, Judge CARTER, I'm a capitalist. I believe in free enterprise. But the private space exploration is 10 to 20 years behind the United States NASA program. They have 10 to 20 years to catch up to right where we are now. Can we afford to give up the leadership? Some say, well, it's to save us money. It isn't going to save us any money. We're just transferring Americans' wealth to an unproven entity, and that being the private sector. Let the private sector compete, but don't subsidize those programs.

And it's unfortunate that we're seeing the demise of NASA, a self-inflicted wound by our own Federal Government. That's unfortunate, and we should not give up our space leadership to anybody for any reason. After all, it's also a national security issue.

With that, I yield back to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. CARTER. Reclaiming my time, the administration proposes a \$1 billion cut in NASA's manned program. And at the same time, they are pushing \$115 billion in new spending for ObamaCare after \$700 billion in stimulus spending, which we are still looking for the stimulus.

The taxpayers have already invested \$9 billion in the Constellation program, which was supposed to be the next step in the space program. It will cost \$2.5 billion to shut down the Constellation program. So we are talking about \$11.5 billion is going to be spent just to trash the program that we've already spent \$9 billion on.

And, you know, space has always been a very glorious position for us to take. And we rose above the international bickering. We shared the space station with other nations. Recently, within the last couple of years, the Japanese on one of our shuttles took a major pod containment system up there, and they've got a piece of it. The Russians have some of it. Others have put technology on the space station to where now it is what we envisioned with all the various technologies and abilities to study long distances in space. And we've taken all that, and now, as my good friend from Texas says, to get to our space station that we put together, we're going to have to hitchhike with the Russians.

Now, we all know, as we developed the space station, we also developed the rocket power and the use of rocketry, which became a great part of our national arsenal. And, in fact, we are concerned about the ability of the people in Iran who are trying to develop a nuclear weapon to get a midrange missile to deliver it in their promised attacks on Israel. The rockets that defend our Nation came from the rockets that propelled us into outer space on our great jaunt and exploration of outer space.

So when you start hitting us in our technology, as I would argue the Obama administration is doing, and wasting \$11.5 billion to shut down a program and putting us behind in the future development of these vehicles, where does this make sense? Are we just ceding the fact that now that the Obama administration is in charge of the country and they believe that American exceptionalism is a myth, they are going to prove it by taking away the things we are exceptional in? I have real issues with that. I think all of us do.

I'd like to recognize my good friend ROB BISHOP from Utah to talk to us a little bit about—he is on several committees that have looked into this. He's got a good insight into what's going on. So whatever time you wish to consume, my friend.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I thank the gentleman from Texas.

Let me start, if I could, for just a second about jobs, because we are talking both inside these Halls and outside about jobs. The President and the Vice President are going on, it's called his recovery summer tour in which he's going to talk about the creation of jobs. In the talking points sent out from the White House, they are talking about the 30,000 miles of new transportation, 80,000 new homes that will be weatherized, 800 programs in parks that are being increased, 2,000 drinking water projects, all in the name of creating jobs.

The President's also asking Congress for \$20 billion in additional stimulus money to protect government jobs, in addition to the \$135 billion we did in the original stimulus bill to do that. And for only \$2 billion—now think of that, less than a tenth of what the President wants in a new stimulus bill to create and protect jobs; a rounding error in either the TARP or the TARP 2 or Son of TARP or Stimulus I or Stimulus II—this administration could protect 25,000 to 30,000 jobs in the private sector.

□ 1945

These are scientists and engineers, and these are the jobs that this administration's policy with NASA are going to let go and give their pink slips.

But early on in the Bush administration, it was decided the space shuttle era had ended. After the problems and the catastrophes with Challenger and Columbia, a Presidential commission came through and decided we wanted to come up with a newer, safer way to go to the Moon, space station and beyond; and the result of that was Constellation.

Constellation is a program that is designed to be safer than the space shuttle by a factor of 10. It's using solid rocket motors because those are the safest type of vehicles. It separates the cargo from the passengers so, if there is a problem, they can be safer. Time magazine called this the best invention of last year. This is the science that we

have to come up with the best way of going into the future, and it's built by a free enterprise company. It consists of the Orion capsule where the passengers would be, as well as the Arius rocket that will power it at the same time.

If this White House, if the administration, if NASA gets their way and decides to cancel this greatest invention of the last couple of years, there is no Constellation, there will, as has been said, still be astronauts who need to go up to the space station. As has been said, they will be going up on Russian craft, and in the next year's budget, this administration has already penciled in \$75 million per astronaut visit. As has been mentioned by the good gentleman from Texas, Russians have learned the lessons of capitalism, and they realize when they have a monopoly they can play that game. But \$75 million per astronaut trip so that we can subsidize the Russian rocket industry.

So that, indeed, as we are looking at the future and we're coming up with this, this summer of recovery is not necessarily going to be about American jobs. The summer of recovery is how we will be spending American taxpayers' money to make sure that the Russian technicians are on the line building Russian missiles. Perhaps the Chinese are on the line starting to build new Chinese missiles so that we can keep their jobs and we will rely on Russian technology because we know how effective that has been in the past, Russian technology for our astronaut visits.

We sometimes ask the question, where are the jobs? Well, in Russian, you also ask it. In their version of where are the jobs, with this policy of this administration, NASA, jobs aren't going to be here. Jobs are going to be in Russia. Jobs are going to be in China, eventually in India; and even Japan's getting in on the trick. That's where those jobs are going to go.

We are firing 30,000 American citizens who have good jobs in science and engineering to build the Constellation program and for what? To lose our leadership in space? To subsidize the Russians and the Chinese industry? To put more Americans out of work in this summer of recovery? It simply does not make sense.

I'd like to enter into an interchange with the gentleman. We've got a lot of things to talk about how this interfaces with our military commitment and what this administration is doing that is totally unusual in trying to push this program forward to destroy—we're not losing the space race this time. We're forfeiting the game.

Mr. CARTER. Perfect statement, "forfeiting the game." We were leading the game, we were winning the game until this administration came into the White House, and we just stepped up and decided to forfeit the game.

Here's an article from Labor Magazine. It was published on April 15, 2010:

"Obama is pushing the privatization of NASA and the turnover of the government agency to his financial supporters Elon Musk and Google owners Page and Brin.

"A full bore campaign is now being waged by the Obama administration to shut down the U.S. unionized space program and turn it over to 'new age' speculators who want to build a new space program in a 'regulation-free' zone in Florida."

And the plan is by billionaire and former owner of PayPal, Elon Musk. Musk has a company called Space Exploration Technologies Corporation, and the question is, "Should the United States hire Elon Musk, at a cost of a few billion dollars, to run a taxi service for American astronauts?"

"In fact, the SpaceX operation like much that Musk and his backers from Google Larry Page and Sergey Brin want the U.S. to give him \$6 billion in the next 5 years to build" this operation.

Now, that's a very interesting thing. We take a program, we put \$9 billion into it, it's cost us \$2.5 billion to shut it down, we shut it down, and we come up with \$6 billion more over the next 5 years that we're going to give to some good friends to come up with a brand new program and they are, as Judge Poe points out, way behind in developing the rocket to get them to anywhere we want to go in space.

I yield back to my friend.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I appreciate the way the gentleman from Texas has put this. Let's face it: two concepts this administration kept throwing at it: we're going to save money in this and we're going to privatize it, both of those concepts are flat out false.

As has been said, this administration expects to spend \$6 billion more on NASA than they are right now without doing any kind of manned space flight, \$6 billion more for satellites to do climate control and feeding the hungry in the world. And in addition to that, the money that will now go to these new companies, these startup business companies, this is not free enterprise.

The Constellation went out on a bid that was won by free enterprise companies. The people building right now are free market sector companies. What this administration wants to do is to take the money away from those who are already building Constellation, scrap the program, and then turn over to any other group to come up with a new plan, a new goal. We don't have a new plan or a new goal, but they're going to give it to new companies.

This government is basically saying these private sector companies are now going to be the losers; our friends in this private sector group are now going to be the winners. But as the gentleman from Texas said, this group is not just simply a business free enterprise group. They're already being subsidized by NASA to the point of millions of dollars and have already told NASA they need more.

This has nothing to do with free enterprise. This has everything to do with this administration picking winners and losers among the free enterprise and elements. So those who have the contracts now are going to lose them and lose their jobs, and that money is going to transfer over to another group that is also being subsidized by NASA. It's not free enterprise, this bit, and this is not saving the taxpayers money. This is simply mind-boggling that we are now going to simply say we have no plan for space.

Mr. CARTER. Reclaiming my time, so we're just basically saying, Obama just said I want to change this program from one free enterprise group to my guys that are on my side; and, unfortunately, they're a little behind, but we'll beef them up and we'll try to get them there by spending the American taxpayers' money. It is stimulus for a new group of private companies. It's amazing.

But who else is going to be competing? This is interesting. Taxpayers have already invested \$9 billion in the Constellation, which will be lost. This is sort of a comedy piece that my staff put together. Everyone there is Oriental, but it has to do with the recent announcement—you know, we had promised that with the new Constellation program, we were going to go back to the Moon just to do some additional research there.

The Chinese had announced in February of 2004 that they've started their Moon exploration program. Phase I involves orbiting a satellite around the Moon. Phase II involves sending a lander to the Moon. Phase III involves collecting lunar soil samples. China plans to complete its space station and a manned mission to the Moon by 2020.

So not only are we giving up the fact that we're exceptional, but those people who are trying to show how exceptional they are—and quite honestly, the Chinese have done pretty much a turnaround since they learned that capitalism really works, and now they're doing the Moon explorations. Now, I'm sure there are one world order folks that say it doesn't really matter as long as we all sing Kumbaya and go to the Moon.

But the reality is, remember what technology and the defense world came out of, the technology that we developed in our space program; and that's something we can never forget. We can never forget to make sure that American exceptionalism allows us to stay on top of those things that keep us breathing free air in this country. If we ever concede that to those who maybe wouldn't like us as much as we might think they do—they may like our money but they maybe don't like us and our system of human beings having rights and freedoms and protections under our Constitution, and maybe those same people who don't feel so good about that part of American exceptionalism would like to impose

their will on us someday. Are we going to give up our jaunts into space and our learning from that?

We're all walking around with cell phones in our pockets, some of us two or three of them up here in this crazy place we're in. All that technology developed out of the technology that started off with the space program. Simple things like Teflon and there's a million things out there in the world we don't even know about that came out of the space program, and yet industries have come out of the production of those products. I can't even remember them all, but I remember at one time we loved to talk about it when we talked about our space program. We've stopped talking about that.

But the point is, we're taking people that have dedicated their lives to the exceptional job of exploring that great wondrous thing called space, and we've told those people, we're laying you off to the tune of 20,000 to 30,000 of you in Texas and Alabama and Florida and other places so that we can start over with a bunch of our buddies in their backyards coming up with a new space program. I've got real issues with that.

But not only is China looking at a space program; the Russians are planning a manned Moon mission by 2025 to 2030, a manned Mars mission by 2035 to 2040. My Lord, everybody else sees those frontiers that we used to see. Remember when President Kennedy talked about the new frontier, space? We watched programs on television as kids about that frontier of space that we were going at, and we did it.

You know, recently we had hearings in this House where we heard from some of those pioneers, and we heard from the first man who walked on the Moon. Neil Armstrong, a man who basically stays out of the world of politics and lives a relatively quiet life for being such a national American hero, came up here and said we cannot afford to lose NASA. It will be a serious blow to the United States of America to lose NASA. In a minute, I'm going to ask my friend RALPH HALL who was at some of those hearings or heard some of these things that were said to tell us a little bit about that.

Mr. HALL, would you like to talk to us about what some of these great American heroes talked about in the NASA program?

Mr. HALL of Texas. I thank you, Judge, for this opportunity to discuss a stroke of the pen that affects all Americans, a stroke of the pen early in his administration, a stroke of the pen by the President of the United States that canceled out the Constellation, and that's what it's all about, and that's why we're here, and that's why we're fighting for NASA. That's why the great Neil Armstrong, first man on the Moon, stepped out, didn't know he, with his other two compatriots, had no idea when they left here that they'd ever come back alive. They're great patriots. They're great, those among us,

and we've lost some. We've had some tragedy in NASA, but we've had great successes. Those men came here and testified that it'd be outrageous to cancel Constellation.

□ 2000

Now I want to talk about that just a little bit. It's been nearly 5 months since the administration proposed the very radical changes to NASA's human space flight and exploration programs by canceling the Constellation. Just took his pen and ran a line through it. Well, I don't understand that. And I don't understand the lack of sufficient details that Congress would need to determine if it was even close to a credible plan that he suggests. Yet, in spite of our very best efforts to obtain more information from NASA, the situation has not improved; indeed, the President's trip to Kennedy Space Center on April 15 only added to the confusion as he laid out more aspirational goals, but provided no clear idea of how they fit together or how we expect to pay for these new ventures. As such, I still have basic concerns about our ability to access and use the International Space Station after the shuttle is retired.

I remain concerned with the "gap" in U.S. access to space, and I want to ensure that we can effectively use the enormous research capabilities of the International Space Station. In examining the President's plan, I still don't see any viable way to minimize the gap and provide for exciting research on the International Space Station.

The President's most recent decision to send an unmanned "lifeboat" to the space station at a potential cost of \$5 billion to \$7 billion does absolutely nothing to solve this problem and largely duplicates existing services provided by the Russians. Although we've already spent nearly \$10 billion on the Constellation system that has achieved significant milestones and is well on its way to providing continued U.S. access to space, the administration's decision to cancel Constellation has further stalled development and jeopardized our undisputed leadership in space, and that's what it's all about.

As I've said many times before, as a member of the Space Subcommittee, I am concerned with the proposed commercial crew direction of this administration. While we have long supported the development of commercial cargo operations, I believe it's prudent that we first test cargo capabilities before risking the lives of our astronauts on newly developed systems.

I have also not seen credible data to suggest that there is a viable market for commercial crew carriers, as they claim there is, with no backup, no information on it. In the absence of that data, I fear that we might be setting ourselves up for failure if or when the markets don't materialize.

Anyone can claim to be able to take over commercial crew or to take over the space program, to take over the

building of the next instruments of investigating space. Buzz Aldrin, who supports commercial crew—I've read his ideas, and I'm still looking for concrete data that they can finish what they started. It's easy to start these programs and take them over and then have the Federal Government have to step in at great loss of time, at great loss of international partners, at great loss of contractors, at great loss of employees, and great loss to the government for additional money to take over. I admire Mr. Aldrin and I will clearly inspect his suggestions.

Finally, in examining options beyond low Earth orbit, I'm unclear of when we might see the development of a heavy lift system, or whether NASA still considers the Moon as a logical destination. We've been told that a new "game changing" technology development program will provide capabilities for accessing the far reaches of space, but we have very few specifics on mission, goals, and direction.

In the absence of a defensible, credible plan, I and many of our Members continue to support the Constellation program as currently authorized and appropriated by successive Congresses. GAO will continue investigating whether NASA is improperly withholding funds and improperly applying the Anti-Deficiency Act as a means of slowing Constellation work. I believe that Congress—and when I say Congress, I mean both Democrats and Republicans—Congress has been clear that it supports the unhindered continuation of Constellation until it authorizes an alternative program.

We can no longer wait for NASA to provide justification for its radical changes. Time is running out. Our space station and those who man it—our many NASA employees, our international partners, our astronauts—await an answer that we can live with and that we can lead with. I yield back my time.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, RALPH.

Mr. HALL is the dean of the Texas delegation. We are awfully proud to have him. He has been working long and hard for many, many years to make sure that every time we shoot a human being into outer space we plan to bring them back.

It's easy to develop a space program where you can say, well, if the guy we shoot out there, if we lose him, it's no big deal, we at least have the technology to learn how it works. There are some that have developed space programs this way, but we've never developed it that way. Some people would say we're a great dinosaur, this NASA. This great dinosaur comes from the basic premise, a part of what makes Americans great, that every human life is important. Therefore, you test and retest and retest again, and you take another path and you find a new direction until you are assured of one thing: That that precious human life you put upon that exploding bomb called a rocket, you're capable of putting that

human life out into space and bringing that human being back alive.

I would argue that we're the only space program where that has been a priority. What makes us so much more exceptional than others is because we've had accidents, but they were accidents. But our planned program didn't plan in expendability. We didn't plan for people to be expendable until we learned how to do it. We did it, we got through it, and we made it work.

It's a shame to have that kind of history of a program that has dedicated itself to exploring space and still caring about that one small, little glimmer of spark called a human life, and we do it. We have no assurance that this new direction is even going to come close to having that same basic spirit that created NASA. We are threatening a great human institution.

I want to yield some more time to my friend, Mr. BISHOP.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I thank the gentleman from Texas again as both he and Mr. HALL were very eloquent in pointing out the problems that we are facing with the cancellation of the Constellation program by NASA.

I'd like to take one small detour from here to try and point out once again that the decision by this administration to cancel Constellation, by NASA, was done arbitrarily, capriciously, and actually without foresight of what the implications would be and their unintended consequences on our military side. For what this administration did not realize is that the people—the industrial base that builds the rockets to send a man to the moon—are the same people who build the rockets to shoot down North Korean and Iranian missiles that are coming at us. This industrial base is there with the expertise, and if you fire 20,000 to 30,000 of that base, this is not a spigot you can turn on and off and add them back, if indeed by some miraculous idea you think you need to change direction and start over again. That is what we have found—that the impact on NASA has a unique, specific, and dangerous impact on the defense of this country because if we are having a missile defense system, the fact that we are going to fire 25,000 to 30,000 people in this industrial base means that those people will not be working on our missile defense system.

The Defense Authorization Act that passed this House and is now over in the Senate, in the report language it concluded that if indeed Constellation is canceled, the cost to our military for our missile defense program will increase 40 percent to 100 percent, that the increased cost to anything that is propulsion, any of our technical missiles—the HARM missile, the Sidewinder missile, anything that has that propulsion—it will increase the cost for us to build those 40 percent to 100 percent. The Minuteman III cost will double. The Navy's missile program cost will double, and it's at a time when Secretary Gates over at Defense has

said that they want the administration to find roughly \$100 billion in cuts for next year's budget.

Now, did we ever take the time to figure out the implications of this program? Not only are we firing 30,000 of our best and brightest, our scientists and engineers, not only are we ceding space to the Chinese and the Russians and eventually the Indians and the Japanese, no longer are we forfeiting the game, no longer are we no longer taking a part, we are putting our missile defense system at risk at the very same time. This administration has naively lurched into this program without considering the unintended consequences.

If I could also say one thing in conclusion before I yield back to the gentleman from Texas. There are three things that NASA has done in trying to push this program of cutting Constellation that violate the obvious intent of Congress. Number one, Congress passed in the omnibus appropriations bill language that said the Constellation would not be cut until Congress approves those cuts. Nonetheless, first of all, they deferred the Constellation contracts, didn't terminate them—it was cute—they just deferred them so the money would not flow. Number two, they then moved the Constellation manager—didn't fire him, they just moved him—to disrupt the program. And number three, and a very novel, unique way—in fact, the spokesman said, well, these are unique circumstances—for the first time ever, ever in the history of NASA, they have said termination costs, the liability of termination costs must come from existing contracts. NASA has never done that when it terminated a program. When Congress told it to terminate a program on solid rocket motors, they always appropriated money for the closing costs. What this means is that the premarket private sector companies that are building Constellation right now have got to, from their current contracts, take money out to terminate, which means they fire their employees and they turn to their subcontractors and they break those contacts so they fire their employees. This is all a concentrated effort on the part of NASA and this administration to destroy this program before Congress has a chance to finalize our work and say whether we want it destroyed or not. I think it's very clear that this Congress has never at any time given the indication to NASA that we think Constellation should stop. But this is a program being done by the administration in violation of clearly the intent of Congress and, as the gentleman said, maybe even under the specifics of the rule of law of Congress, to force us into a fait accompli where Congress does not want to go and this Nation should not go.

This is a sad situation, this is sad, this is unprecedented on the part of NASA, and it is not good for the country. I appreciate being able to be a part

of this evening tonight because Constellation is very, very important to this country. This is our future. We should not lose that. I yield back to the gentleman from Texas and thank you for allowing me to be a part of this.

Mr. CARTER. Recapturing my time, as the gentleman was pointing out something, it just popped into my head, the old civics course that everybody in this country at least used to take in high school about the three branches of government that were created by our Founders and what they did. The laws were written by the Congress, the legislative branch, administered and enforced by the executive branch—which is the White House—and interpreted and held to the standards of the Constitution by the judicial branch. And as the gentleman pointed out, this Congress has never taken the position that we were going to trash the Constellation. In fact, we wrote specific language that said the Constellation shall remain until Congress acts.

□ 2015

Now, the President, without a law or a direction by this Congress, has decided to use magic tricks that have never been used before to delay to the point of disaster and to destroy the Constellation.

We just heard today, when Judge POE got up here and talked, that at least a court of this land has pointed out that the closing down of the gulf to offshore drilling was arbitrary and capricious, and it has granted the extraordinary relief that is very seldom done in the court system by granting an injunction against the President of the United States and the White House to prevent them, by one of the whims that they came up with, from closing down drilling in the gulf. This court has said, Sorry, boys. You can't do that.

Well, now we've got a Constitution, and we've got a Congress that has got a provision and a law that has been passed as the law of this land to be enforced by the executive branch of this government that says that we will not destroy the Constellation program until the Congress decides to do so, but the President, who, I guess, didn't take civics in high school, has decided it doesn't really matter whether Congress acts or not. He is going to destroy the program. I don't think that's the way it works. I don't think that's the way it's supposed to work.

We like to say this, and we recite this in a lot of places: We are a country of laws, not of men.

It is not what man runs the White House or what man runs some position in this country. It is what the law is. The law is passed by this Congress and by other legislative bodies around the 50 States in this Union. Our executive branch is to enforce those laws and to uphold them. Our judiciary is to remind them when they don't, and they have done so as recently as yesterday.

What is kind of strange is that the Carter administration decided to cede the Panama Canal. America would no longer manage the Panama Canal. It was going to save us money to get rid of the Panama Canal. Now, it's kind of funny. There is a Chinese flag imposed on this picture because now the Chinese manage the Panama Canal. That's kind of outsourcing American exceptionalism. We built that canal. Now we're outsourcing the Moon, potentially, to the Chinese under the Obama administration, and we are outsourcing the space program and the missiles that go along with that space program, and we're outsourcing the rocketry, which makes us exceptional.

You know, this administration has been very critical about the outsourcing of jobs outside the country. It has been pointing fingers at lots of people, saying they're destroying American jobs by outsourcing. What in the world do you think you're doing with these 20,000 to 30,000 high-paying, technical jobs—the great brain trust of America? You're outsourcing them to the Chinese, to the Indians, to the Russians—and maybe to the Japanese.

Why shouldn't we be concerned about this, Mr. President? I think that's a question we've got to ask ourselves. I think we've got to start asking, With how much are we willing to say we're no longer exceptional and that we're just going to outsource everything to everyone else?

I really believe the American people want to say to us here in Congress, Hey, wake up. Give us jobs like you've always given us jobs, and we as Americans will do those jobs, and we'll do them better than anybody else in the world. We always have and we always will. I'm not ready to give up on us, and I don't think my colleagues are ready to give up on us or on the American people.

We are still the exceptional people who put a man on the Moon in a decade like the President of the United States John F. Kennedy said. We are still the people who created the first, basically, aircraft that you could fly out into outer space—the shuttle program—a phenomenon that we used, and we landed them there on the runway just like an ordinary airplane rather than parachuting them into the ocean like the first programs we did. We have done wonders with NASA.

I hope and I pray—and I think everybody else hopes and prays—that the President will reconsider and will allow Congress to discuss this and will allow Congress to make decisions as to whether or not we're going to make these kinds of radical changes to the future of man's exploration of space and whether, when we do, if we change, we are protecting the sanctity of human life. All of these things are important. All of these things are things we ought to be concerned about. Right now, we've just got to be concerned about why this administration is giving up on American exceptionalism and

why it is outsourcing our space program to foreign countries.

I'll yield whatever time Mr. BISHOP would like so he can make a comment on that.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas has approximately 10 minutes remaining.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. I have only one last insight to give, and I appreciate, once again, the gentleman from Texas taking this time to point out how significant this issue is that, indeed, the Constellation program was the way forward into the future. It was to replace the space shuttle. It went through the science. It is our future. It is being built by the private sector. Yet, we are deciding to cancel it with no other goal in mind. We don't have a plan. We don't have a program. We don't even have a name. We don't have an idea for what the future may bring.

There was a study that was done after the last space shuttle catastrophe, and it said there are two things that will destroy manned spaceflight, the mission to manned spaceflight and NASA. Those are, number one, not to consider human safety, as the gentleman has said. Then number two is not to have an organized plan.

I just have, in a note of irony, a flyer that went to all of our offices that came from NASA that tomorrow, in the Rayburn foyer, there will be the new era of innovation and discovery, which means that there will be an interactive, all-day event highlighting NASA's robust Earth and space science portion, cutting-edge aeronautics, and continued leadership in human flight.

I am so grateful that there will be an interactive game that we in Congress can play about spaceflight, because, if the decisions of NASA and of this administration are allowed, there won't be a real manned spaceflight for us to see. At least we'll have a game so that we will remember what we used to do and what might have been.

I yield back.

Mr. CARTER. In reclaiming my time, that is ironic because one of the things you hear from parents is, When am I going to be able to get my kids to have their own imaginations and to not play somebody else's video games? To me, it sounds like this is somebody else's video game.

You know, you'll remember when we diverted satellites from protecting our troops in Iraq to over the poles to check on global warming. From what I'm hearing from this administration, their plans for NASA are that we're going to have low-orbit satellite programs to check on global warming. Oh, I forgot. We don't call it "global warming" anymore. It's called "climate change." I apologize. It turns out we may not be warming. Well, that's just a whole other debate. Yet it seems like all of the resources seem to be going towards desperately trying to confirm that debate.

I want to thank the gentleman for coming down, my distinguished friend

from Utah, ROB BISHOP, who is one of the smartest guys in Congress, who is a good friend of mine, and who is a classmate of mine. We came into this august body together. We share an awful lot of concerns about the future of what we are doing. I'm really happy to have ROB BISHOP looking at the scientific side of our world, because he has got great insight into it. I want to thank him for sharing that insight with us tonight.

I want to thank the Speaker for allowing us to take this time to talk about something that we are very proud of. We in Texas have a lot to be proud of. One of the things we point out that we are proud of is the manned space center in Houston, Texas. When you look on the Texas map, which tells you all the great things to come see in Texas, we highly recommend that people visit the manned space center, because we know great things were done by great men and women at that place, and great things continue to be done there.

To drive a stake in the heart of the manned space program is a tragedy, not only for the State of Texas but for the whole United States and, I think I can effectively argue, the world. Let's not outsource another of our industries. Let's not give up on American exceptionalism. Let's go back and reconsider the Obama administration's desire to trash this program. Let's go back to putting us on a path with a plan, as Mr. BISHOP pointed out, to go out and explore those new frontiers we have left to explore.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I thank you for the time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

THE FUTURE OF THE AMERICAN ECONOMY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. RYAN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I want to take this opportunity here on the House floor to spend a few minutes talking about some friends of mine who are celebrating their 40th wedding anniversary, and I wanted to take a second here to say what good friends they are, what great Americans they are, and what great people they are.

HAPPY 40TH ANNIVERSARY

Bill and Margie Skeleski will be celebrating their 40th wedding anniversary this week. They have been not only tremendous supporters of me, but they have been great people in the community, and I wanted to take this opportunity to wish them a happy anniversary and many, many more years.

You have never been to a holiday breakfast unless you have been to the Skeleskis' house, but I must say there are eggs and quiche and sausage and all kinds of different desserts, and not a

day goes by when I don't see Margie Skeleski somewhere and she wants to bake me a cherry pie. So I want to thank her for all of her generosity.

She and her husband are just two of the sweetest, kindest, nicest people in our community, and they treasure all of the things that, I think, we as Americans need to spend a little more time thinking about, which are the importance of family, the importance of community, the importance of church and faith, and the importance, really, quite frankly, of a nice piece of pie. They all come together, and they have been just tremendous influences on my life, so I wanted to say thank you and congratulations to all of them and to their family as they celebrate this very special day.

CONGRATULATIONS

I would also like to take this opportunity, Mr. Speaker, to extend a hearty congratulations to the president of Youngstown State University, Dr. David Sweet and his wife, Pat, who are both leaving Youngstown State University after a long tenure.

Dr. Sweet and his wife came to Youngstown State University when it was a sleepy university somewhere in the center of the city of Youngstown. They came in with a vision for the community, and they came in with a vision of the university. I think history will judge him as one of the leaders on how a university can have a transformational effect on a community.

Youngstown State University and the city of Youngstown both have been recognized for the partnerships that they have created, but Dr. Sweet, on every account that we would measure his success or failure as a president, has clearly succeeded. Enrollment is up by 25 percent. Minority enrollment is up. The university has created the first science, technology, engineering, and math college. Of all of the universities in Ohio, he took Youngstown State University and used it as an engine for not only economic growth and research, but also for helping to redefine the city of Youngstown. In so many ways, he provided leadership for our university and for our community.

I wanted here, on the floor of the House of Representatives, to recognize his leadership, his team—Hunter Morrison, Dr. George McCloud and all of the leaders that he had in his administration—and their ability to take this university, to really transform it and, in turn, to transform our community.

I wanted to say thank you, Mr. Speaker, to Dr. Sweet and to his wife, Pat, for their passion, for their contributions that they made to our community and to Youngstown State University. We stand on their shoulders as we continue this work, but clearly, we would not have been here today to make the kind strides that the university is making, doing the kind of research, hosting international energy seminars and forums and really transforming the role of that university. I want to say thank you. We clearly

wouldn't be in the position we are in today if it weren't for the leadership of Dr. Sweet and Pat Sweet. With that, I say thank you.

□ 2030

THE ECONOMY

Also, Mr. Speaker, we'd like to take this opportunity to spend a little time—and I will be joined by some of my colleagues here in the next few minutes—to talk about what has been going in our country economically and really what the plan is and what the plan has been for President Obama, the Democratic Congress, and pushing forward an agenda that I think, without dispute, has taken our country from going off a cliff, which is where we were just a couple of years ago, a year and a half ago, where the stock market was at 6,000-plus; where the economy was bleeding 750,000 jobs, almost 800,000 jobs a month; and where there was a complete collapse of the global economic system.

Because, quite frankly, there has been a debate going on in America that those of us—and my side, for sure—have been losing. The debate since 1980 has been how do we cut taxes for the wealthiest people in the country; how do we therefore raise the tax burden on the middle class; how do we cut government at every single turn; how do we deregulate and completely try to remove government out of every aspect of the financial markets and the role of regulating businesses; and, quite frankly, our friends on the other side, Mr. Speaker, won that debate.

Through the 1980s, up until the current President, really with a good fight put on by President Clinton—and he made great strides in his own way—but we have been fighting the system. But over the course of the last couple of years we have seen exactly what happens when this philosophy, economic and political philosophy are implemented.

It is Milton Friedman and the supply-side economists and the Republican Party versus the Keynesian demand-side Democrats on our side. And our Republican friends in the earliest parts of this decade, up until 2006 and then 2008, controlled every lever of government; controlled the House, controlled the Senate, controlled the White House, implemented their economic policies across the board. And in Ohio, the Republicans controlled every Statewide office, including the governorship for 16 years, and the State legislature for longer.

Controlled everything and implemented their policies—their energy policy, their foreign policy, their economic policy. They deregulated Wall Street. They continued this path, this role of appointing industry lackeys to critical oversight positions on Wall Street, critical oversight positions in the oil and gas industry. Even big donors to oversee FEMA. And over the course of the last few years, we have seen how this philosophy, when implemented, works. And it works for those

multinational corporations, it works for Wall Street, it works for the oil industry. But, quite frankly, it doesn't work for anybody else.

So we saw when an industry lackey is appointed to head FEMA, we saw what happened with Katrina. You did a good job, Brownie, is what came of that. We see when the Minerals Management Agency is littered with industry people, we see that a lot of the approvals of drilling and the lack of preparation for contingency plans for emergencies was nonexistent because our friends on the other side said we don't need any government; we don't need any regulation of the oil industry. We don't need any regulation. We can just put anybody into FEMA. And we saw what happened.

But, really, the most significant event has been what happened on Wall Street, when we completely ignored deregulated Wall Street, said, Let business police themselves, ignoring decades and decades and decades of history where we know, when unchecked, businesses get greedy. It is human nature to get greedy. It is human nature not to be connected to what happens three or four moves down the line with the decision that you're making today. And so Wall Street was deregulated. Warnings were ignored. We saw the worst financial crisis since the Great Depression hit the United States of America and almost bring down the entire global economy.

And so having that philosophy implemented on all accounts—energy, Wall Street, globalization, cut taxes for the wealthiest, push the tax burden off on the middle class, borrow money and spend money and still cut taxes and run up huge deficits. In fact, it's important to note who left the huge deficits. Reagan left a \$1.4 trillion deficit. Herbert Walker Bush, \$3 trillion. President Bill Clinton had a \$5 trillion, almost \$6 trillion surplus. George W. Bush left us a \$1.5 trillion deficit in this country, with no end in sight.

And, then, not only left us that huge deficit, then we have a situation where the whole economy collapsed. The stock market tanked. Banks were going belly up. Unemployment was going through the roof. And then the first January that Barack Obama took office, we were losing almost 800,000 jobs in that month. So being left with this horrendous mess and the implementation of an economic and political philosophy that decimates government, runs up huge deficits, and here we are left to deal with it.

So we did take some bold steps with the stimulus package, with TARP, which was actually under George W. Bush. But we took some bold steps. And they all weren't very politically popular in many instances. And we would go home every weekend and have to explain to our constituents about why we were doing this stuff. But we are now seeing that the national economy is turning around. We have seen the stock market go up from a little

over 6,000 to 10,000-plus. Up to 11, back down. We have had some issues with the oil spill, with what's going on in Greece; but the stock market was back up to 11,000. We are starting the recovery. We have seen, with the issue of jobs, some level of success. Last week, we saw industrial production increased 8.1 percent during the past 11 months—the largest 11-month gain since 1997.

Now, I'm not here to say that I'm seeing the world through rose-colored glasses. I'm not saying that we're even out of the woods yet. But what I am saying is the policies that we have implemented have clearly turned the country back in the right direction. It is moving us towards a more secure future for the business community and for those people who are out in our community looking for work. Unemployment is still too high. We still have work to do with police and fire and helping the States—and teachers, to make sure they don't get laid off.

But before I kick it to my friend from Connecticut, I want to say that you can't help but look at where we were and to remember where we were and to say that we have at least shifted directions and at least changed things to at least move us in a more positive step where we can secure the future for our children; where we can secure a good economy for businesses and workers. And that's really what's important here. And that's why we have made some of these very, very difficult situations.

With that, I yield to my friend from Connecticut, Mr. MURPHY.

Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut. Thanks to my friend from Ohio for setting the playing field for us this evening. I think back to when I was making up my mind about running for Congress some 4, 5 years ago, and I was in Connecticut—Cheshire, where I live today—sitting and watching a Federal Government that seemed intent on using the power that it has accumulated here in Congress and in the administration to essentially turn over government to their friends. Now, whether their friends were in the oil industry or their friends were in the health insurance industry or the pharmaceutical industry or the defense contracting industry, whatever it was, it seemed as if the reason that some people had run for office, the reason that some people had sought positions in the Bush administration was to hand over the reins of government to corporate interests; to people that, frankly, didn't have the public interest at heart.

And I think back to the reasons that I decided to run for Congress, and at the foundation of it was a real belief that we had essentially begun to privatize all sectors of the United States economy and the United States Government and that taxpayer dollars were more often being used not to accrue to the public benefit but to accrue to the benefit of a small group of people who happened to hold and wield influence here in Washington.

And so I think about what would have happened back in January and February of last year as we were setting the economic strategy toward recovery. I think about what would have happened if the folks who had been running Congress and running the administration in prior years were in charge of this economic recovery. I think about the bill we passed. I think about the fact that one-third of the stimulus bill passed in the winter of last year went to tax cuts—went to tax cuts not for the top 1, 2, 3 percent of income earners in this Nation; not tax cuts for the Fortune 100, 200, 300, but tax cuts for individuals, for middle-income folks out there, the people that I represent in Connecticut.

Now, they're not enormous tax breaks. Folks weren't getting thousands of dollars back, but they were getting a couple hundred—\$300, \$400, \$500—back in taxes. Small business tax breaks in that stimulus bill to allow for more incentives for small businesses to expand and invest in capital to maybe allow them to take some of their losses a little bit earlier than they might have otherwise been able to do in order to make the books balance for that one or two really tough years that they needed to survive.

I think about what would have happened if the Republicans had written that stimulus bill and where those tax breaks would have gone. Because I know the statistics from the Bush tax breaks. Not to say there weren't some deserving people who benefited from that tax break, but I know that the average millionaire in my district from the last round of Bush tax cuts got \$43,000 back. I know that the average-income family in New Britain, Connecticut got \$19 back from that tax break. Now things cost a little bit more in Connecticut, but that's just about enough money to buy a pepperoni pizza in New Britain. That's nothing. I know that if the Republicans had been writing that stimulus bill that we would have likely seen more of the same, that we have would have likely seen the economic recovery and the economic stimulus bill that they would have written as an excuse to hand out more tax breaks and more favors to folks that didn't need any more.

And so the reason, Mr. RYAN, that you talk about this recovery as it is in action, the reason that we see retail sales picking up, the reason that we see 10 percent growth in our economy in the last 6 months is in part because we invested our recovery strategy in the right people; we invested our recovery strategy in low-income and middle-income families who needed a little bit extra money back on their taxes so that they can pay their bills, that they could stop from going into bankruptcy themselves, and that maybe they could put a little bit of their money back into the economy. We invest it in small businesses because we know that 90 percent of the jobs in this or any other

recovery are going to come from small businesses. And we invest in future businesses as well.

We've got a company in my district called Apollo Solar. I've got to tell you, this is going to be the next big thing. They are making some really important technology that will allow individual homeowners to put solar panels on their roof, generate a whole bunch of power, and then sell it back to the grid for a profit. This is going to be in every home in the Nation, we hope, in a matter of 10 to 15 years. And the stimulus bill decided to put money into Apollo Solar so that they can not only add jobs, but point the way forward for the future of the American economy. Money in the pockets of middle-class families. Money in the bank accounts of small businesses. An opportunity to point this economy forward to the next wave of jobs that we're going to enjoy in this country in the form of renewable-energy jobs.

Mr. RYAN, you're exactly right. I still have unacceptably high levels of unemployment in the places that I represent. I've still got way too many people that are laid off. And it's no small consolation—no consolation at all to them when I, or anybody else, tries to explain that jobs are always a lagging indicator and listen, we've got to have big jumps in the production in this country and jumps in retail sales and jumps in orders for factories before all of those employers start adding jobs.

□ 2045

But I think people are coming to understand that the recovery is on its way. They hear the stories. They hear the stories from Main Street, as I did in New Milford, Connecticut, a few weeks ago where almost every retail establishment on Main Street in New Milford reported that May and June have been among their best retail months in 2 to 3 years. Factory after factory that I go to are reporting that for the first time they've seen orders make significant upward increases in the past several months. They feel that good news.

Now they know that those retail establishments and those factories need to get a couple more months of good news before they start actually adding jobs back. And they know that the first thing they're going to do is take the workers that they had furloughed for a day or two every week and put them back full time. But the trend is going in the right direction, and I think it's going in the right direction because the stimulus, written by the Democrats, championed by President Obama, was put in the right place. It gave to Main Street. It gave to middle-class families. It gave to small businesses which—we're only guessing here. I'm only guessing—but I think that if President Bush was still here or the Republicans were still in charge of Congress, that that stimulus and the people and the corporations and the institutions that it invested in would have been a very

different set of people and businesses than we see today having been invested in.

Mr. WELCH, I would be happy to turn it over to you. I'm glad to see you and Mr. BOCCIERI joining us on the floor this evening.

Mr. WELCH. Thank you very much. It's been a pleasure listening to you and Mr. RYAN.

We have to acknowledge something, those of us who supported the stimulus as something that was necessary because of the collapse in the economy, those of us who decided to assent to the request by President Bush to stabilize the financial system and to do something we didn't really want to do but felt it was necessary to do. And that is that despite the gross domestic product increasing, despite the positive signs that have been cited by you and Mr. RYAN, this is still a depression for any American who doesn't have his or her job. And when you have 10 percent unemployment, which I think is the real measure of the strength of this economy, you know we have an economy that continues to struggle. And we have to do a number of things. Yes, we did have to have a stimulus, and it was focused where it would do the most good. We did have to stabilize the financial system, but that's going to add a burden until that is repaid.

But one of the things we have to do is understand what is the proper role of the private sector and what's the proper role of government. This has been an ongoing debate. In the United States, people who have been frustrated that the government has gotten it wrong have come to a conclusion that it can never get it right. People who have had faith in the private sector have had a view that they can never get it wrong. And, in fact, some of both is the case. Unless we have a cop on the beat, a government that's willing to make rules that give everybody a shot who play by the rules and work hard, and whose goal in doing it, running a business, is to provide good service, to provide a good product at a fair price, then we won't have the economy that we need.

Now I want to just give a couple of examples. The financial crisis was brought on by the recklessness, largely, of Wall Street banks. Let me give an example. The famous one, of course, is Goldman Sachs. Goldman Sachs made a lot of money on subprime mortgages, a lot of money on buying and selling commodities. They went from an investment bank that made most of its money by lending money to businesses and to people who had ideas about how to create jobs and create companies and create wealth, they transformed from doing that to buying and selling derivatives, currencies, commodities, and banking money on trading. Nothing wrong with that, but it's not banking. It's not putting money into the financial sector.

When they had a client, a hedge fund billionaire, who called them up and

said, Hey, I've got an idea. I think that this explosion in real estate values is going to collapse. I want you to put together a package of subprime mortgages that you believe will fail, that I believe will fail, so that I can then sell those and bet against them, Goldman Sachs said, fine. It's a client. They are paying money. They paid big fees, and they had a request. Nothing illegal about it. Nothing useful about it, but nothing illegal about it. Goldman Sachs helped put that package together, and then they turned around and sold this package that was guaranteed—it was designed to fail, literally designed to fail.

They then went to the rolodex and called up other clients, like pension funds. Those are people like firefighters, like police officers, like teachers, and they said, Hey, we have a deal for you: AAA-rated, high-yielding subprime asset pool—can't go wrong. So Goldman Sachs literally provided a service to one client. That service was developing a product to fail. Then they called up their other clients and sold it to them where it was guaranteed to succeed. Not guaranteed. But obviously Goldman traded on its reputation. And the people they called, these pension funds—if Goldman was for it, it must be vetted, it must be good, it must be secure.

And what happened? Mr. Paulson, the hedge fund billionaire, made \$1 billion more. And those pension funds, those municipalities, those other people who relied on the good reputation of Goldman Sachs lost \$1 billion. It destroyed wealth. And what does that do to the American people? Legitimately and understandably, it erodes their confidence.

So in my view, we have a lot of reason to be justifiably furious at Wall Street practices where they strayed from what would be done on Main Street. And I ask as I'm speaking, Any one of you, in your State of Ohio, in your State, Mr. MURPHY, of Connecticut, or anyone out there from Montana to North Dakota, your local banker, can you imagine your local banker literally having one neighbor say, I want you to design something to fail, and then selling it to another neighbor where they knew they would lose? It wouldn't happen. But that was legal on Wall Street. It's wrong. It never should have happened.

Now there's a governmental role here where the government failed. The Securities and Exchange Commission, the Federal Reserve. This explosion in asset values and real estate values and subprime mortgages, where people were permitted who had no income, who had no job, who had no proof of assets, no proof of ability to pay were given loans for \$400,000, \$500,000 or \$600,000. The regulators had a responsibility to apply the law of financial gravity and not permit that to occur. So this is a situation where people who point the finger of responsibility at government not standing up for right, but those same

people can't say that all we should do is destroy regulation altogether and let the private sector do what it wants, because it has led, in this case, to excess, to explosion, or destruction, of value. And a lot of individual people have suffered as a result of the loss of their hard-earned income. So there's a role. There is a role and has to be a role for government to be the cop on the beat and to help folks who are working hard and playing by the rules and trying to reinvest in their own community to be successful.

I would be glad at this time to yield to my good friend from Ohio (Mr. BOCCIERI).

Mr. BOCCIERI. Thank you. It's an honor to join my colleagues here on the House floor to talk about how we got here, where we're going, and what we're doing to put our country back on track. You know, you bring up a great point. We hear from the other side that the greatest tools that the government has is to largely unregulate big business, big corporations, and provide tax cuts to the wealthiest Americans. Virtually every problem that America is facing, that's the solution that's put on the table.

Now I argue that, look, our philosophy, our broad political philosophy in this political body—at least I know from our side of the aisle—is that the government needs to set the out-of-bounds markers, we need to set the goal posts, let the free market operate in between, but be a good referee. Be a good referee. Throw the flag when you have big corporations that want to bet on the price of oil going up on Wall Street. Throw the flag when you want to bet against people failing to pay their mortgage. Failing to pay their mortgage—that's what was happening on Wall Street. That's like betting against America.

I think we can do better. We don't want to take the stripes off the referee. We want to make sure that the playing field is even and fair for all Americans, and that's why we're being charged with action. Because I think all of us here tonight believe that leadership is not just about position, a political position, but it's about action. Leadership is about action. And we run for office not just to win elections but to get things done. And we want to put America back to work by investing in America and by investing in our greatest asset—that is our people.

So a lot of talk has been made about the stimulus and the economic recovery. I mean, the charts don't lie, folks. When we walked on the job here in the office of the House of Representatives, I'm in my first term, and just in May of 2009, what was handed to us from the previous administration were two unfunded, undeclared wars that cost \$1 trillion. We had an economy that was in free fall. We didn't know where we were going to land. Exploding deficits from the war and tax cuts to the wealthiest Americans. We had unregulated greed on Wall Street, a banking

system in chaos. I mean, it required swift action, not just a political position but swift action.

In May of 2009, we had lost 345,000 jobs. One year later, after some of the economic policies that we put in place here in the Congress under Democratic leadership, we've turned that 180 degrees and actually had a net job gain of 431,000 jobs by May of 2010. So the facts don't lie.

Another thing that really disturbs me about our friends on the other side of the aisle is the whole notion that Democrats are not tough on deficits. And that is a complete falsehood when you look at this chart right here. This chart right here shows that deficits have been handed on by the last three Republican Presidents. We look at President Reagan, a \$1.4 trillion deficit left to the American taxpayer. We look at President George Bush. We see that he left a \$3.3 trillion deficit, and that didn't begin to turn until President Clinton turned those deficits into a \$5.6 trillion surplus. And what was left to us when we came in the door in the 111th Congress was nearly a \$12 trillion deficit by two undeclared, unfunded wars, two tax cuts to the wealthiest Americans who could afford to pay and pay their fair share, and a prescription drug plan that left huge holes, doughnut holes for our seniors who couldn't afford to pay the prescription drugs. These are the facts. And like Joe Friday used to say, "Only the facts, please, ma'am." Right now we're trying to set the facts straight, and my colleagues are appropriate in pointing out these deficiencies in the arguments by our colleagues on the other side.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. If the gentleman would yield, I think it's important for us to pull specific examples. I represent a district just to the east of Congressman BOCCIERI. It is very similar in nature to Mr. MURPHY's district, manufacturing, traditional manufacturing. We've actually seen in the last couple of months a couple of point decrease in the unemployment rate. It is still way too high, but this stimulus plan is coming down the pike.

It has helped in so many different ways, on so many different road projects, in different infrastructure projects. We got \$100 million in title I money for our schools which prevented tens, if not hundreds, of teachers from being laid off. We've got grants for police and fire, cops. There are 20-some cops on the beat because of the COPS grant in the city of Akron. Now if we didn't have the stimulus package, if we weren't investing Community Development Block Grant money, if we weren't putting money into roads and bridges and infrastructure, if we weren't making sure there was State support for our schools and education funds, we would have lost thousands of teachers, police, fire, and construction workers who would have never went back to work.

Now we're not saying that we've got all the answers, and we've got a corner

on the marketplace of success. But we've clearly—because years and years and years of economic philosophy prior to 1980 said, When the economy goes into a big downturn, someone has got to step up and fill the hole to prime the pump. We have had projects. We have a General Motors facility in Lordstown, Ohio, that just put on a third shift, and all of their suppliers are going to benefit from that. If the Republicans were in charge, that whole company would have been sold off piecemeal. We used \$20 million in stimulus money that leveraged \$650 million for a French company to expand 350 jobs, 500 construction jobs. This is all happening because we had a stimulus bill, and I don't blame anybody in this Chamber, Mr. BOCCIERI, for not believing me that the stimulus package has had some success.

□ 2100

But how about Bill Gates? Would anybody in here believe Bill Gates when he says, "The incredible measures," the Recovery Act and TARP, "needed to be taken to make sure there wasn't a collapse, both in terms of stabilizing the financial system and then priming the pump of the economy, because it had been slowed down so much. Now, we're seeing the benefits that those things have been done." That's Bill Gates saying it.

And you can go right down the list, Warren Buffett and others, who have said the stimulus package has worked. And my concern, quite frankly, is that we've got to do more before we get completely out of the woods on this economy. But look at the job numbers. Look at the deficit numbers.

And I want to make one final statement here, because Mr. BOCCIERI brought it up, about deficits. You grow your way out of deficits. If you don't have people working, you're not going to reduce the deficit. You can't cut your way out of some of this stuff. You've got to grow your way. And what we have is a pro-growth agenda. Tax cuts for businesses, lowest taxes for people in America since 1950. So tax cuts for the middle class, invest in infrastructure, invest in energy, get people working again. If we want to see the deficits go down, we've got to get people back to work. And that's what this whole agenda has been about, and it's working.

You look at what President Bush left us with and look where we are at now. As jobs go up, the deficit projections go down.

I yield to my friend.

Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut. Let me point out this chart. We are talking about the fact that facts don't lie. Here it is. This isn't fuzzy numbers. This chart isn't rigged. This is just telling it like it is. You're looking in this chart at the last year of the Bush administration and the first year of the Obama administration. The trend is unmistakable. As the Bush administration ground to a halt, the economy went

into the tank, cratering to the point where in January of 2009, the last month of the Bush administration and first month of the Obama administration, this economy lost nearly 800,000 jobs, as Mr. WELCH and I were sworn in for our second term, Mr. BOCCIERI for his first term.

But the trend coming out of January is just as unmistakable. Every month, almost without exception, less and less jobs being lost, to the point where in the last 3 months we have added jobs. We've added 700,000 jobs just in the last 2 months. Now, that still leaves way, way too many people out of work. We still have miles to go.

But you want to talk about what policies didn't work and what policies have worked? The numbers don't lie. I want to add just one more thing to the table here. We can talk about the jobs that have been created through the stimulus bill, the jobs that have been saved through the policies of this administration, but there are other maybe not as well covered but just as important successes that are happening right underneath our feet.

Last week on page 4 or 5 or 6 of a lot of your local papers you might have noticed a story that the Chinese Government has announced that it is going to dramatically change the way that it runs its currency, that it is going to start allowing its currency to float in a way that it has never before.

That is something the Democrats in this Congress, led by Mr. RYAN, frankly, have been working on for a very, very long time. The Chinese have been essentially manipulating their currency so that they, on day one, can underprice American manufacturers sometimes by 30, 40, 50 percent just on the basis of how they manipulate the value of their currency. We have lost millions of manufacturing jobs in this country, and much of it has gone to China. Much of that is because of the funny business going on with their currency.

Now, they could get away with that under the Bush administration because that administration asked no questions when it came to trade policy. They rushed into trade agreement after trade agreement, asking little, if any, questions about what we could do when we sat across the table with our trade partners to try to force them to change their policies so that they couldn't immediately unfairly underbid American labor and American factories and American manufacturers.

Well, the Chinese can't get away with that under the Obama administration any longer. The Chinese can't get away with that with a Democratic Congress. We're not going to give a free pass to China and other Asian nations, to India and our European partners to allow them to either subsidize their industries with government dollars, to manipulate their currencies, or to run roughshod over labor and environmental policies so as to underprice and outbid American manufacturers.

The Chinese saw the writing on the wall. Now, they've got a long way to go to get this thing right, but the fact that they've finally figured out that they can no longer manipulate their currency so as to unfairly compete with American manufacturers shows that a new sheriff is in town. As Mr. BOCCIERI would say, there is a new referee here. And the whole world understands that, that when the referee is finally holding domestic corporations accountable for their actions, that's a good thing. But when the referee is also on the international playing field ready to hold our trading partners accountable for their unfair trading practices, that's transformative as well.

So the story about how we get from a point in January of 2009 when we were at an absolute disastrous point in our economy to where today we are headed unmistakably in the right direction has a lot of stories to it, Mr. WELCH. It's about job creation in the stimulus bill, but it's also about starting to stick up for American manufacturing, which we are finally doing in this Congress.

Mr. WELCH. Thank you, Mr. MURPHY.

You know, when you are talking about the Chinese yuan and currency manipulation, that's far removed from most people on Main Street, but it has a real impact, especially on our manufacturing economy. And I am among many in this Chamber who believe that, for America to have strong long-term economic growth, we have to revive, not abandon, manufacturing. And in the stimulus there were commitments made to do it in the energy sector. And we know, I think if we are a confident Nation, we are not going to pretend that the energy policy that we have now, relying on a 19th century fuel where we have to send almost \$900 billion of our money abroad to bring oil in, that if we take on the challenge of the new energy economy, we can create jobs.

And on the stimulus, you know, nothing worked, including the stimulus, for anybody who is still out of work. But there are very solid, very simple, straightforward examples of how it did make a difference for many people, and I want to tell one about Barre, Vermont, a small, hardworking, very proud town with a tradition of work in the granite quarries. And we are losing jobs and have been losing them for years to Chinese imports.

But we have a company called Sprague Electric. It's a small company that's been there for years, and it was really having a hard time staying ahead with the collapse in the economy. Their product was something that was used in Tasers. But the engineers there developed a product called a capacitor that could be used in electric vehicles, and of course that's all part of what we want in our new energy economy.

They had an immense amount of interest in this. They were getting inter-

est from car manufacturers. And they had to decide whether to build a plant or expand their plant in Barre, Vermont, or to do it in China to take advantage of the lower labor rates. And these folks wanted to stay in Barre if they could, but the law of economics means they've got to be able to sustain themselves.

They were within 2 days of going ahead and making a commitment to develop this plant in China when the stimulus bill was passed, and it had in there the opportunity for companies to apply to get energy grants. They applied, and they put their decision to move to China on hold. They got the grant, several million dollars. And only a few months ago, the Republican Governor of Vermont and the Democratic Congressman from Vermont joined the people of Sprague Electric at a groundbreaking, where they were opening up the construction of a brand new factory with great jobs for the people in Barre, Vermont. That's real, and it took some governmental involvement.

And that's an investment of taxpayer money that's going to come back with taxpayer revenues, but real strength in that community where they're going to have a great new factory with great new jobs developing a product that's going to have ripple effects across Vermont.

I yield to my good friend, Mr. BOCCIERI.

Mr. BOCCIERI. Thank you. I thank the gentlemen here today for talking about how we can get our economy back on track and put America back to work.

We're beginning to see the signs of economic recovery. Ten successive months of manufacturing growth has led to an upturn in manufacturing and our output in Ohio and many Midwestern States.

We've seen the housing sector improve. The housing sector of the economy is very important to our economy because every recession since the Great Depression, the housing sector has led us out of any downturns in the economy we've ever had. And, in fact, when you think about all that goes into building a new home with steel and wood and carpeting and drapes—you build a third car garage, you've got to put a car in it—the appliances, I mean, there is a lot of economic output, especially with those household products like washers and dryers and the like that require a great deal of manufacturing output.

□ 2110

So we're beginning to see upturns in the economy because of that.

Now look, we lost a lot of jobs, millions of jobs under previous economic policies. It's going to take us a while to get back and grow the economy and get back to the confidence levels that we all share that we're in a stronger position, but we're on the right track. We're on the right track, and according to folks who study the economy daily,

like Fortune magazine, in April they said the economy has made a sharp U-turn in the past couple of months and better days for the American businesses and workers are around the corner.

Newsweek said, America is coming back stronger, better and faster than nearly anyone had expected and faster than most of its international rivals. Recovery came quickly because the public and private sectors reacted with great speed.

From the far left to the far right, economists were saying that we had to do something. We had to do something. And there's only three tools that the American Government has to jumpstart or kick the economy.

We can work to manage interest rates with the Federal Reserve. We saw that interest rates are at near-record lows, zero percent in some cases.

We saw that the other policy that we have at our fingertips is to utilize tax policies. Largest tax break in American history to small businesses and to American middle class families. In fact, USA Today said tax bills are the lowest in 2009 since 1950 thanks to tax policies that were enacted through the stimulus and other measures that helped with respect in 2009.

The other policy that we have is to inject huge amounts of capital out into the marketplace, and I think it's the right policy to help those factory workers that were struggling to meet their payments and their bills and to put bread on the table, with helping them with an unemployment check or a little bit of COBRA assistance so they could carry their health care insurance from month to month while they were looking for a job. I think that was the right investment in 2009. I think that was an investment in the American people, with jobs training and skill training, investing in our workforce. Those are real tangible things that we can take, and that's why we're getting reports like this.

As a note, we've seen some positive job gains in the 16th Congressional District. Medline Industries just added 35 jobs and will be creating quite a few more in the next 3 years with them doing business. They manufacture and distribute medical products.

We saw Nationwide Insurance add 600 jobs in Ohio, and many of them are in my congressional district.

Rolls Royce, an international company that makes fuel cells that are going to add to our electric vehicles, they're using these things in NASA right now. They just announced they're moving their fuel cell research headquarters from Singapore to Stark County, Ohio. I know they're going to be working with my colleague in the 17th District, working on some research and development; and we want to enhance them. We're going to add and retain nearly 90 jobs in my congressional district.

We see ABS company got a National Science Foundation grant, absorbent

materials company in Worchester, Ohio. They have this grant. They're doing leading-edge research, and they're helping further development of creating high-tech jobs here in the 16th Congressional District.

We also saw Barbasol add dozens of jobs in Ashland County in my congressional district.

These are real signs in a real congressional district of how some of the policies that we've enacted are helping to grow our economy. So I join my colleagues in saying that leadership is about action, not just taking a political position because you want to win the next election.

The "just say no" crowd here in Washington is not lending itself to the recovery of our country. We need their help. We need their help. We need all Americans working together to put our country back on track. We need the Republicans' help to put the country back on track. We've seen tough times before, but we've always pulled together as a Nation and made it through our toughest times.

Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut. You mentioned that we need Republicans here and you mentioned that there's support for the Democratic policies and Obama's policies across the board. Let me just add two quotes to that that you mentioned.

First, from Phil Swagel, who was assistant Treasury Secretary for Economic Policy under George Bush. This is one of Bush's top economic strategists who said, their economic policies—I think referring to the Democrats and Obama—their economic policies including the stimulus have helped move the economy in the right direction.

Mark Zandi, who is the chief economist at Moody's, a former adviser to a number of Republican candidates, says, It feels like the light switch went on in many businesses this spring. When you take it all together the response to the recession was massive, it was unprecedented, and it was ultimately successful.

You've got a broad spectrum of agreement, as you mentioned, from conservative economists to progressive economists, who say that the policies that the President and Congress have put into place have put us on the right track.

Mr. ALTMIRE.

Mr. ALTMIRE. I thank the gentleman from Connecticut and I wanted to reiterate: in the district I represent just across the border from Mr. RYAN's district and very close to Mr. BOCCIERI's district, the similar experiences that they talk about are happening in western Pennsylvania as well, and we did have a choice to make in the late winter, early spring of 2009, when we as Members of this House had to make a decision on what to do when we as a Nation were literally looking off the cliff into the abyss with an economy that was on the verge of collapse in a very literal sense.

We could have done nothing. We could have done more of the same. Those were certainly two of our options, and there were people on the other side of the aisle who wanted to take that approach, to continue to pursue the policies that led us being in that position in the first place; but we chose not to do that. We chose to take action in a very forceful and a very proactive way. And now, we're nearly a year and a half later and where are we? It's fair for the American people to ask, well, what's been the benefit of this?

This was a huge bill. This was a monumental vote, and it was a vote that many of us took with the knowledge that there were things in the bill that we could support. There were a lot of things that we knew moving forward were going to have a tremendous impact on the Nation and in our districts; and as we've seen from some of the charts that we're holding today, a year and a half later we've seen an incredible difference in our economy, both as a Nation and in our districts.

Six of the last 7 months we've had positive job growth; and, yes, we're at the time of the decade once a decade where you hire census workers to go out, and some folks on the other side are going to say, well, those numbers are inflated by census numbers. Yes, there are census numbers included in that, but private sector job growth has gone up over that same period of time up by the hundreds of thousands in the previous 2 months, and we expect a strong number again for the month of June.

Also, at the end of June we're going to have our fourth straight quarter, a full year of positive GDP growth, and this is to be compared with where we were at the beginning of 2009 when we had a negative six GDP number, and by the end of 2009, the end of that very same calendar year, the end of the year that we passed the Recovery Act, we had plus six GDP growth, almost plus six. And it was the largest calendar year increase in more than 30 years in the gross domestic product from negative six to nearly plus six.

We saw the jobs go from negative 700,000 a month on average every month leading up to the time we passed that stimulus, the Recovery Act bill, to at the end of the year starting to see the numbers turn around. And again, where we are today, six out of the past seven months, positive job growth 5 months in a row. We expect that to continue.

The stock market that bottomed out at 6,500 almost precisely at the time the Recovery Act began to take effect is now up over 10,000.

These things didn't happen by accident. And we talk about manufacturing. In the district that I represent in western Pennsylvania as in the Ohio districts and I presume Mr. MURPHY's district in Connecticut as well, we have a legacy of manufacturing and we have

a lot of folks who, because of the recovery, are doing better today than they were a year ago, much better.

The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOCCIERI) listed some companies. I have some in my district. I can think of Ellwood Forge and Ellwood Quality Steel. Both are doing a lot better this year than they did last year, not only because their companies are doing better but because as a country we're doing better. That's what it means when manufacturers see an increase in orders. It means that we're stimulating our economy, we're growing, we're moving again, and that's what that symbolizes. That's the first thing that turns around is that manufacturing sector, and in western Pennsylvania we're seeing that impact very directly.

We've seen it in some of the infrastructure projects in all of our districts across the country to have something of lasting significance that's going to be there in the decades after we've recovered.

Now, is everything in the economy where we want it to be? No, of course not. It hasn't fully recovered. We're not out of the woods yet. We're not completely out of the hole that it took us decades to dig, but we're getting better. Again, GDP growth is strong, stock market has recovered to some extent, jobs are much better, and we're moving in the right direction. And that would not have happened were it not for the actions that this Congress took.

□ 2120

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Before I yield to the gentleman from New York, I think it's important again to reiterate, these are two separate philosophies. We did not have one vote in the House of Representatives from the Republican side. They, in many instances, continue to argue for cutting taxes for the top 1 percent—hopefully that will trickle down to the middle class, hopefully that will trickle down to manufacturing. And we saw from the 1980s on, people took that money and they invested it in China, manufacturing in Mexico and China and other places. What we're saying is, reinvest back in the United States—transportation, energy, infrastructure. Rebuild the country. A pro-growth agenda from Democrats—cutting taxes for businesses, cutting taxes for the middle class, and jump-starting the economy, making sure that we have fair regulation, referees on the field, and making sure we don't let corporations run the country, whether it's Wall Street and the financial markets, or whether it's the oil industry saying approve this permit even though I don't have a plan; in case we have a catastrophe, let it all go. We're the corporations, we run the show.

We're reigning that back in, trying to jump-start small businesses with the fund we provided last week, \$30 billion to loan \$300 billion for community banks. Get the local banks loaning money again and stop relying on these globalized banks who are in it to make

a profit and have no connection, no tie to the community.

So I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TONKO. Thank you, Representative RYAN.

You know, the talk about the contrasts, the sharp contrasts between the party in control now in the House, with the Democrats advancing dollars that invest in small business, invest in innovation as an economy, clean energy. You think of all those strategies compared to the catering to Big Oil, big banks, Wall Street, making certain the biggest amongst us are taken care of. I contrast that with all of the work being done in my district, in the 21st Congressional District in New York, in the Capital Region, it has always had a spirit of pioneer. It's in our DNA. We have within the confines of that district an energy revolution of sorts, it's the birthplace of electricity. So we're continuing on with a global center for renewable energy at GE, nanoscience in the district, the semiconductor industry, superconductive cable, talking about advanced battery manufacturing.

When we looked at the Recovery Act and how the President wanted to bring us into the new ages, allow for transitioning, a transformation of the energy economy, that's what this is all about. What we have had expressed in this Recovery Act are opportunities to grow new opportunities with advanced battery manufacturing. The battery looked at by GE, as they're soon to establish their plant, not only provides, in its concept of an alternative battery, not only for generation of electricity, not only for powering heavy vehicles, but also it is there for energy storage, so that with the transmittent energy of renewables, that transmittent nature, the opportunities to provide for storage there creates all new opportunities, the battery as a linchpin. The same is true with superconductive cable, where you can transmit far more electrons per inch of cable compared to the traditional cable, where renewables are being developed and new opportunities with nanoscience to create lighter blades, more efficient outcomes, more power per dollar invested. All of this is what holds great promise for our economy, for jobs, for small business innovation, for the emerging technologies. That's what this investment is all about.

And finally, you see a commitment to small business, to the pioneer spirit, to the invention and creative genius that has always been part of the American culture. So I'm really proud of the efforts that we're making to grow back this economy, to grow back the investments in basic research and R&D. That's what this is all about with the Recovery Act.

I think that people are now looking at this contrast, Representative RYAN, they're looking at the slow, steady progress, that climb upward from what was a precipitous drop in that left-

handed side of the V formation. The precipitous drop in jobs, in the growth in unemployment, the lack of investment, the household income loss, now has taken a sharp u-turn, and we see the road to recovery, the progress because of the wisdom of the types of investments made in the Recovery Act promoted by the White House and very much supported by Speaker PELOSI here.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. I totally agree with the gentleman. Here you have tax cuts for businesses, you have \$30 billion for community banks to loan out up to \$300 billion, you have tax cuts for individuals, you have the extension of unemployment benefits and health care through COBRA, you have infrastructure projects, billions of dollars, you have billions of dollars for Pell Grants so people can go to school. We've taken the banks out of the student loan business so people get a better deal when they take out a loan to go to school. And as you said, we're taking \$1 billion a day that's leaving this country to go to oil-producing countries and driving that back into the United States, the kind of technology that you have, the kind of nuclear technology and production that Mr. ALTMIRE has in western Pennsylvania, fuel cells in Mr. BOCCIERI's district, manufacturing and engineering in my district, and all of the above in Mr. MURPHY's district.

Mr. TONKO. Well, simply said, the policies of the past gave us the catastrophe in the gulf; the policies of the present give us opportunities at home.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. MURPHY, would you like to wrap up? We've got about 1 minute left. Because I know you can, of all of us, you can put it all together in 1 minute.

Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut. When it comes down to it, of all the things that drive the recovery in this economy, it's people spending again. And the fact is we'll go back to where we started. At the heart of our economic recovery legislation is putting power in the hands of average, everyday working-class families. That's what drives this economic recovery, and that's what the Democrats have invested in.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TEAGUE). Without objection, the ordering of a 5-minute Special Order in favor of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) is vacated.

There was no objection.

THE EMPEROR'S NEW CLOTHES

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, it's always an honor to be here and to be speaking on the floor where so many who have served this country so honorably and well have done the same

thing. I never lose sight of that fact. It gets a little discouraging at times.

It's interesting to hear the stimulus is working because that's what George W. Bush was doing. And as I recall, in 2006, the Republicans lost the majority because Democrats convinced them that it was the wrong thing to do. And you know what? The Democrats were right. They appropriately won the majority because, as they said, we should not be deficit spending, you're killing the country, you're killing the economy by running up this kind of debt, and they won the majority in 2006 because they were right. We should not have been deficit spending like that. But that went on.

□ 2130

So it's interesting to hear, just 4 short years later, that it turns out that what President Bush was doing and was encouraging to be done is actually the good thing. Though, I still tend to go back and think of those of us on the Republican side who agreed that we needed to get out from under the deficit spending and that we needed to get spending under control. Having compassion and spending money to a deficit level is not the same thing. It's the Federal Government, like a parent, who is just throwing money at their kids, thinking that's going to make them happy and that everybody will be loving and caring.

I happen to agree with my friend Jim Dobson, who knows a lot about raising children. He said, You show me a child whose parent never said "no," and I'll show you one messed up kid.

More and more, we keep seeing people run to Washington. "Give us money. Give us money. Yeah, let's don't deficit spend, but give us money." It has got to stop. It has got to stop. When the Democrats promised they would stop the deficit spending if they were given the majority in November of 2006, they diagnosed the problem correctly, but then they didn't use the treatment they promised when they took over the majority.

It's interesting. I went back, and I found an article and speeches from early 2007 when we were talking about how well the economy was going at that point. Yet, at that time, those who promised to stop the deficit spending instead dramatically increased the deficit spending. It is amazing to see how the economy took a nosedive once the Democrats took the majority.

So I didn't plan to talk about the stimulus this evening, but I've heard from enough people who have been begging for us to, please, stop the deficit spending. When the Federal Government runs up such an enormous deficit, they suck up all the capital in the world, and the businesses that would like to hire people can't keep their lines of credit open anymore. You have got this administration's regulators telling banks, Now, you'd better not keep extending that line of credit to that business because, even though it's

still hiring people and seems to be doing well and has never missed a payment, we're concerned that maybe someday it will, and you don't want your bank to be under the heightened scrutiny that we will put on it if you keep extending lines of credit to this company.

So companies lose their lines of credit. They can't borrow money, and they can't grow their businesses. As we have often seen, if you're not growing, then you're usually dying. So it's just interesting. It's interesting.

I've heard my friends on the other side of the aisle yelling and fussing about, you know, a \$100-\$200 billion deficit in 1 year—that it's just outrageous, that it's unconscionable, and how could we do those kinds of things. They're right. We shouldn't have been deficit spending, but I really expected them to stop. This year, it is expected we'll have a \$1.3 to \$1.6 trillion deficit by the Federal Government in 1 year. Who would have ever dreamed that the same people who said just some short years ago that a \$160 billion deficit was reprehensible would today be saying that 10 times that much of a deficit is really a good thing and that the country is doing better?

I don't think there is any better indication of just how well things are going in the private sector than last month, because we got good news. There were 431,000 new jobs created last month. That was great news. 411,000 of the 431,000 jobs were temporary of census workers. I'm not sure that's news that's quite as good as we originally thought.

So we have an administration and a majority who are ecstatic in thinking that the emperor, though naked, has regal clothes on and that the economy is doing great and that the stimulus is working so very well because we created 411,000 jobs last month for temporary census workers. That emperor has no clothes on. It's not a great economy. Now, it should be. It's trying to be. It's trying to come back. Yet, as the private sector tries to do better, boom, we hit them with a health care bill that is going to cost them so much more money than it had cost them before.

It's telling businesses, if you've got over 50 employees, then you're going to get hammered with a \$2,000-per-employee tax. So, you know, we're hearing people say, Well, we had 56. We had to let them go. We had to let people go. We can't be over that cap. We have people being let go because the health care costs are now going to be so much, and the added taxes are hitting. We have people who are selling homes and who are seeing there are going to be added taxes for them.

This was supposed to be a health care bill that helped the working poor. Yet, a few weeks ago, when I was at a jobs fair in Marshall, Texas, I had one gentleman tell me, Look, we're giving, you know, entry-level jobs, but we're giving them really good health insurance.

Well, unfortunately, once the full extent of this health care bill kicks in, under the bill, he won't be able to do that anymore. They'll have to go on Medicaid.

If you make 133 percent of the poverty level or less, under that wonderful bill, you'll get forced into Medicaid, like it or not, even if you've got an employer who is willing to provide you health care. Oh, by the way, if you're above 133 percent of the poverty level and you can't afford the great health insurance policy that is dictated by this Zeus of a Congress and President, then bad news. You're going to pay extra income tax. You can't afford the health care insurance we've mandated? You get an extra income tax. Good news. Good news all the way around.

I did want to address something that has caused me a great deal of concern. All of this actually does, but this hit me as I was seeing more information about the 9/11 conspirators. I use that term because they had filed documents indicating that they were 9/11 conspirators.

This is an article I saw on Sunday. The headline from Politico, which is a newspaper here in Washington, reads, "Chances dim for swift 9/11 decision." This was by Mr. Josh Gerstein on 6/20/2010.

It reads, "Attorney General Eric Holder said the decision over where to hold the trial for alleged 9/11 plotter Khalid Sheikh Mohammad was 'weeks away' 3 months ago.

"Now advocates on both sides of the issue say they expect the Obama administration to punt the decision until after the November midterm elections—when the controversial plan could do less damage to the political fortunes of endangered Democrats and might face less resistance on Capitol Hill.

"Holder, last week, explicitly denied the midterms had anything to do with the timing but would only say discussions are continuing. The White House had no comment."

So the article goes on, and it discusses at quite some length the 9/11 trial and its problems and about figuring out what to do about it.

Then, while I was looking this weekend, I saw some great news. This is from The New York Times. This is exactly quoting from The New York Times' article:

"Five charged in 9/11 attacks seek to plead guilty."

So they are going to plead guilty. "Guantanamo Bay, Cuba: The five Guantanamo detainees charged with coordinating the September 11 attacks told a military judge on Monday that they wanted to confess in full—a move that seemed to challenge the government to put them to death."

Man, that's great news because we had this article on Sunday, saying the Attorney General and this administration can't decide what to do about the trials. It's great news. They're going to plead guilty.

□ 2140

Another quote from the article said that at the start of what had been listed as routine proceedings Monday, Judge Henley said he had received a written statement from the five men charged, saying they had planned to stop filing legal motions and to “announce our confessions to plea in full.” Great news. They’re agreeing to plead guilty to confess everything. Awesome news. Awesome news.

The trouble is, the date of this New York Times story was December 9, 2008. The 9/11 conspirators, as they are self-confessed, agreed to plead guilty to the atrocities regarding 9/11. They were not going to file any more pleadings. They were throwing in the towel. They were ready to be sentenced to death. And if you go back and look at this article, Mr. Speaker, it talks about how they’re ready to accept martyrdom. Isn’t that something? They told a military judge they wanted to confess in full. They were ready to be put to death for their crimes. Isn’t that something? It said they planned to stop filing legal motions and to announce our confessions to plea in full.

But a strange thing happened on the way to the five 9/11 charged conspirators for plotting and carrying out—seeing that it was carried out, at least—the 9/11 atrocities. This administration took office a month after that story and said, You know what? Basically, in essence, You guys, don’t plead guilty. We want to bring this to New York and create a circus out of it. Put the island of Manhattan in great danger. Probably cost them—one estimate was a hundred million dollars they don’t have. They’re trying to figure out where to come up with the money for their own budget right now. Yes, they’re going to bring them to New York and put on a circus.

So the guys withdrew their indication they were going to plead guilty. They were ready for the big show. And now we’re told that there probably won’t be a decision until after the November elections. They were ready to plead guilty, and now we have to wait 2 years because this administration wanted to jump in and make a circus out of justice. You don’t do that. It’s not justice when you attempt to make a circus out of it.

I had a rule in my courtroom. I would allow one camera remain in place, could not be moved, and the moment I saw one juror look over at the camera, the camera was out. Everybody knew the rules. It had to be a pooled camera. So all networks pooled from that one camera. And the first one to file the motion to bring the camera or use the camera were the ones that got to put the stationary camera in there and everybody else pulled footage from those. Because when you’re talking about justice, when you’re talking about court proceedings, you cannot talk about making a big show out of the trial. It’s no longer justice. It’s now a circus.

And, in the meantime, we have over 3,000 people who lost their lives in the

9/11 attacks, who see justice frittering away yet one more time. It’s heartbreaking. Heartbreaking. These guys were ready to plead guilty, as announced in this article December 9, 2008, in *The New York Times*. And now we’re talking 2 years later before we ever even think about, figure out what we’re going to do. They were ready to plead guilty but for this administration’s meddling with the third branch.

And for those that think that the Congress does not have the authority to create military commissions, I understand their ignorance—there’s a lot of it out there, but that’s been going on for years—called the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Because under the Constitution, this body had the authority to create the UCMJ, which we did, long before I was here, of course. But they did. And that’s why.

Now when the Bush administration tried to create a military commission without coming through Congress, that was not constitutional. That’s not the President’s job. It’s the Congress’s job under the Constitution. So when the Congress came back in 2006, created the Military Commissions Act, then it was certainly upheld, because it was appropriate. Of course, in that bill it referred to those who are at war with America as enemy combatants, a term that’s been around for at least 70 years. But that got changed last year. We had an amendment to the Military Commissions Act of 2006. The term “enemy combatant” has now been changed officially in the act that President Obama signed. We wouldn’t want to offend these poor enemy combatants that want to kill us and destroy our way of life. So they’re now referred to under the bill as unprivileged alien enemy belligerents. Four words now.

Anyway, that’s where we are with regard to the 9/11 attackers, the 9/11 plotters; and if you go back and read the pleading filed by Khalid Sheikh Mohammed on behalf of himself and the four others charged that should have pled guilty in January of 2009, but for the intervention by the executive branch through the Department of Justice and the White House, but for their meddling, these guys may well have already been put to death, since that’s what they were willing to accept. And I just know that they have a very rude awakening awaiting them in the next life. But, unfortunately, that will not be experienced by them for some time still to come. Really tragic.

And then we see not only has there been that interference with the 9/11 plotters and the intervention of the White House and the Department of Justice. And, I don’t know, maybe the name should be changed from Department of Justice to Department of Procrastinated Justice, because it should have happened by now, but for this group intervening. Then we see what’s happened down in the Gulf Coast, what continues to go on. We’ve got video every second reminding us of that. And the more you read, the more disconcerting it gets.

Now we’ve heard one of the all-time experts on global warming finally admit early this year that, well, actually, there’s no evidence of the planet warming since 1995. And, yes, in the last few years it’s probably been cooling; and, yes, the Middle Ages were a lot warmer in the Northern Hemisphere than it is here now. Of course, I’m sure it’s easy to remember from history the Middle Ages, the Nords, all those folks. They had some pretty high-powered automobiles which are creating all the global warming back in those days. But, apparently, it was such a wonderful thing to this administration and to our friends across the aisle that British Petroleum was onboard with global warming and they were going to, apparently, make a lot of money in the carbon credit business. They were excited about it. And they were the Big Oil advocate teamed up with the Democrats in the Senate and with this administration.

And so people wondered why this administration didn’t come out much more quickly and condemn British Petroleum. Well, they were still hoping they were going to salvage their crap-and-trade bill. But they also knew if their big ally, British Petroleum, was not onboard, then it might be more difficult to convince others that it was going to be such a good thing for the energy business. So they really didn’t want, apparently, to condemn British Petroleum too roundly too quickly because they were still hoping they could salvage a passage of the crap-and-trade bill.

And they really at the time thought they needed their ally—their very, very close ally—British Petroleum. And there was an article indicating that in fact Senator KERRY on April 22, when the Deepwater Horizon blew, that Senator KERRY was communicating with British Petroleum about trying to get that global warming bill passed.

□ 2150

Things got put on hold, obviously, after that explosion took place. And yet still over 60 days later, the Jones Act has not been suspended, so the Netherlands could come in, as they had offered. They have got some amazing machinery that would help with the separation. They could build island barriers, save so much of the pristine beaches, and still, no Jones Act suspension. Obviously that was a bill to give protectionism to unions, and certainly the unions did not want to see that bill suspended.

But for all the criticism of President Bush, within 3 days of Hurricane Katrina occurring—August 29 was when it occurred, September 1 is when President Bush had signed an order suspending the Jones Act so that foreign vessels could come in and assist us in our time of need after Hurricane Katrina. Over 60 days later, this administration still has not done it.

So I hear all the talk about, We’re doing absolutely everything we can.

How about putting a signature on the suspension of the Jones Act? Just do it 19 days like President Bush did, and you'll be able to have all this outside assistance come in.

One of the things that I've seen—and it's been hard for me over the years, when somebody wants to come help me after I've had some family tragedy or something, is, I just don't like to accept—I don't want anybody to put themselves out. But what you find out is, if you've done something for somebody else, it blesses their heart when they get to do something nice for you.

You know, we have done some very nice things for so many countries, as is reflected in the cemeteries all over Europe, in American soldiers that have been buried around the world, where they gave their lives—not so that we could be an imperialist nation, because if we were, France would be speaking English, the Netherlands would be speaking English, Germany would be speaking English. But that was never our goal. Japan would be speaking English. That was never our goal. It was a goal to bring liberty and freedom, bring the very gift that we have in this country to others. It's such a wonderful inheritance. But the problem is, though we are endowed by our Creator with certain unalienable rights, among them are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, like any inheritance, any gift, if you don't fight for it, then mean, evil people will take it away.

So the Jones Act has not been suspended, and we have a fund that was created with—you know, British Petroleum said, We were going to do it anyway. And it sure sounds like, from what we've been hearing, British Petroleum deserves to pay a great deal more than that. But one of the great things the Founders did was create three branches of government so that when a responsible party has done something wrong, you don't have the Congress or the President come in and say, Here's your fine. Here's your fee. This is what you've got to pay. We don't have that. We have hearings and trials in court. And if you want to avoid having a long drawn-out trial process, then you can come in and work out a settlement agreement.

Some companies have found out, after they've done wrong and harmed people, that they actually end up better off creating a fund on their own, something that is acceptable to others so that they can be compensated for the harm that's been done without protracted litigation. That's all a very noble thing. Having a fund supplied by British Petroleum, that's a very good thing. But when you take it out of context, of the three branches of government—and this is more a judiciary issue—and you allow either the legislative or the executive branch to just say, Here's what you owe. Put up the money, and we'll appoint our pet person here to dictate who gets what, then you have broken down the Constitution. That's not supposed to happen.

Because the same President and Attorney General who sit down with somebody at the very time that they are investigating criminal charges—and they've made a big deal in the media about investigating criminal charges. They said, By the way, we're investigating you. I mean, it goes without saying. They've said it all in the media, We're investigating you for criminal charges. We think you need to put this money up. The same executive branch that can dictate creating a fund like that—no matter how willing the perpetrator is to put up the fund—that same executive branch can also say, And by the way, why don't you just take the blame for everything? Why don't you just take the blame for everything? Let's don't even get into what the government might have done wrong, what our administration didn't do, what our Department of Interior didn't do, what our Minerals Management Service didn't do, or the fact that we just made a big splash in June of 2009 about our deputy assistant secretary coming in to this department who worked for British Petroleum ever since she left the Clinton administration in January of 2001, and never mind that she knows more, according to the previous Inspector General, about why that price adjustment language was cut out of the 1998 and 1999 offshore leases that made—I thought originally hundreds of millions, now apparently it's billions of dollars for her employer, Big Oil. But it cost the Federal Treasury billions of dollars that went to big oil. Let's just avoid all of that discussion about the cozy relationship between this administration's regulators and British Petroleum. Let's just avoid all of that, and you just take all the responsibility.

There's a reason that an executive branch is not supposed to do that, because it opens the door to abuse. And, in fact, there are Federal laws—just like I'm familiar with State laws in Texas—that say, basically it's a crime for a prosecutor in Texas to call in a defendant and say, I will not indict you, or I will drop the indictment if you will put x number of dollars into the fund that I dictate. Well, that's a crime. You can't do that. There's a reason that we have three branches of government.

I heard someone ask once of the brilliant Justice Antonin Scalia, Don't you think the reason we've had more liberty in this country than any other country in the world is because of our Bill of Rights? And I just love Justice Scalia. He is so brilliant and yet so forthright. He said, no. And I'm sure my answer will not do justice to his. But my recollection is, basically, no. The Soviets had a much better Bill of Rights than we have. And it hit me. I remembered. I studied the Soviets' Bill of Rights, and they actually did. It was a great Bill of Rights. But he said, No. The reason you've got more liberty in America is because the Founders did not trust government, so they wanted

to make it as hard as they could for government to pass any laws, to force anybody into anything.

□ 2200

You set up three branches as the Founders so that you couldn't just quickly pass a law. And even if you did, you have an executive branch that is elected outside of Congress. So it's not like a prime minister, where we elect one of our own in here to be the leader, similar to a President. We've got an executive branch.

And that's not enough. We set up a judicial branch that's appointed in the Federal system so that all of these things would help create gridlock. Today you hear people say, I'm tired of gridlock. The Founders thought it was the best gift they could ever give is a way to clog up the government so they wouldn't rush in and make laws unless they were absolutely necessary. We've gotten away from that. It's gotten too easy.

As we saw when the Republicans in 2001 had the White House, House, and the Senate, spending started like it hadn't before. Compassion was equated with giving away money. Whereas, if you go back to 1995, when Republicans took Congress as the majority, finally you started having a balanced budget, because this body creates the budget and the Senate eventually, hopefully, agrees. And then you've got a way to control spending.

We had a balanced budget once the Republicans took the majority, and things went great. And it's amazing to me—well, it's humorous, actually, to hear President Clinton taking credit for a balanced budget. He didn't do it. The Congress did. And in some cases, he was brought in kicking and screaming, but the Republican Congress balanced the budget.

It wasn't until they got giddy by having their own party in the White House that the brakes came off and spending increased so that we had \$100 billion, \$200 billion in deficit in 1 year. And that was so outrageous until this last year, when it was over a trillion, and this year maybe as much as \$1.6 trillion in 1 year. It's unbelievable. It's really irresponsible.

And now we read today in the paper that our majority leader is saying they are giving up all hope of passing a budget, too politically difficult. And as we heard one of the Democratic leaders say in 2006 before they won the majority, if you can't provide a budget, you can't govern. There's a lot of truth in that.

So we need to get away from the executive branch being the Congress, being the executive branch and the judicial branch. We saw that with the auto task force. This body created the bankruptcy laws. Bankruptcy is something provided for in the Constitution. But it wasn't created until the early 1800s, where the courts actually set up the system of bankruptcy.

And it was set up because the Founders believed that apparently nobody, no

business or body should ever be too big to fail. Because if you are failing, you can go through bankruptcy. And, in fact, if you are too big to fail, it is absolutely essential that you go through bankruptcy and reorganize and downsize so you will never put this country at that kind of risk again because you are still too big to fail and, in fact, have gotten even bigger. And that's what we've seen with Goldman Sachs. They've gotten even bigger. They should have been allowed to fail previously.

Well, I tell you, there is a brilliant man named Thomas Sowell. And I didn't vote for Barack Obama in 2008, but I sure would have voted for Thomas Sowell. His article says quite a lot. His editorial says here, and it's just been posted this week, but he says, "When Adolf Hitler was building up the Nazi movement in the 1920s," and I am quoting from Thomas Sowell in his editorial, "leading up to his taking power in the 1930s, he deliberately sought to activate people who did not normally pay much attention to politics. Such people were a valuable addition to his political base, since they were particularly susceptible to Hitler's rhetoric and had far less basis for questioning his assumptions or his conclusions. 'Useful idiots' was the term supposedly coined by V.I. Lenin to describe similarly unthinking supporters of his dictatorship in the Soviet Union."

And this isn't in the article, this is my comment, but we do have useful idiots today who are heard to say, Wow, what we really need is for the President to be a dictator for a little while. They know not what they say.

Anyway, back to quoting Thomas Sowell. "Put differently, a democracy needs informed citizens if it is to thrive or, ultimately, even survive. In our times, American democracy is being dismantled, piece by piece, before our very eyes by the current administration in Washington, and few people seem to be concerned about it. The President's poll numbers are going down because increasing numbers of people disagree with particular policies of his, but the damage being done to the fundamental structure of this Nation goes far beyond particular counterproductive policies.

"Just where in the Constitution of the United States does it say that a President has the authority to extract vast sums of money from a private enterprise and distribute it as he sees fit to whomever he deems worthy of compensation? Nowhere. And yet that is precisely what's happening," and he goes on.

And I will tell you, there is a reason we have to rely on the justice system, because if we didn't have that branch of government that could be the final arbiter of disagreements between groups, then there would be people like me who have seen the damage that rushing through, taking the cheaper way to drill in such a difficult area, seen the damage, the loss of lives,

those whose lives are still in jeopardy because of their grave injuries, the damage to the environment—and I just drove from New Orleans to Panama City. And there is anticipation of doom and gloom coming to many places, yet those people, the beaches are beautiful. From Panama City through Alabama through Mississippi, they are beautiful. But people aren't showing up to the beaches. They could at least come and enjoy them.

But BP just did an unconscionable thing. And if we did not have a justice system, if we were back to the days, as Israel once was, of just having a judge and I were the judge, you know, the tendency would be some people would be horsewhipped that cut corners and did all this damage. But there's a reason we don't have a judicial dictatorship so one man can't say you ought to be horsewhipped for what you have done.

What they've done is outrageous. And you can't help but think, because they had such good friends in the administration and in the majority, they thought they were bulletproof. They thought they could do whatever they wanted. And the President, their big buddy, Senator KERRY, the majority, especially in the Senate, they would cover for them. They would take care of them. They didn't know that when they did something this outrageous they would be thrown under the bus. But we should not have one branch that does that kind of dictation. It's not good. It's not good at all.

And then we have the problem with Israel being accosted by its enemies, and we are siding with the wrong people. I had a teacher in elementary school. She always took up for the bullies when they beat up the little guys. I know because I was a little guy in elementary school, and she always sided with the big bullies that had flunked a couple of grades and were bigger than the rest of us.

□ 2210

I will never forget those guys took my brand-new football I got for Christmas, and I went to get it back and my nose was bloodied, my face was pulverized, but then, as now, I don't run from a fight. And when the teacher was told by other students I was trying to get my nose to stop bleeding, she came into the boy's restroom, grabbed me, took me down to the classroom, marched me in front of the class and said, See, now, class, this is what happens when the little boys try to play with the big boys,

Well, that's kind of what's going on here. We've got bullies trying to bully Israel. We're siding with the wrong guys. There will be a price to pay if this continues. Israel's our friend. They have great value for human life, like we do in this country. If they were not in the Middle East, we would spend trillions of dollars trying to protect ourselves in that area from the things that are growing right now. We owe

them more than a thank you, and yet the U.S. voted to force them to disclose their nuclear weaponry, if any. You don't do that to friends. It's what Hezekiah did. He showed Babylonians all his armaments, his treasury and Isaiah told him, as a result, it is all going to be taken away. You don't show your enemies all of your defenses because they will figure out a way to overcome them.

I was just downstairs, in fact, in a little supper with Shaun Alexander, played football for Alabama, and was MVP with Seattle in the Super Bowl, just a great guy. But he mentioned four verses of scripture that really meant so much to him, and one of those was, he said, Deuteronomy 30:19, and I'm quoting from the most quoted book in this history of the Congress. In fact, our first 150 years, oftentimes our legislators were afraid to file a bill without having some scriptural basis to back it up. But Shaun quoted from Deuteronomy 30:19, I call Heaven and Earth to witness against you today that I've set before you life and death, the blessing and the curse. So choose life in order that you may live, you and your descendants.

Verse 20 goes on: By loving the Lord, your God, by obeying His voice and by holding fast to Him, for this is your life and the length of your days, that you may live in the land that your Lord swore to your fathers, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob to give to them.

He also quoted from Matthew 5:24, No one can serve two masters, for either he will hate the one and love the other or he will hold to one and despise the other.

You cannot serve God and man. You know, these days, some want to serve a constituent and they get pulled away because they're torn. They'd like to serve a tremendous power in this country, torn between constituent service and power. And then in some cases, as we see here, apparently George Soros has made more money probably than anybody in this country because of British Petroleum and the moratorium and what all has happened there. Of course, this country apparently is standing for \$2 billion to help Brazil do deep exploration, and that will make hundreds of millions for Mr. Soros. I'm happy for anybody who make lots of money, but sometimes people in this body are torn between their constituent service or being a part of a powerful team.

It's why people in here are often gotten to move their vote one way or the other. I was told that before I got here. One of the hardest things is not when people come to you and say, yes, you're going to do this, you're going to vote this way, because most in this body are stubborn enough to say, no, I'm not going to do that. But where they get you is they say, come on, we thought you were a team player, we want you on our team, we want you one of the good guys on our team. And they hit you up on the team player thing.

And so good people in this body, in the Senate, even in the judiciary apparently when they allowed the auto task force, taking without due process in violation of the Constitution, turned bankruptcy upside down. They even convinced the judiciary to even look the other way and let the Constitution and the bankruptcy laws be turned upside down. So there are people who want to be part of the team, you know, and they forget the Constitution; and when that happens we break down what so many have fought and died for to give us this gift.

I heard my colleagues in the prior hour talking about how well the stimulus is going. I keep coming back, and Mark Levin quoted this in his book, "Liberty and Tyranny," and it ought to be a textbook, it's so good. But he quotes from Henry Morgenthau, the Secretary of the Treasury under Franklin D. Roosevelt. In 1939 Secretary Morgenthau was testifying—well, actually he wrote this. He said, We have tried spending money. We have spent more money than we have ever spent before, and now after 8 years, we have an unemployment rate that is just as high today as it was when we started, and we have an enormous debt to boot.

Human nature has not changed much since the 1930s. When the government starts spending money, then ultimately you're going to have a choice. You're going to have to keep borrowing or printing, and then ultimately you get in a position the Soviet Union was in. You can't print it fast enough to pay your debts, you can't borrow it fast enough, nobody will loan it to you anymore. So you have to go up and announce you're bankrupt as a nation and out of business.

By the way, one other thing I wanted to mention, and this happens when you refuse to enforce the laws. We had a President who just decided he was going to impose a drilling moratorium; and so the judiciary came in, considered the Constitution, considered the action after it viewed all the excuses and everything for imposing it, said this is arbitrary and capricious, you can't do this, there's no basis for a moratorium of all of these.

If you want to go after BP—he didn't say this, I'm saying it—you want to go after BP, say they're suspended until you make sure they're not cutting corners on other rigs, because we know they cut them—it sure looks like they cut them at least on Deepwater Horizon, that's one thing. But to do it on all the rigs when indications that we saw somewhere there were 750 safety violations for BP and in the same period I think Exxon, maybe Shell, had one? There's a reason maybe you could justify doing that with a BP rig but not all of them.

So the judge struck it down, and here already today the Secretary of the Interior says he's appealing it. Apparently, he likes the idea of having one branch of government run everything. Big mistake.

Then, not only that, a lot of folks may not know, Mr. Speaker, but there is, as I understand it, under Federal law the right of the Border Patrol to come into private landowners' land up to 25 miles from the border, anywhere, any of our borders to enforce our border. Everywhere around the border, they have that right up to 25 miles to come into private property if they need to to enforce our border.

Well, lo and behold, there is one place they can't, and that's on federally owned property like the national park in Arizona. There is apparently about 32 miles of border with Mexico that's a park that has now been announced to be closed to American citizens because there are too many illegals going across that land and tearing it up, and some have gotten violent and killed even law enforcement people in that area.

□ 2220

We can go on private property to protect our border, but we can't go on Federal land? That's outrageous. Rob Bishop has a bill to deal with that, and so do I. Rob has really done great research on this, he has really been the leader in the area of bringing this stuff out. We've got to do something; that is outrageous. We need defense, and we need to give a 25-mile, at least, area to the border patrol to patrol and just say that's not going to be national park wilderness area because our border means too much. We've got people wanting to come in here and destroy our way of life.

But I see my time is running shorter now. There were a lot of things I wanted to cover. But there are just so many people who do not understand, Mr. Speaker, where we came from and why there needs to be a firm foundation under this country. President Harry Truman—some may recall he was a Democrat—he said this: "The fundamental basis of this Nation's laws was given to Moses on the Mount." The fundamental basis of our Bill of Rights comes from the teachings we get from Exodus and St. Matthew, from Isaiah and St. Paul. I don't think we emphasize that enough these days. If we don't have a proper fundamental moral background, we will finally end up with a totalitarian government which does not believe in rights for anybody except the State. Boy, was he prophetic.

James Madison, given credit for writing the most in the Constitution, he said this on November 20, 1825: "The belief in a God all powerful, wise and good, is so essential to the moral order of the world and to the happiness of man that arguments which enforce it cannot be drawn from too many sources nor adapted with too much solicitude to the different characters and capacities to be impressed with."

Franklin D. Roosevelt said, "The skeptics and the cynics of Washington's day did not believe that ordinary men and women had the capacity for freedom and self-government. They

said that liberty and equality were idle dreams that could not come true. You know, they are like the people who carp at the Ten Commandments because some people are in the habit of breaking one or more of them." A lot of truth then.

Patrick Henry said this: "Bad men cannot make good citizens. It is impossible that a nation of infidels and idolaters should be a nation of free men. It is when a people forget God that tyrants forge their chains."

So much, so much truth in our heritage. And I just want to conclude with this, Thomas Jefferson's own words: "God who gave us life gave us liberty. And can the liberties of a nation be thought secure when we have removed their only firm basis, a conviction in the minds of the people that these liberties are the gift of God, that they are not to be violated but with his wrath. Indeed, I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just, and his justice cannot sleep forever."

This government is not God, and the only protection from those who think they might begin to be is the enforcement of the three branches of government and their separate powers, and we've got to get back to that to save this Nation.

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

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. PLATTS (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today and June 23 on account of family medical reasons.

Mr. CULBERSON (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today on account of personal reasons.

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. SCHAUER) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MURPHY of New York, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SCHAUER, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GRAYSON, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. POE of Texas) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 5 minutes, today, June 23, 24, and 25.

Mr. POE of Texas, for 5 minutes, June 28 and 29.

Mr. BILIRAKIS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FORBES, for 5 minutes, June 23 and 24.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, for 5 minutes, today, June 23, and 24.

Mr. JONES, for 5 minutes, June 28 and 29.

Mr. GOHMERT, for 5 minutes, today, June 23, and 24.

Mr. CAO, for 5 minutes, June 29.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Lorraine C. Miller, Clerk of the House reports that on June 17, 2010 she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bill.

H.R. 3951. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2000 Louisiana Avenue in New Orleans Louisiana, as the "Roy Rondeno, Sr. Post Office Building".

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 23 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, June 23, 2010, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

7997. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — 2-Propenoic acid polymer, with 1,3-butadiene and ethenylbenzene; Tolerance Exemption [EPA-HQ-OPP-2010-0033; FRL-8827-4] received June 2, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7998. A letter from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation Funding and Fiscal Affairs; Farmer Mac Investments and Liquidity (RIN: 3052-AC56) received June 3, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7999. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting FY 2011 Budget Amendments for the Department of Energy; (H. Doc. No. 111—124); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

8000. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting FY 2011 Budget Amendments for the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Homeland Security, Housing and Urban Development, Labor, State and Other International Programs, Transportation, and the Treasury, as well as the Small Business Administration, District of Columbia, Institute of Museum and Library Services, Northern Border Regional Commission, and Southeast Crescent Regional Commission; (H. Doc. No. 111—125); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

8001. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Finland-Public Interest Exception to the Buy American Act (DFARS Case 2009-D022) received May 28, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

8002. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmit-

ting the Department's final rule — Final Flood Evaluation Determinations [Docket ID: FEMA-2010-0003] received June 3, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

8003. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's report entitled, "U.S. Government Foreign Credit Exposure as of December 31, 2008"; to the Committee on Financial Services.

8004. A letter from the Chairman and President, Export-Import Bank, transmitting a report on transactions involving U.S. exports to Singapore pursuant to Section 2(b)(3) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended; to the Committee on Financial Services.

8005. A letter from the Chairman and President, Export-Import Bank, transmitting a report on transactions involving U.S. exports to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia pursuant to Section 2(b)(3) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended; to the Committee on Financial Services.

8006. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Age in Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Assistance from the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA-HQ-OA-2004-0002; FRL-9158-9] (RIN: 2090-AA37) received June 2, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

8007. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act; Interpretation of Unblockable Drain received June 3, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8008. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Wisconsin; Particulate Matter Standards; Withdrawal of Direct Final Rule [R05-OAR-2009-0731; FRL-9157-9] received June 2, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8009. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Finding of Failure to Submit Section 110 State Implementation Plans for Interstate Transport for the 2006 National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Fine Particulate Matter [EPA-HQ-OAR-2010-0409; FRL-9159-5] received June 2, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8010. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting as required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), and pursuant to Executive Order 13313 of July 31, 2003, a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to the Western Balkans that was declared in Executive Order 13219 of June 26, 2001, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

8011. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting as required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to North Korea that was declared in Executive Order 13466 of June 26, 2008, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

8012. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 10-011, 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.

8013. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the semiannual report on activities of the Inspector General for the period October 1, 2009, through March 31, 2010; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

8014. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's Federal Equal Opportunity Recruitment Program Report for Fiscal Year 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 7201(e); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

8015. A letter from the Acting Director, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the 35th Annual Report of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

8016. A letter from the Sr. VP and Chief Financial Officer, Potomac Electric Power Company, transmitting the Balance Sheet of Potomac Electric Power Company as of December 31, 2009, pursuant to D.C. Code Ann. 34-1113 (2001); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

8017. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Regulated Navigation Areas; Port of Portland Terminal 4, Willamette River, Portland, OR [Docket No.: USCG-2009-0370] (RIN: 1625-AA11) received June 3, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8018. A letter from the Attorney, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zones; Blasting Operations and Movement of Explosives, St. Marys River, Sault Saint Marie, MI [Docket No.: USCG-2010-0290] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received June 3, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8019. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; APBA National Tour, Parker, AZ [Docket No.: USCG-2009-1110] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received June 3, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8020. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; BWRC Spring Classic, Parker, AZ [Docket No.: USCG-2009-1111] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received June 3, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8021. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; BAE SYSTEMS (Operations) Limited Model BAe 146 and Avro 146-RJ70A, 146-RJ85A, and 146-RJ100A Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2009-1254; Directorate Identifier 2009-NM-040-AD; Amendment 39-16292; AD 2010-10-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 3, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8022. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Model 747-100, 747-100B, 747-100B SUD, 747-

200B, 747-300, 747SR, and 747SP Series Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2009-1066; Directorate Identifier 2009-NM-028-AD; Amendment 39-16284; AD 2010-10-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 3, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8023. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus A318, A319, A320, A321 Series Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2010-0129; Directorate Identifier 2009-NM-245-AD; Amendment 39-16287; AD 2010-10-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 3, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8024. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Commerce, transmitting a copy of a draft bill entitled, "Public Works and Economic Development Improvements Act of 2010"; jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Transportation and Infrastructure, Financial Services, Education and Labor, Ways and Means, Oversight and Government Reform, and the Judiciary.

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. WAXMAN: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 4805. A bill to amend the Toxic Substances Control Act to reduce the emissions of formaldehyde from composite wood products, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 111-509, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII the Committee on Financial Services discharged from further consideration. H.R. 4805 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. McMAHON (for himself, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. MALONEY, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. HIGGINS, Ms. MARKEY of Colorado, Ms. KOSMAS, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. SHULER, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. HALL of New York, Mr. OWENS, Ms. FALLIN, Mr. MAFFEI, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. BACA, Mr. TONKO, and Mr. POSEY):

H.R. 5564. A bill to prevent wealthy and middle-income foreign states that do business, issue securities, or borrow money in the United States, and then fail to satisfy United States court judgments totaling \$100,000,000 or more based on such activities, from inflicting further economic injuries in the United States, from undermining the integrity of United States courts, and from discouraging responsible lending to poor and developing nations by undermining the secondary and primary markets for sovereign debt; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on

Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. NEUGEBAUER:

H.R. 5565. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 5014 Gary Avenue in Lubbock, Texas, as the "Sergeant Chris Davis Post Office"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. GALLEGLY (for himself, Mr. PETERS, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. DJOU, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. DENT, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. WOLF, Ms. KILROY, Mr. HARPER, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. JONES, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. HALL of New York, Mr. CRENSHAW, Ms. KOSMAS, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. CAMP, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CARNEY, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. SUTTON, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. COBLE, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. FORBES, Mr. SENBRENNER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. CARTER, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. COLE, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. MICA, Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. SPIER, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. DUNCAN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. FILNER, Mr. UPTON, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. LATTA, Mr. COHEN, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. HELLER, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. AKIN, Mr. LINDER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. LEE of New York, Mr. WELCH, Mr. FARR, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. TERRY, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. KINGSTON, Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, Mr. ENGEL, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. AUSTRIA, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. POSEY, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. HOLT, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. NADLER of New York, Mr. KISSELL, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. LANCE, Ms. BORDALLO, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. OLSON, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. TEAGUE, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. SHULER, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. WEINER, Mr. WAMP, Mr. BONNER, Mr. TIBERI, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. CLAY, Mr. HARE, Mrs. DAHLKEMPER, Mr. CLEAVER, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mrs. BONO MACK, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. CAO, Mr. YOUNG of Flor-

ida, Ms. FALLIN, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. TAHRIT, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. MAFFEI, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. HONDA, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. PAULSEN, Ms. CHU, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. PERRIELLO, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. VIS-CLOSKY, Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California, Mr. SESTAK, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mr. ANDREWS, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. OBERSTAR, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. TITUS, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. WALZ, Mr. GORDON of Tennessee, Mr. GUTHRIE, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. GOODLATTE, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. WU, Mr. KIRK, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. POLIS, Mr. CANTOR, Mrs. CAPPS, and Mr. INSLEE):

H.R. 5566. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit interstate commerce in animal crush videos, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WU:

H.R. 5567. A bill to invest in urban universities and create innovation and economic prosperity for the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, Transportation and Infrastructure, Energy and Commerce, Science and Technology, and Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. NYE (for himself, Mr. WILSON of Ohio, Mr. COOPER, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. KRATOVIL, Mr. ALTMIRE, Mr. CHILDERS, Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. MITCHELL, Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN, Mr. BARROW, Mr. SHULER, Mr. ROSS, Mr. TANNER, Mr. MICHAUD, Ms. MARKEY of Colorado, Mr. HILL, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. GORDON of Tennessee, Mr. MINNICK, Mr. BOYD, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. ELLSWORTH, Mr. BOREN, Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana, Ms. HARMAN, and Mr. SCHRADER):

H.R. 5568. A bill to create a means to review and abolish Federal programs that are inefficient, duplicative, or in other ways wasteful of taxpayer funds; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. WATERS (for herself, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. KANJORSKI, and Mr. JONES):

H.R. 5569. A bill to extend the National Flood Insurance Program until September 30, 2010; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. UPTON:

H.R. 5570. A bill to provide that no funds are authorized to be appropriated to the Internal Revenue Service to expand its workforce in order to implement, enforce, or otherwise carry out either the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act or the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OWENS:

H.R. 5571. A bill to amend chapter 2 of title I of the United States Code to establish the style for amending laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUCHANAN (for himself and Mr. CRENSHAW):

H.R. 5572. A bill to reform the Minerals Management Service and offshore drilling for oil and gas, to repeal the limitation of liability of a responsible party for discharge of oil from an offshore facility, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, 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. CARNEY:

H.R. 5573. A bill to require the Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security to biennially review and evaluate the grants management and oversight practices of the Federal Emergency Management Agency; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. PETRI (for himself, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. FORBES):

H.R. 5574. A bill to establish the National Commission on Effective Marginal Tax Rates for Low-Income Families; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Agriculture, Veterans' Affairs, Financial Services, Energy and Commerce, and Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. COSTA (for himself, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. BERMAN, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. KLEIN of Florida, and Mr. PENCE):

H. Res. 1457. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives on the one-year anniversary of the Government of Iran's fraudulent manipulation of Iranian elections, the Government of Iran's continued denial of human rights and democracy to the people of Iran, and the Government of Iran's continued pursuit of a nuclear weapons capability; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. CHRISTENSEN:

H. Res. 1458. A resolution expressing support for the goals and ideals of National Marine Awareness Day; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. DJOU:

H. Res. 1459. A resolution recognizing the 50th Anniversary of the 50-star flag of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HASTINGS of Florida (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. PUTNAM, and Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida):

H. Res. 1460. A resolution recognizing the important role pollinators play in supporting the ecosystem and supporting the goals and ideals of National Pollinator Week; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LANGEVIN (for himself, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Mr. REICHERT):

H. Res. 1461. A resolution supporting Olympic Day on June 23, 2010, and congratulating Team USA and World Fit participants; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. MACK (for himself, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. BILBRAY, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. PAYNE, and Ms. LEE of California):

H. Res. 1462. A resolution expressing support for the people of Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador as they persevere through the aftermath of Tropical Storm Agatha which swept across Central America causing deadly floods and mudslides; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PERRIELLO:

H. Res. 1463. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of Railroad Retirement Day; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN (for herself, Mrs. BACHMANN, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. DJOU, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. INGLIS, Mr. MANZULLO, and Ms. WATSON):

H. Res. 1464. A resolution recognizing the 50th anniversary of the conclusion of the United States-Japan Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security and expressing appreciation to the Government of Japan and the Japanese people for enhancing peace, prosperity, and security in the Asia-Pacific region; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN (for herself, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. MACK, Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. SIRENS, Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. INGLIS, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. DREIER, Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. PIERLUISI, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, and Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California):

H. Res. 1465. A resolution reaffirming the longstanding friendship and alliance between the United States and Colombia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER:

H. Res. 1466. A resolution of inquiry requesting the President and directing the Secretary of Energy to provide certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to the Department of Energy's application to foreclose use of Yucca Mountain as a high level nuclear waste repository; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

314. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Senate of the State of Michigan, relative to Senate Resolution No. 160 memorializing the President, the Congress, and the Federal Communications Commission to refrain from regulating Internet Broadband Services; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

315. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Tennessee, relative to Senate Joint Resolution No. 761 urging the Congress to include Oak Ridge in any Draft Special Resource Study/Environmental Assessment on the Manhattan Project Sites and that a new national park unit be considered; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

316. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Louisiana, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 6 memorializing the Congress to review the GPO and the WEP Social Security benefit reductions and enact the Social Security Fairness Act of 2009; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

317. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Louisiana, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 43 memorializing the Congress to approve H.R. 5941; jointly to the Committees on Armed Services and Ways and Means.

318. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, relative to House Resolution No. 285 memorializing the President, the Congress, and the Federal Communications Commission to refrain from regulating Internet Broadband Services; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 40: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.

H.R. 43: Mr. OWENS and Mr. MELANCON.

H.R. 197: Mr. LUJÁN.

H.R. 235: Mr. REHBERG and Mr. CRITZ.

H.R. 272: Mr. FORBES.

H.R. 275: Mr. DEUTCH.

H.R. 422: Mr. WU.

H.R. 503: Mr. DEUTCH.

H.R. 537: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.

H.R. 610: Mr. BOSWELL.

H.R. 645: Mr. DOYLE and Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 666: Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 745: Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. NADLER of New York, Mr. HELLER, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. ARCURI, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. GARAMENDI, and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.

H.R. 848: Mr. DEUTCH and Mr. ROONEY.

H.R. 949: Ms. BALDWIN.

H.R. 950: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 1074: Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. LUJÁN, and Mr. FORBES.

H.R. 1079: Mr. MILLER of North Carolina.

H.R. 1193: Mr. DEUTCH.

H.R. 1203: Mr. WILSON of Ohio.

H.R. 1230: Mr. ELLISON.

H.R. 1237: Ms. SUTTON.

H.R. 1250: Mr. AUSTRIA.

H.R. 1255: Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. HERGER, Mr. CARTER, and Mr. RODRIGUEZ.

H.R. 1362: Mr. DEUTCH.

H.R. 1402: Mr. TONKO.

H.R. 1458: Mr. BARROW.

H.R. 1460: Mr. RAHALL.

H.R. 1547: Mr. ROE of Tennessee.

H.R. 1806: Mr. SPACE, Mr. TONKO, Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. MCNERNEY, and Mrs. CAPPS.

H.R. 1831: Mr. CRITZ.

H.R. 1990: Mr. WILSON of Ohio.

H.R. 2030: Mrs. MALONEY.

H.R. 2031: Mr. CARTER and Mrs. BLACKBURN.

H.R. 2138: Mr. LANGEVIN.

H.R. 2149: Mr. MELANCON.

H.R. 2159: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California and Ms. MATSUI.

H.R. 2220: Mr. GONZALEZ.

H.R. 2378: Mr. STARK, Mr. BUYER, and Mr. EDWARDS of Texas.

H.R. 2381: Mr. BACA.

H.R. 2401: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.

H.R. 2408: Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. LEE of New York.

H.R. 2483: Mr. HOLT.

H.R. 2575: Mr. HINCHEY.

H.R. 2817: Mrs. MALONEY.

H.R. 2870: Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania.

- H.R. 2906: Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 2941: Mr. HOEKSTRA.
H.R. 3043: Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. GARAMENDI, and Mr. MILLER of North Carolina.
H.R. 3048: Mr. OLVER.
H.R. 3101: Ms. MATSUI.
H.R. 3116: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 3149: Ms. BALDWIN.
H.R. 3212: Mr. GONZALEZ.
H.R. 3249: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 3267: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
H.R. 3271: Ms. MATSUI.
H.R. 3302: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 3328: Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA and Mr. MEEK of Florida.
H.R. 3408: Mr. PETERSON, Mr. FOSTER, and Mr. MELANCON.
H.R. 3519: Mr. PITTS and Mrs. DAHLKEMPER.
H.R. 3564: Mr. BLUMENAUER and Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.
H.R. 3652: Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, and Mr. GUTIERREZ.
H.R. 3712: Ms. SUTTON, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. COLE, and Mrs. BLACKBURN.
H.R. 3721: Mrs. MALONEY.
H.R. 3729: Mr. GOHMERT, Mrs. DAHLKEMPER, and Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.
H.R. 3753: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 3790: Mr. DEUTCH and Mr. SHUSTER.
H.R. 3907: Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. ISRAEL, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Mr. HINCHEY, and Mr. HOLT.
H.R. 4051: Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky.
H.R. 4116: Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 4128: Mr. OBERSTAR.
H.R. 4144: Mr. QUIGLEY.
H.R. 4181: Ms. CLARKE, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. POLIS, Ms. CHU, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, and Ms. FUDGE.
H.R. 4195: Ms. SLAUGHTER and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
H.R. 4197: Mr. FRANKS of Arizona.
H.R. 4278: Mr. CARNEY, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. DOGGETT.
H.R. 4301: Mr. BOREN.
H.R. 4306: Ms. NORTON and Mr. BRIGHT.
H.R. 4353: Mr. ROHRBACHER.
H.R. 4373: Mr. MELANCON.
H.R. 4376: Mr. DEUTCH.
H.R. 4469: Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. AKIN, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. MCKEON, and Mr. BOSWELL.
H.R. 4480: Mr. CHILDERS, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, and Mr. HARE.
H.R. 4505: Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan and Mr. TEAGUE.
H.R. 4514: Mr. MEEKS of New York and Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 4568: Mr. HERGER.
H.R. 4597: Mr. POLIS.
H.R. 4601: Ms. TITUS, Mr. DOGGETT, and Mr. WEINER.
H.R. 4638: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.
H.R. 4662: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 4671: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia and Ms. SPEIER.
H.R. 4677: Ms. HARMAN.
H.R. 4684: Mr. AKIN, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mrs. EMERSON, Ms. FOX, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. HERGER, Ms. KOSMAS, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. ROSS, Mr. SALAZAR, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. BUYER, Mr. WAMP, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mrs. DAHLKEMPER, and Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 4690: Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 4692: Mr. JONES and Mrs. HALVORSON.
H.R. 4693: Mr. HONDA and Mr. MORAN of Virginia.
H.R. 4700: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 4751: Mr. QUIGLEY.
H.R. 4752: Mr. DEUTCH.
H.R. 4753: Mr. WHITFIELD.
H.R. 4755: Mr. LIPINSKI.
H.R. 4756: Mr. CAPUANO.
H.R. 4764: Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. REHBERG, and Mr. BURGESS.
H.R. 4788: Mr. GERLACH.
H.R. 4868: Mr. HARE.
H.R. 4886: Mr. HONDA and Mr. POE of Texas.
H.R. 4888: Mr. WU.
H.R. 4891: Mr. ENGEL.
H.R. 4903: Mr. SULLIVAN.
H.R. 4914: Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. QUIGLEY, and Mr. ORTIZ.
H.R. 4920: Mr. GUTIERREZ.
H.R. 4933: Mr. PAYNE and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.
H.R. 4943: Mr. DUNCAN.
H.R. 4959: Ms. HIRONO, Mr. OLVER, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. KENNEDY, and Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.
H.R. 4986: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. SCHIFF, and Ms. HARMAN.
H.R. 4993: Mr. RAHALL, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Ms. TITUS, and Mr. PITTS.
H.R. 5015: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.
H.R. 5034: Ms. JENKINS.
H.R. 5040: Mr. MCNERNEY.
H.R. 5044: Ms. KOSMAS and Mr. LOEBSACK.
H.R. 5058: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.
H.R. 5081: Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. NADLER of New York, Mr. FORBES, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 5137: Mr. ENGEL, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. BOUCHER, and Mr. STARK.
H.R. 5142: Mrs. BONO MACK and Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 5143: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 5177: Mr. FORBES.
H.R. 5211: Mr. HODES.
H.R. 5235: Mr. MARSHALL and Mr. BOYD.
H.R. 5244: Mr. BLUNT.
H.R. 5258: Mr. HILL.
H.R. 5285: Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida and Mr. CLAY.
H.R. 5323: Mr. MCCOTTER.
H.R. 5324: Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. TOWNS.
H.R. 5335: Mr. SABLAN.
H.R. 5350: Mr. POE of Texas.
H.R. 5357: Mr. ADERHOLT.
H.R. 5412: Mr. FILNER and Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California.
H.R. 5418: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
H.R. 5447: Mr. SNYDER.
H.R. 5460: Mr. CONYERS and Mr. HONDA.
H.R. 5462: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.
H.R. 5475: Mr. MCNERNEY.
H.R. 5497: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BRIGHT, Mrs. DAHLKEMPER, Mr. CHILDERS, Mr. HILL, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. BOREN, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, and Mr. NYE.
H.R. 5501: Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. MCCARTHY of California, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. NUNES, Mr. SIMPSON, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Mr. SCALISE.
H.R. 5503: Mr. QUIGLEY and Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.
H.R. 5513: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 5519: Mr. LAMBORN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Ms. FALLIN.
H.R. 5523: Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. MCCAUL, and Mr. HELLER.
H.R. 5524: Mr. WOLF.
H.R. 5555: Mr. TERRY, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. NUNES, Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Mr. KISSELL, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. WAMP, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, and Mr. FRANKS of Arizona.
H.J. Res. 76: Mr. MCINTYRE.
H. Con. Res. 110: Mr. BERMAN, Mr. HINCHEY, and Mr. PETERS.
H. Con. Res. 226: Mr. HONDA, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. GARAMENDI, and Mrs. BONO MACK.
H. Con. Res. 259: Ms. NORTON.
H. Con. Res. 266: Mr. BUYER and Mr. HEINRICH.
H. Con. Res. 288: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSTON of Texas.
H. Res. 111: Mr. LUETKEMEYER and Mr. RAHALL.
H. Res. 546: Mr. HINOJOSA and Mr. STARK.
H. Res. 771: Mr. MOORE of Kansas and Mr. PAULSEN.
H. Res. 1195: Mr. BOREN, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. HILL, Mr. MINNICK, Mr. TANNER, Mr. WU, and Mr. CUELLAR.
H. Res. 1196: Mr. TERRY.
H. Res. 1207: Mr. FORBES, Mr. DJOU, Mr. FLEMING, and Mr. OWENS.
H. Res. 1219: Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. ELLISON, and Mr. FORBES.
H. Res. 1326: Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. LANCE, and Mr. SCHOCK.
H. Res. 1355: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.
H. Res. 1365: Mr. BUYER, Mr. FLEMING, and Mr. LUJÁN.
H. Res. 1373: Mr. HOLDEN.
H. Res. 1384: Mr. ADERHOLT and Mr. GALLEGLY.
H. Res. 1388: Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. BRADY of Texas, and Mr. PUTNAM.
H. Res. 1393: Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. BACA, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. MATHESON, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. TANNER, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. FARR, and Ms. GIFFORDS.
H. Res. 1401: Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mrs. HALVORSON, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California, and Mr. MICHAUD.
H. Res. 1406: Ms. FOX.
H. Res. 1420: Mr. ELLISON and Mr. PAYNE.
H. Res. 1431: Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. RUSH, and Mr. POE of Texas.
H. Res. 1452: Mr. FARR, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. SABLAN, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, and Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.

DISCHARGE PETITIONS

[Omitted from the Record of June 17, 2010]

Under clause 2 of rule XV, the following discharge petition was filed:

Petition 11, June 16, 2010, by Mr. STEVE KING of Iowa on H.R. 4972, was signed by the following Members: Steve King, Connie Mack, and Michele Bachmann.