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House of Representatives

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
September 12, 2011.

I hereby appoint the Honorable MICHAEL K. SIMPSON to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 5, 2011, the Chair would now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, September 9, 2011.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
The Speaker, U.S. Capitol, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. 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 September 9, 2011 at 1:43 p.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 1239.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS,
Clerk.

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 1 minute p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

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

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer:

We give You thanks, O God, for giving us another day. Please help us to use it well.

We ask Your blessing upon this assembly and upon all to whom the authority of government is given. They return to the Capitol, reminded, as are all Americans, that we honor that day by asserting the values of democratically elected representation. Help them to meet their responsibilities during these days to attend to the immediate needs and concerns of these times in our history.

Watch over this House, and cause Your blessing to be upon each Member that they might serve all the people with sincerity and truth. As we recall a September 12, 10 years ago, when all the Nation stood united, give them the wisdom and patience to place Nation above party as they exercise their duties.

May all that is done within the people's House this day be for Your greater honor and glory.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

NEVER FORGET SEPTEMBER THE 11TH IN THE GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, 10 years ago, in one of the most tragic moments of our country's history, terrorists hijacked commercial jetliners to murder nearly 3,000 innocent people on American soil. In this darkest hour, the people of our Nation came together to grieve, mourn, and remind each other: We are still one Nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

On this 10th anniversary of the September 11th attacks, I want to highlight how America's resolve that day was challenged but not broken. In the time since, our Nation has proven the resilience of the American people. The struggle to protect freedom and liberty is one that must be promoted both domestically and internationally—and our great Nation has answered the call.

Let us remember the first responders and our military that have served and are currently serving near and far to protect our freedoms here at home. I

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will always be grateful for those making a difference by defeating terrorists overseas to protect American families at home.

Most importantly, let us not forget the victims of the September 11th attacks, their families, the memories of that fateful day, and the constant challenges our country faces in winning the global war on terrorism.

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

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CAMPBELL). Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 4 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 4 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 4 p.m.

□ 1600

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CAMPBELL) at 4 p.m.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Ms. Wanda Evans, one of his secretaries.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

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

INVESTIGATIVE ASSISTANCE FOR VIOLENT CRIMES ACT OF 2011

Mr. GOWDY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2076) to amend title 28, United States Code, to clarify the statutory authority for the longstanding practice of the Department of Justice of providing investigatory assistance on request of State and local authorities with respect to certain serious violent crimes, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2076

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Investigative Assistance for Violent Crimes Act of 2011''.

SEC. 2. INVESTIGATION OF MASS KILLING OR ATTEMPTED MASS KILLING AND OTHER VIOLENT CRIMES.

Title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 530C(b)(1)(L)(i), by striking ''2,000,000'' and inserting ''$3,000,000'';

(2) in section 530C(b)(4), by adding at the end the following: ''The authority to conduct or assist in investigations includes the authority to deploy tactical response, command and control, and other crisis-management assets of the Bureau, as appropriate; and any such conduct or assistance shall be understood presumptively to be within the scope of Federal office or employment.'';

(3) in section 540A—

(A) in the section heading, by striking ''Investigation of certain violent crimes;'' and inserting ''Investigation of certain violent crimes'';

(B) in subsection (a), by inserting '', in the investigation of violent acts and shootings occurring in venues such as schools, colleges, universities, non-Federal office buildings, malls, and other public places, and in the investigation of mass killings and attempted mass killings'' after ''traveler''; and

(C) in subsection (c), by adding the following new paragraph at the end:

''(4) 'mass killings' means three or more killings in a single incident.''; and

(4) in the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 33, by striking the item relating to section 540A and inserting the following:

''540A. Investigation of certain violent crimes.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. GOWDY) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GOWDY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on H.R. 2076, as amended, currently under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GOWDY. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, violent crimes that impact multiple victims in mass shootings in particular are unpredictable and, in addition to sending shock waves through the communities impacted, often test the resources of the State and local law enforcement jurisdictions involved. Regrettably, within our lifetime, there have been scores of mass shootings ranging from restaurants to high schools to universities and churches. No place is safe.

There are no sanctuaries left any more, Mr. Speaker, in our culture. And despite the tremendous training, education, and hard work of the brave women and men in State and local law enforcement, these types of tragedies can test even the most well-resourced law enforcement agencies. Not only is there an active crime scene with victims, there are hundreds of pieces of forensic or ballistic evidence, and the gathering of evidence is taking place sometimes contemporaneous with the search for an assailant.

There is a deep and rich history of cooperation and collaboration between and among law enforcement agencies. This is true at the local level, the State level and, indeed, at the Federal level. Federal law enforcement agencies have unique skill sets, access to resources and equipment and other investigative techniques that can and do assist smaller police departments on a regular basis.

But, Mr. Speaker, currently the FBI does not have the specific statutory authority to assist in all investigations, specifically with respect to the investigation of mass shootings or other violent crimes occurring in non-Federal venues.

H.R. 2076, the Investigative Assistance for Violent Crimes Act of 2011, is a commonsense bill that allows the FBI to provide assistance to State and local law enforcement authorities, if requested, in response to a mass shooting or other mass casualty. This bill addresses when the FBI is asked to assist State or local authorities with mass shootings and mass killings at a public place, such as a shopping mall or a school.

The FBI has traditionally assisted State and local law enforcement authorities, but the statutory authority explicitly granting the FBI jurisdiction is lacking. To be sure, the FBI helps and is willing to help, but the absence of a specific statutory grant of jurisdiction, even jurisdiction by invitation, needs to be resolved.

This bill is not an expansion of Federal authority, and it does not expand the authority of the FBI. Any assistance from the FBI must be requested by the State or local authority and agreed to by Federal authorities. The FBI will only assist when State or local counterparts ask for help and they agree to provide it.

This legislation, Mr. Speaker, is simple, but it is also critical. State and local authorities often look to the FBI for assistance in handling large, violent crimes, but the FBI must look to Federal law to determine what authority it has been granted by Congress before it can offer assistance.

Accordingly, H.R. 2076 gives the FBI the specific authority to respond to requests for assistance from State and local law enforcement authorities when mass killings or other acts of violence are committed or attempted.

H.R. 2076, Mr. Speaker, was passed out of the House Judiciary Committee by a voice vote with broad bipartisan support. This bill is also supported by the FBI Agents Association, a voluntary professional association currently representing over 12,000 active duty and retired FBI special agents.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I begin by commending my colleague on Judiciary, TREY GOWDY, for introducing this bill and being the sponsor

of it. I agree with everything that has been said.

I would like to ask my colleague about a shooting I read about just today—it wasn't a mass killing, but some of these things are so awful—a 17-year-old young girl athlete shot mysteriously. Do you see that that might be a role that we may want the FBI to be able to intervene in if they are invited as well?

Mr. GOWDY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CONYERS. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. GOWDY. I thank the gentleman from Michigan, and I would tell the distinguished former chairman of Judiciary, I am not aware of a single instance in my 16 years as a prosecutor where the FBI was asked to provide help and didn't do so, and I know that my friend from Michigan would want the FBI to be on solid, legal footing.

So with respect to the shooting that you are referencing—and I fear that I am familiar with that shooting; I believe I read about it, the tragic loss of life of a wonderful high school young lady who happened to be a tremendous basketball player—the FBI agents that I know would gladly help in that case.

And if the gentleman from Michigan wanted to provide a way for the Bureau to help whenever requested, I would be happy to work on that with him.

Mr. CONYERS. I thank the gentleman, and I think this is something that our community might well want to look into, because the general impression is that crime is going down, and I assume that's accurate, but in some places it isn't. I thank the gentleman for making sure that this assistance from the FBI has a statutory basis, which it hasn't enjoyed until now.

I join with him in providing this assistance as a matter of law, and I urge the passage of the measure.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support H.R. 2076. This bill will improve the ability of the FBI to assist state and local law enforcement in response to certain types of incidents.

H.R. 2076 would give the Federal Bureau of Investigation, FBI, specific statutory authority to respond to requests from state and local law enforcement authorities for assistance in the investigation of felony crimes of violence that are violent acts, shootings, mass killings, and attempted mass killings.

The FBI does not currently have specific statutory authority to assist in the investigation of mass killings or attempted mass killings occurring in venues such as schools, colleges, universities, non-federal office buildings, malls, and/or other public places.

While the FBI continues to receive requests for such assistance from state and local law enforcement, there is no federal statute that directly provides jurisdiction to the FBI to respond to such requests.

Legislation granting the proposed investigative authority would allow the FBI to provide state and local law enforcement with the assistance requested when the violent act does not appear to otherwise violate a federal law.

State and local law enforcement agencies responsible for investigating mass killings in the workplace or classroom often need the many resources which the FBI is well capable of providing. Further, the general public expects the FBI to be capable of responding when mass killings threaten the safety of our nation's citizens.

There is a need for legislation that grants the FBI authority to respond immediately to requests for assistance from state and local law enforcement authorities when mass killings are committed or attempted.

I commend the gentleman from South Carolina, Representative TREY GOWDY, for introducing H.R. 2076. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

□ 1610

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. GOWDY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2076, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. CONYERS. 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, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

APPEAL TIME CLARIFICATION ACT OF 2011

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2633) to amend title 28, United States Code, to clarify the time limits for appeals in civil cases to which United States officers or employees are parties, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2633

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Appeal Time Clarification Act of 2011''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) section 2107 of title 28, United States Code, and rule 4 of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure provide that the time to appeal for most civil actions is 30 days, but that the appeal time for all parties is 60 days when the parties in the civil action include the United States, a United States officer, or a United States agency;

(2) the 60-day period should apply if 1 of the parties is—

(A) the United States;

(B) a United States agency;

(C) a United States officer or employee sued in an official capacity; or

(D) a current or former United States officer or employee sued in an individual capacity for an act or omission occurring in connection with duties performed on behalf of the United States;

(3) section 2107 of title 28, United States Code, and rule 4 of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure (as amended to take effect on December 1, 2011, in accordance with section 2074 of that title) should uniformly apply the 60-day period to those civil actions relating to a Federal officer or employee sued in an individual capacity for an act or omission occurring in connection with Federal duties;

(4) the civil actions to which the 60-day periods should apply include all civil actions in which a legal officer of the United States represents the relevant officer or employee when the judgment or order is entered or in which the United States files the appeal for that officer or employee; and

(5) the application of the 60-day period in section 2107 of title 28, United States Code, and rule 4 of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure—

(A) is not limited to civil actions in which representation of the United States is provided by the Department of Justice; and

(B) includes all civil actions in which the representation of the United States is provided by a Federal legal officer acting in an official capacity, such as civil actions in which a Member, officer, or employee of the Senate or the House of Representatives is represented by the Office of Senate Legal Counsel or the Office of General Counsel of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 3. TIME FOR APPEALS IN CERTAIN CASES.

Section 2107 of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking ''order or decree'' each place it appears and inserting ''order, or decree'';

(B) by striking ''suit or proceeding'' and inserting ''suit, or proceeding''; and

(C) by striking ''filed, within thirty'' and inserting ''filed within 30''; and

(2) by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

''(b) In any such action, suit, or proceeding, the time as to all parties shall be 60 days from such entry if one of the parties is—

''(1) the United States;

''(2) an agency of the United States;

''(3) an officer or employee of the United States who is sued in an official capacity; or

''(4) a current or former officer or employee of the United States who is sued in an individual capacity for an act or omission occurring in connection with duties performed on behalf of the United States, including any instance in which the United States represents that person when the judgment, order, or decree is entered or files the appeal for that person.''.

SEC. 4. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by this Act shall take effect on December 1, 2011.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 2633, as amended, currently under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

I want to thank the ranking member of the Courts Subcommittee, Mr. COHEN, the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee, and the ranking member of the full committee, Mr. CONYERS, the distinguished gentleman from Michigan, for their having cosponsored the bill.

I introduced the bill, H.R. 2633, at the behest of the United States Judicial Conference. It addresses a small problem that must be fixed or attended to prior to December 1 of this year.

Under the existing Rules Enabling Act, the Judicial Conference may develop changes to existing Federal rules of procedure and evidence. The Supreme Court submits any agreed-upon amendments to Congress no later than May 1 of a given calendar year. The changes take effect on December 1 unless Congress intervenes during the interim.

This year, as part of its rules package, the Supreme Court submitted proposed amendments to Appellate Rule 4 that clarify the treatment of the time to appeal in civil cases involving a United States officer or employee. Because the time to appeal in a civil case is set not only by Appellate Rule 4 but also by section 2107 of title 28 of the U.S. Code, the Advisory Committee on Appellate Rules has proposed that the Judicial Conference seek legislation to make the same clarifying change to section 2107.

Appellate Rule 4 and section 2107 currently provide that the time to appeal is 30 days for most civil cases, but that the appeal time for all parties is 60 days when the parties to the case include ''the United States,'' a United States ''officer,'' or a United States ''agency.'' The problem is that current law is not clear concerning the applicability of the longer period in cases in which the Federal party is a United States officer or employee sued in an individual capacity. The proposed amendments in H.R. 2633 simply clarify that the longer period applies to such an individual or employee, just as it does to the United States Government or a United States agency.

A lawsuit against a Federal officer or employee under these conditions requires the Federal Government to decide whether to represent that individual. This requires time, as the government must evaluate the case, determine whether an appeal should be taken, and ultimately obtain the Solicitor General's approval.

The proposed revisions to Appellant Rule 4 are on a glide path to December 1. It's important to promote the consistency between the rules and title 28 by ensuring that we enact H.R. 2633, which also takes effect on December 1.

The only change to the bill as reported by our committee is the inclusion of ''findings'' language developed by the Senate Judiciary Committee. The main point of this text is to clarify that the 60-day period applies to cases involving article I litigants, including Members of the House of Representatives and Senators. This addition is entirely consistent with the legislative history of the bill and is fully supported by the Judicial Conference. This will also help to expedite passage of H.R. 2633 by the other body.

Mr. Speaker, this is bipartisan legislation devoid of controversy. It treats Federal litigants fairly under the Appellate Rules and assists the courts in correctly interpreting those rules. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2633, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I begin by congratulating HOWARD COBLE of North Carolina, a senior member of the Judiciary Committee, who is the sponsor of this bill, and agree with him entirely. It was reported by our committee by voice vote and no amendment. His explanation was thorough, and I appreciate his inclination for detail which had us make this important modification of appeal time clarification.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2633, the "Appeal Time Clarification Act of 2011," as amended.

This noncontroversial legislation simply clarifies the time for filing an appeal in federal civil cases.

It does so by amending section 2107 of title 28 of the United States Code to provide that current or former officers or employees of the United States who are sued in their individual capacities for acts or omissions in connection with the performance of their federal duties are entitled to 60 days from the entry of a judgment, order, or decree to file their appeals, rather than the normal 30 days.

The bill resolves an ambiguity in current law as to whether officers or employees of the United States who are sued in their individual capacities—as opposed to their official capacities—are entitled to the 60-day period.

The amendments made by H.R. 2633 would make it clear that they are indeed entitled to the longer appeal period.

This change would also bring section 2107 in line with a pending revision to Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 4, which also governs the time for appeals in civil cases.

The amendment to Rule 4 was approved by the Supreme Court in April and is set to take effect on December 1, 2011.

H.R. 2633's amendment to section 2107 will avoid confusion and inconsistency between the two provisions that pertain to the time to file an appeal in civil cases.

Finally, the change made by H.R. 2633 is consistent with the policy that underlies the longer appeal period involving federal parties generally.

If the United States represents a federal party, the government typically needs time to review the case, determine whether an appeal should be taken, and secure the Solicitor General's approval for that appeal.

The same concern applies when the United States—through the Justice Department or some other federal litigating entity such as the House Office of General Counsel or the Senate Office of Legal Counsel—decides to represent a current or former officer or employee sued in his or her individual capacity.

Therefore, making it clear that the 60-day time period to file an appeal is available in such cases serves that policy goal.

H.R. 2633 was reported by the Judiciary Committee without amendment by voice vote. The version of the bill we are considering today is identical, but for the addition of certain findings made at the Senate's recommendation.

For these reasons, I urge my colleagues to support this commonsense legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COBLE. I thank my friend from Michigan for his kind words.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2633, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. CONYERS. 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, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

EXTENSION OF REDACTION AUTHORITY CONCERNING SENSITIVE SECURITY INFORMATION

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1059) to protect the safety of judges by extending the authority of the Judicial Conference to redact sensitive information contained in their financial disclosure reports, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1059

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

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF REDACTION AUTHORITY CONCERNING SENSITIVE SECURITY INFORMATION.

Section 105(b)(3) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''Marshall'' and inserting ''Marshals''; and

(2) by striking subparagraph (E).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on H.R. 1059 currently under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1620

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

I support H.R. 1059 and again thank the distinguished gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) for having sponsored it. I also thank the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) and the distinguished gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) for having served as cosponsors.

H.R. 1059 promotes an important goal—providing security for Federal judges. Under the Ethics in Government Act, judges and other high-level judicial branch officials must file annual financial disclosure reports. This requirement increases public confidence in government officials and better enables the public to judge the performance of those officials.

However, recognizing the nature of the judicial function and the increased security risks it entails, Congress also enacted legislation that allowed the Judicial Conference to redact statutorily required information in a financial disclosure report where release of such information could possibly endanger the filer or his or her family.

Those seeking to harm or intimidate Federal judges might use a disclosure form to identify where someone's spouse or child works or goes to school on a regular basis. However, individuals targeting judges for harassment have also been known to file false liens on properties owned by judges and their families. Harassers could use judicial financial disclosure reports to more easily identify such property.

The Judicial Conference delegated to its Committee on Financial Disclosure the responsibility for implementing the financial disclosure requirements for judges and judicial employees under the Ethics in Government Act. The committee monitors the release of financial disclosure reports to ensure compliance with the statute. In consultation with the U.S. Marshals Service, the committee also reviews and approves or disapproves any request for the redaction of statutorily mandated information where the filer believes the release of the information could endanger the filer or his or her family.

Under the Judicial Conference's regulations, no redaction will be granted without a clear nexus between a security risk and the information for which a redaction is sought. The law has worked well through the years and has been reauthorized twice since 2001. But it expires at the end of this calendar year if we fail to act—an outcome that is unacceptable. Last year, the Marshals Service investigated and analyzed almost 1,400 threats and inappropriate communications to judicial officials—nearly three times as many threats recorded in 2003. There were more than 3,900 ''incidents'' and arrests at U.S. court facilities in 2010.

Financial disclosures are an important part of maintaining an open and transparent government, Mr. Speaker. But government transparency should not come at the cost of personal security for government officials. Judges and other judicial employees perform important work that is integral to our democratic system of government. In order to preserve the integrity of our democracy, we must protect the integrity of our courts. And that means ensuring the security of judges and other judicial employees from intimidation and threats.

In conclusion, there's no evidence that the law is being abused. I support H.R. 1059 and urge my colleagues to extend the redaction authority permanently.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CONYERS. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the chairman of Judiciary, LAMAR SMITH, as well as the subcommittee chair, Mr. COBLE, for swiftly moving this through the Judiciary Committee. I think it has been explained that the redaction of sensitive information for the benefit of members of the judiciary is obvious and important. I am hoping that with my consultation with the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee we would be able to make the permanent feature that HOWARD COBLE has discussed a permanent one and a part of the law as it now exists.

H.R. 1059 gives the Judicial Conference of the United States permanent authority to redact certain sensitive information from public financial disclosures required by the Ethics in Government Act.

This important legislation, which was ordered reported from the Judiciary Committee by voice vote, deserves the support of the entire House for a number of reasons.

First, H.R. 1059 properly balances the purposes of the Ethics in Government Act with the need to ensure the security of judges, judicial employees, and their families.

The Ethics in Government Act serves to promote ethics and openness in the federal government by reducing the risk of corruption or preventing the appearance of impropriety.

The Act accomplishes this objective by requiring the public disclosure of certain information, including identification of personal financial information, non-governmental sources of income, gifts, property interests, and liabilities.

Unfortunately, the required disclosures can also include critical information about the filer's residence, a spouse's workplace, a child's workplace, or a vacation home. This information has the potential to place individual judges, employees, and their families at risk. The bill's redaction authority is critical to ensuring that this information does not get into the wrong hands.

Second, the risk to the personal safety of federal judges and court employees from disclosure of personal location information is real.

But, without further action, this important protection for judicial security will expire at the end of this year.

And, finally, making this redaction authority permanent will not lead to abuse of such authority.

The federal judiciary has utilized such authority very sparingly.

For instance, there were 17,658 financial disclosure filings between 2007 and 2010. Of those, there were 750 instances where filers requested redaction. Of that number, 645 redaction requests were granted in full, while 70 requests were granted in part, and 35 requests were denied.

Thus, in only 4.2 percent of filings was redaction even requested, and not all of those were granted.

It's clear, based on these statistics, that the federal judiciary exercises considerable restraint in applying its redaction authority in recognition of the need for public disclosure.

The Government Accountability Office similarly reported in 2004 that the judiciary's exercise of its redaction authority provided a measure of security to at-risk individuals, while not substantially interfering with dissemination of information to the public.

Congress first recognized the value of granting redaction authority to the judiciary back in 1998. It has repeatedly reauthorized redaction authority on a temporary basis since then, except for a two-year lapse in 2006 and 2007.

In order to avoid future lapses, this redaction authority should be made permanent.

In closing, I would like to thank Chairman LAMAR SMITH and Subcommittee Chair HOWARD COBLE for moving this important legislation through the committee and swiftly to the floor. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COBLE. 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 North Carolina (Mr. COBLE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1059.

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. CONYERS. 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, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 26 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

□ 1833

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON) at 6 o'clock and 33 minutes p.m.

AMERICAN JOBS ACT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 112–53)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committees on Education and

the Workforce; Energy and Commerce; Financial Services; House Administration; the Judiciary; Oversight and Government Reform; Rules; Science, Space, and Technology; Small Business; Transportation and Infrastructure; and Ways and Means and ordered to be printed:

This message and accompanying papers referred to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on House Administration, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, the Committee on Rules, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, the Committee on Small Business, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Committee on Ways and Means.

To the Congress of the United States:

Today, I am pleased to submit to the Congress the enclosed legislative proposal, the ''American Jobs Act of 2011,'' together with a section-by-section analysis of the legislation.

The American people understand that the economic crisis and the deep recession were not created overnight and will not be solved overnight. The economic security of the middle class has been under attack for decades. That is why I believe we need to do more than just recover from this economic crisis—we need to rebuild the economy the American way, based on balance, fairness, and the same set of rules for everyone from Wall Street to Main Street. We can work together to create the jobs of the future by helping small business entrepreneurs, by investing in education, and by making things the world buys.

To create jobs, I am submitting the American Jobs Act of 2011—nearly all of which is made up of the kinds of proposals supported by both Republicans and Democrats, and that the Congress should pass right away to get the economy moving now. The purpose of the American Jobs Act of 2011 is simple: put more people back to work and put more money in the pockets of working Americans. And it will do so without adding a dime to the deficit.

First, the American Jobs Act of 2011 provides a tax cut for small businesses, to help them hire and expand now, and an additional tax cut to any business that hires or increases wages. In addition, the American Jobs Act of 2011 puts more money in the pockets of working and middle class Americans by cutting in half the payroll tax that comes out of the paycheck of every worker, saving typical families an average of $1,500 a year.

Second, the American Jobs Act of 2011 puts more people back to work, including teachers laid off by State budget cuts, first responders and veterans coming back from Iraq and Afghanistan, and construction workers repairing crumbling bridges, roads and more than 35,000 schools, with projects chosen by need and impact, not earmarks and politics. It will repair and refurbish hundreds of thousands of foreclosed homes and businesses in communities across the country.

Third, the American Jobs Act of 2011 helps out-of-work Americans by extending unemployment benefits to help them support their families while looking for work, and by reforming the system with training programs that build real skills, connect to real jobs, and help the long-term unemployed. It bans employers from discriminating against the unemployed when hiring, and provides a new tax credit to employers hiring workers who have been out of a job for over 6 months. And, it expands job opportunities for hundreds of thousands of low-income youth and adults through a new Pathways Back to Work Fund that supports summer and year round jobs for youth; innovative new job training programs to connect low-income workers to jobs quickly; and successful programs to encourage employers to bring on disadvantaged workers.

Lastly, this legislation is fully paid for. The legislation includes specific offsets to close corporate tax loopholes and asks the wealthiest Americans to pay their fair share that more than cover the cost of the jobs measures. The legislation also increases the deficit reduction target for the Joint Committee by the amount of the cost of the jobs package and specifies that, if the Committee reaches that higher target, then their measures would replace and turn off the specific offsets in this legislation.

I urge the prompt and favorable consideration of this proposal.

BARACK OBAMA.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *September 12, 2011*.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 2076, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 2633, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 1059, by the yeas and nays.

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

INVESTIGATIVE ASSISTANCE FOR VIOLENT CRIMES ACT OF 2011

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2076) to amend title 28, United States Code, to clarify the statutory authority for the longstanding practice of the Department of Justice of providing investigatory assistance on request of State and local authorities with respect to certain serious violent crimes, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. GOWDY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 358, nays 9, not voting 64, as follows:

[Roll No. 699]

YEAS—358

Ackerman
Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Andrews
Baca
Bachus
Baldwin
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (CA)
Bass (NH)
Becerra
Berg
Berkley
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Black
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boswell
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Brooks
Brown (FL)
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Capito
Capps
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Chabot
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cohen
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeGette
DeLauro
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Ellmers
Emerson
Eshoo
Farenthold
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Garamendi
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (MO)
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hahn
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holden
Honda
Hoyer
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly
Kildee
Kind
Kingston
Kissell
Kline
Kucinich
Labrador
Lance
Landry
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (CA)
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Long
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Maloney
Manzullo
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McCollum
McCotter
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meehan
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Moore
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Napolitano
Neal
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Olver
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Pascrell
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson

Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pitts
Platts
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quayle
Quigley
Rangel
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Richardson
Richmond
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Speier
Stark
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Sutton
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tierney
Tipton
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Walz (MN)
Waters
Watt
Webster
Welch
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Woolsey
Yarmuth
Yoder
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NAYS—9

Amash
Benishek
Broun (GA)
Flake
Graves (GA)
McClintock
Ribble
Rohrabacher
Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—64

Austria
Bachmann
Barletta
Berman
Bishop (UT)
Buchanan
Cantor
Capuano
Cardoza
Chaffetz
Chandler
Chu
Costello
Davis (KY)
DeFazio
Doggett
Engel
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Gallegly
Giffords
Green, Al
Gutierrez
Heinrich
Herger
Hinchey
Holt
Inslee
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Lamborn
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Lynch
Marchant
Marino
Meeks
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Neugebauer
Noem
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Paulsen
Payne
Poe (TX)
Polis
Rahall
Reyes
Royce
Rush
Sessions
Shuler
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Towns
Wasserman Schultz
Waxman

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1857

Messrs. ROHRABACHER and GRAVES of Georgia changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 699, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 699, had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

Mr. MARCHANT. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 699, my plane flight was delayed. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

APPEAL TIME CLARIFICATION ACT OF 2011

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2633) to amend title 28, United States Code, to clarify the time limits for appeals in civil cases to which United States officers or employees are parties, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 384, nays 0, not voting 47, as follows:

[Roll No. 700]

YEAS—384

Ackerman
Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Amash
Andrews
Austria
Baca
Bachus
Baldwin
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (CA)
Bass (NH)
Becerra
Benishek
Berg
Berkley
Berman
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boswell
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Brown (FL)
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Chabot
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cohen
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeGette
DeLauro
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Ellmers
Emerson
Eshoo
Farenthold
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Garamendi
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holden
Honda
Hoyer
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly
Kildee
Kind
King (IA)
Kingston
Kissell
Kline
Kucinich
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (CA)
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Long
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Maloney
Manzullo
Marchant
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McCotter
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Moore
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Napolitano
Neal
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Olver
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Pascrell
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pitts
Platts
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quayle
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Richardson
Richmond
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Speier
Stark
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Sutton
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tierney
Tipton
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Walz (MN)
Waters
Watt
Webster
Welch
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Woolsey
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—47

Bachmann
Barletta
Buchanan
Capuano
Cardoza
Chaffetz
Costello
Davis (KY)
DeFazio
Engel
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Gallegly
Giffords
Green, Al
Heinrich
Hinchey
Holt
Hurt
Jackson Lee (TX)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Lynch
Marino
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Neugebauer
Noem
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Paulsen
Payne
Poe (TX)
Polis
Reyes
Rush
Shuler
Smith (WA)
Towns
Wasserman Schultz
Waxman
Yarmuth

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1904

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REDACTION AUTHORITY CONCERNING SENSITIVE SECURITY INFORMATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1059) to protect the safety of judges by extending the authority of the Judicial Conference to redact sensitive information contained in their financial disclosure reports, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 384, nays 0, not voting 47, as follows:

[Roll No. 701]

YEAS—384

Ackerman
Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Amash
Andrews
Austria
Baca
Bachus
Baldwin
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (CA)
Bass (NH)
Becerra
Benishek
Berg
Berkley
Berman
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boswell
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Brown (FL)
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Chabot
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cohen
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeLauro
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Ellmers
Emerson
Eshoo
Farenthold
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Garamendi
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holden
Honda
Hoyer
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly
Kildee
Kind
King (IA)
Kingston
Kissell
Kline
Kucinich
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (CA)
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Long
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Maloney
Manzullo
Marchant
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McCotter
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Moore
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Napolitano
Neal
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Olver
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Pascrell
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pitts
Platts
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quayle
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Richardson
Richmond
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Speier
Stark
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Sutton
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tierney
Tipton
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Walz (MN)
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Webster
Welch
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Woolsey
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—47

Bachmann
Barletta
Buchanan
Capuano
Cardoza
Chaffetz
Conyers
Costello
Davis (KY)
DeFazio
DeGette
Engel
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Gallegly
Giffords
Green, Al
Heinrich
Hinchey
Holt
Jackson Lee (TX)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Lynch
Marino
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Neugebauer
Noem
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Paulsen
Payne
Poe (TX)
Polis
Reyes
Rush
Shuler
Smith (WA)
Towns
Wasserman Schultz
Yarmuth

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1911

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I was unavoidably detained and missed the following votes:

H.R. 2076—Investigative Assistance for Violent Crimes Act of 2011. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on this bill.

H.R. 2633—Appeal Time Clarification Act of 2011. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on this bill.

H.R. 1059—To protect the safety of judges by extending the authority of the Judicial Conference to redact sensitive information contained in their financial disclosure reports, and for other purposes. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on this bill.

MAKING IN ORDER CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2887, SURFACE AND AIR TRANSPORTATION PROGRAMS EXTENSION ACT OF 2011

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it shall be in order at any time without intervention of any point of order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 2887) to provide an extension of surface and air transportation programs, and for other purposes; the bill shall be considered as read; the bill shall be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure; and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TIPTON). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIR OF COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure; which was read and, without objection, referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE,
Washington, DC, September 12, 2011.

Hon. JOHN BOEHNER,
Speaker of the House, The Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: On September 8, 2011, pursuant to section 3307 of Title 40, United States Code, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure met in open session to consider resolutions to authorize five lease prospectuses included in the General Services Administration's (GSA) FY2011 Capital Investment and Leasing Program (CILP) and one lease prospectus included in GSA's FY2012 CILP.

Our Committee continues to work to cut waste and the cost of federal property and leases. The six resolutions approved by the Committee will save the taxpayer more than $21 million annually or more than $210 million over ten years. These resolutions ensure savings through lower rents, avoidance of holdover penalties, and efficiencies created

through consolidation. In addition, the Committee has included space utilization requirements in each of the resolutions to ensure agencies find ways to shrink our real property footprint.

I have enclosed copies of the resolutions adopted by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on September 8, 2011.

Sincerely,

JOHN L. MICA, M.C.,
Chairman.

Enclosures.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

LEASE—DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 3307, appropriations are authorized for a replacement lease of up to 147,000 rentable square feet of space for the Department of Homeland Security Customs and Border Protection and Immigration and Customs Enforcement Office, currently located at One Penn Plaza, New York, NY, at a proposed total annual cost of $8,820,000 for a lease term of up to 10 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Provided that, the Administration and tenant agencies agree to apply a utilization rate of 138 square feet or less per person as detailed in the Housing Plan contained in the prospectus.

Provided that, except for interim leases as described above, the Administrator may not enter into any leases that are below prospectus level for the purposes of meeting any of the requirements, or portions thereof, included in the prospectus that would result in a utilization rate of 138 square feet or higher per person.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator of General Services shall include in the lease contract(s) a purchase option than can be exercised at the conclusion of the firm term of the lease.

Provided further, that the Administrator shall require that the delineated area of the procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, *except that,* if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided further, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
NEW YORK, NY

Prospectus Number:	PNY-01-NY12
Congressional District:	08

Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a replacement lease of up to 147,000 rentable square feet (rsf) for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and Immigration and Customs Enforcement Office (ICE), located at One Penn Plaza in New York City, NY.

The U.S. Customs Service was formerly housed at 6 World Trade Center, which was destroyed during the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. The current lease at One Penn Plaza was the result of an emergency relocation executed under a blanket authorization issued immediately after September 11, 2001. The current lease is due to expire September 30, 2011 and since there are no renewal options available, the proposed project will ensure continued housing for DHS-CBP and ICE.

Description

Occupants:	DHS-CBP, ICE
Delineated Area:	Midtown, Midtown South and Downtown Manhattan, NYC
Lease Type:	Replacement
Justification:	Expiring lease (09/30/2011)
Expansion Space:	None
Number of Parking Spaces:	None
Scoring:	Operating lease
Proposed Maximum Leasing Authority:	10 years w/cancellation rights after the 5th year
Maximum Rentable Square Feet:	147,000 rsf
Current Total Annual Cost:	$10,097,356
Proposed Total Annual Cost:[1]	$8,820,000
Maximum Proposed Rental Rate: [2]	$60.00 per rsf

[1] Any new lease may contain an annual escalation clause to provide for increases or decreases in real estate taxes and operating costs.

[2] This is estimate is for fiscal year 2012 and may be escalated by 1.7 percent annually to the effective date of the lease to account for inflation.

PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
NEW YORK, NY

Prospectus Number:	PNY-01-NY12
Congressional District:	08

Summary of Energy Compliance

GSA will incorporate energy efficiency requirements into the Solicitation for Offers and other documents related to the procurement of space for which this prospectus seeks authorization. GSA encourages offerors to work with energy service providers to exceed minimum requirements set forth in the procurement.

Authorization

- Approval of this prospectus by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works will constitute authority to lease space in a facility that will yield the required area.

- Approval of this prospectus will constitute authority to provide for an extension of the current lease or interim leases at alternate locations, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
NEW YORK, NY

Prospectus Number: PNY-01-NY12
Congressional District: 08

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on March 9, 2011

Recommended: Robert A. Peck
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: Martha Johnson
Administrator, General Services Administration

Decer · 2010

Hous' · Plan
Department of ıeland Security

New York, NY
PN. NY12

Locations	Current						Proposed					
	Personnel		*Usable Square Feet (USF)*				*Personnel*		*Usable Square Feet (USF)*			
	Office	**Total**	**Office**	**Storage**	**Special**	**Total**	**Office**	**Total**	**Office**	**Storage**	**Special**	**Total**
ONE PENN PLAZA												
DHS -Customs and Border protection	400	400	79,786	3,285	4,040	**87,111**	400	400	79,786	3,285	4,040	**87,111**
DHS-Immigration and Customs	110	110	11,110	750	355	**12,215**	110	110	11,110	750	355	**12,215**
Total:	**510**	**510**	**90,896**	**4,035**	**4,395**	**99,326**	**510**	**510**	**90,896**	**4,035**	**4,395**	**99,326**

	Current	Proposed
	Utilization	
Rate	138	138

Current UR excludes 19,997 USF of office support space
Proposed UR excludes 19,997 USF of office support space

Special Space	
Break Rooms	800
Mail Rooms	470
Conference Rooms	2,025
Training Rooms	650
Restrooms	450
Total:	**4,395**

USF ans the portion of the building available for use by a tenant's personnel and furnishings and space available jointly to the occupants of the building.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

LEASE—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY, INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized to exercise renewal options of up to 531,976 rentable square feet for the Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service and the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration, currently located at 5045 East Butler Avenue in Fresno, CA at a proposed total annual cost of $15,959,280 for a lease term of up to 10 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Provided that, the Administration and tenant agencies agree to apply a utilization rate of 52 square feet or less per person as detailed in the Housing Plan contained in the prospectus.

Provided that, except for interim leases as described above, the Administrator may not enter into any leases that are below prospectus level for the purposes of meeting any of the requirements, or portions thereof, included in the prospectus that would result in a utilization rate of 52 square feet or higher per person.

Provided further, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
FRESNO, CA

Prospectus Number: PCA-09-FR11
Congressional District: 20

Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) is seeking authority to exercise renewal options of up to ten years for the Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA), currently located in 531,976 rentable square feet of space at 5045 East Butler Avenue in Fresno, CA.

The existing building was originally constructed specifically for IRS, which has occupied the premises continuously since 1971. Currently, IRS is developing a national long-term strategy regarding the functions and space requirements of its national super-centers. One of these super-centers is planned to be located in Fresno, CA, with an approximate proposed occupancy of 2021 or earlier.

GSA is in discussions with the current lessor regarding IRS's continued tenancy at the existing Fresno location. GSA intends to negotiate more favorable terms for the Government's benefit.

Justification

It is in the Government's best interest to exercise the first five-year renewal option and potentially the second five year renewal option or modify and exercise the renewal option(s) to extend IRS/TIGA's occupancy at the existing location, until long-term plans and requirements can be finalized and a future housing strategy proposed. In addition, timely authority is required, since notice to exercise the first five-year option and funding confirmation is due 365 days prior to lease expiration or November 30, 2010.

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
FRESNO, CA

Prospectus Number:	PCA-09-FR11
Congressional District:	20

Description

Occupants:	IRS, TIGTA
Current Location:	5045 East Butler Avenue
Justification:	Expiring lease (November 30, 2011) Notice to exercise first option on or before November 30, 2010.
Number of Parking Spaces:	2,641
Expansion Space:	None
Scoring:	Operating Lease
Proposed Maximum Leasing Authority:	10 years
Maximum Rentable Square Feet:	531,976
Current Total Annual Cost:	$14,862,928
Proposed Total Annual Cost[1]:	$15,959,280
Maximum Proposed Rental Rate[2]:	$30.00 per rentable square feet

Authorizations

- Approval of this prospectus by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works will constitute authority to lease space in a facility that will yield the required area.

- Approval of this prospectus will constitute authority to provide an interim lease, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

- Approval of this prospectus will constitute authority to negotiate lease modification for the renewal option(s).

[1]Any new lease may contain an annual escalation clause to provide for increases or decreases in real estate taxes and operating costs.
[2]This estimate is for fiscal year 2012 and may be escalated by 1.7 percent annually to the effective date of the lease to account for inflation.

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
FRESNO, CA

Prospectus Number: PCA-09-FR11
Congressional District: 20

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on September 10, 2010

Recommended: _____
for Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: Martha Johnson
Administrator, General Services Administration

January 2010

Housing Plan
Department of the Treasury

Fresno, CA
PCA-... FR11

Locations	Current						Proposed					
	Personnel		*Usable Square Feet (USF)*				*Personnel*		*Usable Square Feet (USF)*			
	Office	**Total**	**Office**	**Storage**	**Special**	**Total**	**Office**	**Total**	**Office**	**Storage**	**Special**	**Total**
5045 E. BUTLER												
Internal Revenue Service	5,161	5,161	340,883	26,624	84,983	**452,490**	5,161	5,161	340,883	26,624	84,983	**452,490**
TIGTA	7	7	3,597	0	0	**3,597**	7	7	3,597	0	0	**3,597**
Total	**5,168**	**5,168**	**344,480**	**26,624**	**84,983**	**456,087**	**5,168**	**5,168**	**344,480**	**26,624**	**84,983**	**456,087**

	Current	Proposed
Utilization		
Rate	52	52

Current UR excludes 75,785 USF of office support space
Proposed UR excludes 75,785 USF of office support space

Special Space	
Conference/Training	8,491
ADP	13,907
Cafeteria	20,394
Locker/Shower Room	254
Credit Union	925
Library	1,151
Health Unit	1,589
Security	6,937
Mechanical	13,638
Auditorium	3,207
Loading Dock	2,713
Printer/Copier	4,451
Telecommunications Rm	897
Mail Room	2,274
Break Room	4,155
Total:	**84,983**

USF means the portion of the building available for use by a tenant's personnel and furnishings and space available jointly to the occupants of the building.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

LEASE—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for a consolidation lease of up to 469,000 rentable square feet for the Department of State currently located at several locations in the Washington, DC, metropolitan region at a proposed total annual cost of $23,000,000 for a lease term of up to 15 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease, except that the Administrator may not enter into any leases other than interim leases that are below prospectus level for the purposes of meeting any of the requirements, or portions thereof, included in the prospectus.

Provided that, the Administration and tenant agencies agree to apply a utilization rate of 156 square feet or less per person as detailed in the Housing Plan contained in the prospectus.

Provided that, except for interim leases as described above, the Administrator may not enter into any leases that are below prospectus level for the purposes of meeting any of the requirements, or portions thereof, included in the prospectus that would result in a utilization rate of 156 square feet or higher per person.

Provided, that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator of General Services shall include in the lease contract(s) a purchase option that can be exercised at the conclusion of the firm term of the lease.

Provided further, that the Administrator shall require that the delineated area of the procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, *except that*, if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided further, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON, DC

Prospectus Number: PDC-15-WA11

Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a consolidation lease of up to 500,000 rentable square feet of space for the Department of State (DoS). The additional space will allow DoS to consolidate the Bureau of Consular Affairs (CA) and Administration (A/EX) Bureaus. The proposal would bring to one location 1,159 CA staff and 202 A/EX staff, who are currently located in the Harry S. Truman Building and in State Annexes at the following addresses: 2401 E St., NW, Washington, DC; 1111 19th St., NW, Washington, DC; 2100 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC; 7500 Boston Blvd., Springfield, VA; 1800 Kent St., Arlington, VA; and 1000 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA.

DoS and GSA signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in 1987 that committed to consolidating space and personnel in the Foggy Bottom area of the District of Columbia and in Rosslyn, VA. To the extent that it is practicable, DoS requires that the consolidated space be located proximate to HST in order to facilitate telecommunications and data links as well as security and improved daily operations.

The consolidation will allow CA to effectively house its personnel to meet its obligations to the American public and will achieve the following results:

- Increased oversight of passport operations;
- Greater efficiencies of management and operations;
- Increased customer service and passport adjudication efficiency;
- Reduced operation costs;
- Improved CA staff workplace conditions; and
- Reduced overcrowding at current locations.

In addition to the efficiencies of consolidation, CA requires additional space. As a result of several policy and procedure changes over the past seven years, CA has increased staffing and production facilities to meet growing needs.

One major policy change has been the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI), which dramatically increased the demand for passports in Fiscal Year 2007 and Fiscal Year 2008 and changed the way that Passport Services does business. Congress mandated WHTI in the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 and many of its requirements took effect on January 23, 2007. WHTI requires that all U.S. citizens traveling to other countries present a valid passport or other designated travel document to depart and reenter the United States.

PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON, DC

Prospectus Number: PDC-15-WA11

CA has gone from issuing 10.1 million passports in Fiscal Year 2005 to a record-setting 18.5 million in Fiscal Year 2007. In Fiscal Year 2008, CA issued 16.2 million passports (including 500,000 passport cards); the most recent Gallup projections anticipate 12.7 million issuances (including 1.6 million cards for travel to Canada, Mexico, or the Caribbean) for Fiscal Year 2009. Recognizing DoS's needs, in July 2007, Congress passed the Passport Backlog Reduction Act to enable DoS to respond to critical shortages of passport processing personnel. By collocating the Washington Passport Agency and the Special Issuance Agency with headquarters staff, DoS will be able to provide better oversight of these key offices.

Another substantial policy change has been CA's significantly increased responsibilities as the U.S. Central Authority for both the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction and the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-Operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption. From 2005 to present, the staff of CA's Office of Children's Issues has grown from 45 to 75 and additional positions will be needed to continue to meet its obligations.

In addition to the efficiencies created by consolidating nearly all of CA's Washington, DC, staff, relocating the Washington Passport Agency and the Special Issuance Agency, currently located at 1111 19th St, NW, is an extremely high priority due to overcrowding in the current leased building.

Description

Occupants:	Department of State
Delineated Area:	Foggy Bottom
Lease Type:	Consolidation/Expansion
Justification:	Improve operational efficiency and reduce overcrowding
Expansion Space:	211,000 rsf
Number of Parking Spaces[1]:	25 inside
Scoring:	Operating Lease
Proposed Maximum Leasing Authority:	15 years
Maximum Rentable Square Feet:	500,000
Current Total Annual Cost:	$9,681,475

[1] DoS security requirements may necessitate control of parking at the location leased. This may be accomplished as a lessor furnished service, under an operating agreement with the lessor, or as part of the Government's leasehold interest in the building(s). Any parking included in the Government's leasehold interest may result in a total proposed annual cost in excess of the amounts indicated above.

PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON, DC

Prospectus Number: PDC-15-WA11

Proposed Total Annual Cost[2]:	$24,500,000
Maximum Proposed Rental Rate[3]:	$49.00

Energy Performance

GSA will incorporate energy efficiency requirements into the Solicitation for Offers and other documents related to the procurement of space for which this prospectus seeks authorization. GSA encourages offerors to work with energy service providers to exceed minimum requirements set forth in the procurement.

Authorization

- Approval of this prospectus by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Senate Committee on Environmental and Public Works will constitute authority to lease space in one or more facilities that will yield the required rentable area.

- Approval of this prospectus will constitute authority to provide interim leases, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease(s).

[2] Any new lease may contain an annual escalation clause to provide for increases or decreases in real estate taxes and operating costs.

[3] This estimate is for fiscal year 2012 and may be escalated by 1.7 percent annually to the effective date of the lease to account for inflation.

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON, DC

Prospectus Number: PDC-15-WA11

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on May 13, 2010

Recommended Robert A. Peck
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved Martha Johnson
Administrator, General Services Administration

December 2009

HOUSING PLAN
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington DC
PDC-15-WA11

Locations	Current						Proposed					
	Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)				Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)			
	Office	Total	Office	Storage	Special	Total	Office	Total	Office	Storage	Special	Total
Existing CA Locations												
HST - 2201 C St., NW Wash DC	55	55	10,262			10,262						
SA-01 - 2401 E St., NW Wash DC	480	480	53,127	3,500	2,500	59,127						
SA-13 - 7002 Newington Rd., Lorton VA	-	-	-	4,757	-	4,757						
SA-15 - 1800 Kent St., Arlington VA	51	51	8,891	-	-	8,891						
SA-17 - 1111 19th St., NW Wash DC	225	225	39,452	1,500	16,600	57,552						
SA-21 - 7500 Boston Blvd., Springfield VA	4	4	120	2,636	-	2,756						
SA-29 - 2100 Penn Ave NW Wash DC	344	344	45,728	1,500	3,000	50,228						
Existing A/EX Locations												
SA-27 - 1000 Wilson Blvd. Arlington VA	202	202	46,248	1,272	3,393	50,913						
Subtotal	**1,361**	**1,361**	**203,829**	**15,165**	**25,493**	**244,487**						
Proposed Lease(s)												
Consolidated Facility - CA							1,444	1,444	288,800	42,000	36,812	**367,612**
Consolidated Facility - A/EX							252	252	50,400	1,960	3,393	**55,753**
Total							**1,696**	**1,696**	**339,200**	**43,960**	**40,205**	**423,365**

	Current	Proposed
Utilization Rate	117	156

Current UR excludes 44,842 USF of Office for support space
Proposed UR excludes 74,624 USF of office for support space

Special Space	USF
Conference/Classroom	11,596
ADP	6,609
SCIF	800
Library	1,200
PPT Public Counter	20,000
Total	**40,205**

Usable square footage means the portion of the building available for use by tenants' personnel and furnishings and space available jointly to the occupants of the building (e.g. auditorium, health units and snack bars). Usable square footage does not include space devoted to building operations and maintenance (e.g. craft shops, gear rooms, building supply rooms, rest rooms and lobbies).

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

LEASE—FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for a replacement lease of up to 122,000 rentable square feet of space with 175 secured inside parking spaces for the Federal Bureau of Investigation at a proposed total annual cost of $3,759,615 for a lease term of up to 20 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Provided that, the Administration and tenant agencies agree to apply a utilization rate of 157 square feet or less per person as detailed in the Housing Plan contained in the prospectus.

Provided that, except for interim leases as described above, the Administrator may not enter into any leases that are below prospectus level for the purposes of meeting any of the requirements, or portions thereof, included in the prospectus that would result in a utilization rate of 157 square feet or higher per person.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator of General Services shall include in the lease contract(s) a purchase option than can be exercised at the conclusion of the firm term of the lease.

Provided further, that the Administrator shall require that the delineated area of the procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, *except that,* if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided further, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

PROSPECTUS - LEASE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
CLEVELAND, OH

Prospectus Number: POH-05-CL11
Congressional District: 11

Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a replacement lease of up to 122,000 rentable square feet (rsf) with 175 secured inside parking spaces for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). FBI currently occupies space at 1501 Lakeside Avenue, Cleveland, OH, under a lease that expires January 31, 2012.

Description

Occupants:	FBI
Delineated Area:	Cleveland, OH, Central Business District
Lease Type:	Replacement
Justification:	Expiring lease, 1/31/2012
Number of Parking Spaces:	175 secured inside
Expansion Space:	None
Scoring:	Operating Lease
Proposed Maximum Leasing Authority:	20 years
Maximum Rentable Square Feet:	122,000
Current Total Annual Cost:	$5,149,283
Proposed Total Annual Rental Cost[1]:	$3,172,000
Proposed Total Annual Parking Cost[2]:	$587,615
Proposed Total Annual Cost:	$3,759,615
Maximum Proposed Rental Rate[3]:	$26.00 per rentable square foot

Summary of Energy Compliance

GSA will incorporate energy efficiency requirements into the Solicitation for Offers and other documents related to the procurement of space for which this prospectus seeks authorization. GSA encourages offerors to work with energy service providers to exceed minimum requirements set forth in the procurement.

[1] Any new lease may contain an annual escalation clause to provide for increases or decreases in real estate taxes and operating costs.

[2] FBI's security requirements may necessitate control of the parking at the leased location. This may be accomplished as a lessor-furnished service, as a separate operating agreement with the lessor, or as part of the Government's leasehold interest in the building.

[3] This estimate is for fiscal year 2012 and may be escalated by 1.7 percent annually to the effective date of the lease to account for inflation.

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS - LEASE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
CLEVELAND, OH

Prospectus Number: POH-05-CL11
Congressional District: 11

Authorizations

- Approval of this prospectus by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works will constitute authority to lease space in a facility that will yield the required area.
- Approval of this prospectus will constitute authority to provide an interim lease, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on December 21, 2010

Recommended: _____
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: Martha Johnson
Administrator, General Services Administration

February 2010

Housi. _ Plan
FBI

POH-05-CL11
Cleveland, OH

Locations	Current						Proposed					
	Personnel		*Usable Square Feet (USF)*				*Personnel*		*Usable Square Feet (USF)*			
	Office	Total	Office	Storage	Special	Total	Office	Total	Office	Storage	Special	Total
LAKESIDE AVENUE BLDG												
1513 - Federal Bureau Of Investigation	300	300	60,858	26,900	21,092	**108,850**	0	0	0	0	0	0
Replacement Lease	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	302	302	60,858	26,900	21,092	**108,850**
Total:	**300**	**300**	**60,858**	**26,900**	**21,092**	**108,850**	**302**	**302**	**60,858**	**26,900**	**21,092**	**108,850**

	Current	Proposed
Utilization		
Rate	158	157

Current UR excludes 13,389 USF of office support space
Proposed UR excludes 13,389 USF of office support space

Special Space	
Restroom	920
Physical Fitness	2,500
Conference	4,619
ADP	7,963
Clinic/Health Unit	790
Mechanical rooms	500
Secured Storage	500
Break rooms	1,300
Processing Area	250
Mail Rooms	850
Vaults	400
Secured Room	500
Total:	**21,092**

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

LEASE—DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for a replacement lease of 224,000 rentable square feet of space and 428 inside parking spaces to accommodate government-owned and a small number of seized vehicles for the Drug Enforcement Administration's New York Field Division and Northeastern Regional Laboratory at a proposed total annual cost of $19,090,000 for a lease term of up to 15 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Provided that, the Administration and tenant agencies agree to apply a utilization rate of 77 square feet or less per person as detailed in the Housing Plan contained in the prospectus.

Provided that, except for interim leases as described above, the Administrator may not enter into any leases that are below prospectus level for the purposes of meeting any of the requirements, or portions thereof, included in the prospectus that would result in a utilization rate of 77 square feet or higher per person.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator of General Services shall include in the lease contract(s) a purchase option than can be exercised at the conclusion of the firm term of the lease.

Provided further, that the Administrator shall require that the delineated area of the procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, *except that,* if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided further, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

GSA PBS

PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION
NEW YORK, NY

Prospectus Number: PNY-02-NY11
Congressional District: 08

Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a replacement lease of 224,000 rentable square feet (rsf) of space and 428 inside parking spaces to accommodate government-owned and a small number of seized vehicles for the Drug Enforcement Administration's (DEA) New York Field Division (NYFD) and Northeastern Regional Laboratory (NERL).

The NYFD and NERL are separate divisions but work closely together. Direct interaction and consultation between NYFD special agents and the NERL chemist occur almost daily. In addition, DEA stores its highest value drug evidence at the laboratories. Collocating NERL with NYFD provides an increased level of security for the storage of the drug evidence and for the laboratory personnel.

As a result of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, the DEA mission has evolved and NERL now supports and works closely with other law enforcement agencies in the fight against terrorist organizations, which are funded in large part by illegal drug activities. These law enforcement agencies include FBI's Joint Terrorism Task Force, New York/New Jersey High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) task force, and Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF). The interaction of DEA with its fellow law enforcement agencies, with which it shares agents and intelligence, is critical to the successful performance of its mission and for this reason; the delineated area for the proposed replacement lease is Midtown South to Downtown, New York City, New York.

Description

Occupants:	DEA
Delineated Area:	Midtown South to Downtown, NYC
Lease Type:	Replacement
Justification:	Expiring lease (6/2/2011)
Number of Parking Spaces:	428 inside parking spaces for government and seized vehicles
Expansion Space:	None
Scoring:	Operating Lease
Proposed Maximum Leasing Authority:	15 years
Maximum Office Rentable Square Feet:	224,000 rsf
Proposed Annual Rental Cost:	$13,440,000
Proposed Annual Parking Cost:	$5,650,000 ($1,100/space/month)
Proposed Total Annual Cost:	$19,090,000
Maximum Proposed Rental Rate:	$60.00 per rsf

PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION
NEW YORK, NY

Prospectus Number: PNY-02-NY11
Congressional District: 08

Summary of Energy Compliance

GSA will incorporate energy efficiency requirements into the Solicitation for Offers and other documents related to the procurement of space for which this prospectus seeks authorization. GSA encourages offerors to work with energy service providers to exceed minimum requirements set forth in the procurement.

Authorizations

- Approval of this prospectus by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works will constitute authority to lease space in a facility that will yield the required rentable area.

- Approval of this prospectus will constitute authority to provide for an extension at the existing location or an interim lease, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on December 21, 2010

Recommended: _____
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: Martha Johnson
Administrator, General Services Administration

August 2010

Housi-- Plan
Drug Enforceme Administration

New Y -k, NY
PNY-. .NY11

Locations	*Current						Proposed					
	Personnel		*Usable Square Feet (USF)*				*Personnel*		*Usable Square Feet (USF)*			
	Office	Total	Office	Storage	Special	Total	Office	Total	Office	Storage	Special	Total
99 10TH AVENUE NY NY												
DEA	966	966	122,636	14,337	72,255	209,228	966	966	122,636	11,337	75,255	209,228
Total:	966	966	122,636	14,337	72,255	209,228	966	966	122,636	11,337	75,255	209,228

	Current	Proposed
Utilization		
Rate	77	77

Current UR excludes 48,470 USF of office support space
Proposed UR excludes 48,470 USF of office support space

Special Space	
Laboratory**	30,190
Laboratory vault	3,000
Conference/meeting	5,950
Interview rooms	475
Physical fitness/restrooms	600
Physical fitness	2,700
Training room	10,890
Holding cells	1,100
Evidence vault	9,320
Tech Ops Command	5,430
Fleet Vehicle Maintenance	3,330
Tactical Training	2,270
Total:	75,255

*Current and Proposed reflect a recent re-measurement of DEA's space which will ultimately become the square footage used upon execution of the proposed succeeding lease. Prior to the re-measurement, office space totaled 269,961 rsf.

**Current Lab space totals 27,190 sq ft. Lab is to be expanded by 3,000 sq ft. Note: these totals do not include 3,000 sq ft lab vault.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

LEASE—1800 G STREET, NW

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for a replacement lease of up to 294,000 rentable square feet for the Department of State, Executive of the President, Department of Justice, and Department of Veteran Affairs, currently located at 1800 G Street NW, Washington, DC, at a proposed total annual cost of $14,406,000 for a lease term of up to 15 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Provided that, the Administration and tenant agencies agree to apply a utilization rate of 155 square feet or less per person as detailed in the Housing Plan contained in the prospectus.

Provided that, except for interim leases as described above, the Administrator may not enter into any leases that are below prospectus level for the purposes of meeting any of the requirements, or portions thereof, included in the prospectus that would result in a utilization rate of 155 square feet or higher per person.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator of General Services shall include in the lease contract(s) a purchase option than can be exercised at the conclusion of the firm term of the lease.

Provided further, that the Administrator shall require that the delineated area of the procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, *except that*, if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided further, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

PROSPECTUS – LEASE
1800 G STREET, NW
WASHINGTON, DC

Prospectus Number: PDC-11-WA11

Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a replacement lease for up to 294,000 rentable square feet (rsf) of space for the Department of State (DOS), Executive Office of the President (EOP), Department of Justice (DOJ), and Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), currently located at 1800 G Street NW, Washington DC. The four leases covered by this prospectus expire at various times in fiscal year 2011.

EOP occupies 50 percent of the government's space and DOS, DOJ and VA occupy the balance of the space under these leases. EOP's occupancy provides swing space for the renovation of the Eisenhower Executive Office Building (EEOB). EOP's mission requires its staff be located close to the EEOB and the White House Complex.

Description

Occupants:	EOP, DOS, DOJ, VA
Delineated Area:	Proximate to the White House Southwest: F Street West: 19th Street, NW North: K Street, NW East: 14th Street, NW Southeast: Pennsylvania Avenue
Lease Type:	Replacement
Justification:	Expiring Leases (2011)
Expansion Space:	None
Number of Parking Spaces[1]:	75 Inside
Scoring:	Operating lease
Proposed Maximum Leasing Authority:	15 years
Maximum Rentable Square Feet:	294,000
Current Total Annual Cost:	$9,768,468
Proposed Total Annual Cost:[2]	$14,406,000
Maximum Proposed Rental Rate[3]:	$49.00

[1] The security requirements of the tenant agencies may necessitate control of the parking at the leased location. This may be accomplished as a lessor furnished service, as a separate operating agreement with the lessor or as part of the Government's leasehold interest in the building.

[2] Any new lease may contain an annual escalation clause to provide for increases or decreases in real estate taxes and operating costs.

[3] This estimate is for fiscal year 2011 and may be escalated by 1.7 percent annually to the effective date of the lease to account for inflation.

PROSPECTUS – LEASE
1800 G STREET, NW
WASHINGTON, DC

Prospectus Number: PDC-11-WA11

Energy Performance

GSA will incorporate energy efficiency requirements into the Solicitation for Offers and other documents related to the procurement of space for which this prospectus seeks authorization. GSA encourages offerors to work with energy service providers to exceed minimum requirements set forth in the procurement.

Authorization

- Approval of this prospectus by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works will constitute authority to lease space in a facility that will yield the required rentable area.

- Approval of this prospectus will constitute authority to provide interim leases, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on May 13, 2010

Recommended: _____
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: Martha Johnson
Administrator, General Services Administration

December 2009

Housing Plan
1800 G Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

Prospectus Number
PDC-11-WA11

Tenant Agencies	Current						Proposed					
	Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)				Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)			
	Office	Total	Office	Storage	Special	Total	Office	Total	Office	Storage	Special	Total
Executive Office of the President	515	515	94,178	1,266	30,961	126,405	515	515	94,178	1,266	30,961	126,405
Department of Justice	221	221	54,591	654	10,179	65,424	221	221	54,591	654	10,179	65,424
Department of Veterans Administration	120	120	16,916	-	-	16,916	120	120	16,916	-	-	16,916
Department of State	203	203	45,102	-	757	45,859	203	203	45,102	-	757	45,859
												-
Total		1,059	210,787	1,920	41,897	254,604	1,059	1,059	210,787	1,920	41,897	254,604

	Current	Proposed
Utilization Rate	155	155

Current UR excludes 46,373 USF of Office for support space
Proposed UR excludes 46,373 USF of office for support space

Special Space	USF
Conference	11,117
ADP	15,613
File Rooms	2,421
Fitness Rooms	393
Toilet Showers	7,461
ADP Mainframe	582
Security	105
Copy Rooms	1,603
Mechanical	2,156
Utility Closets	446
Total	41,897

Usable square footage means the portion of the building available for use by tenants' personnel and furnishings, and space available jointly to the occupants of the building (e.g. auditorium, health units and snack bars). Usable square footage does not include space devoted to building operations and maintenance (e.g., craft shops, gear rooms, building supply rooms, rest rooms and lobbies)

VA has one (1) parking space with its lease request and Office of Administration has seventy-four (74) parking spaces with its lease request

1 parking space with VA lease request, and 74 parking spaces with the Office of Administration lease request

There was no objection.

NATIONAL ADULT EDUCATION AND FAMILY LITERACY WEEK

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

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, today marks the start of National Adult Education and Family Literacy Week, and we must renew our efforts to help ensure every American is literate.

Today, 93 million American adults function below a high school level of literacy, lacking the most basic skills needed to compete in the 21st century economy. The unemployment crisis falls most heavily here—14.3 percent of Americans without a high school diploma are unemployed; among high school graduates with no additional education, the rate drops to 9.6 percent.

By supporting efforts to expand literacy, we can extend a hand to individuals and families across America. Making sure adults can read to their child or understand printed material at work isn't just good for them, it's essential for competing in the global economy.

Learning is a lifelong process. It doesn't stop the day you leave school. So let's renew our efforts to promote adult and family literacy both for the good of families and for the good of the country.

RISING FOOD PRICES

(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 Fed Chairman, Ben Bernanke, said last week when he was giving his speech that we didn't really have to worry about inflation, that the long-term inflation problem would not get beyond 2 percent. So in case Mr. Bernanke or the administration is paying attention, I'd like to read a few facts to them.

The price of milk has gone up 38 percent since last year. The price of sugar is up 20 percent since last year. The price of corn is up 62 percent since last year. As of August, beef prices grew 13 percent, or 52 cents a pound, since last year—the largest increase in the last 7 years. Gasoline is up 35 percent from a year ago, 98 cents a gallon, and the projected inflation rate is much, much higher than the administration or the Fed says is going to occur.

So I hope that we will stop these Keynesian policies, these socialistic policies, these big-spending policies that are killing the American people.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1161

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 1161.

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

There was no objection.

CBC HOUR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. This evening, I am again pleased to join my colleagues in the Congressional Black Caucus to talk about jobs for this first hour, and we are really pleased that we're going to be led off this night by our Democratic whip, The Honorable STENY HOYER, the person who has led us in the Make It In America agenda.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentlelady for yielding, and I thank her for her leadership.

I want to thank the Congressional Black Caucus, which has raised this issue to a new height of not only visibility but of hope.

EMANUEL CLEAVER, the chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, told a wonderful story in our caucus the other day. He said there was a little boy and his dad, and his dad was reading the paper. The little boy scratched his hand, and as he did so, it obviously hurt. He went in front of his dad, shaking his hand. He walked to and from his father, and his father kept reading the paper. Finally, his father put down the paper and said, ''Son, I know you scratched your hand, but there's nothing I can do about it.''

And the little boy looked at his dad and said, ''You can say, 'Ouch.' ''

You can understand the pain that I am experiencing. You can understand the pain that losing a job is causing me. You can understand the pain of a home that is lost because the mortgage cannot be paid. You can understand the pain of a family, living in a home, who has seen the value of that most important asset of theirs dwindle and be reduced so that the mortgage payment they're paying is more than the value of the home in which they live.

The Congressional Black Caucus did two things: It said, ''We hear and we say, 'Ouch.' We understand the pain you're experiencing. We feel your pain.'' But if all we do is empathize and feel pain, that's not enough.

□ 1920

Our President addressed us last week, and he said we can shrug our shoulders and say there are 14 months until the next election, but the people in pain can't wait 14 months.

And that's what the Congressional Black Caucus did. Tens of thousands of people showed up throughout this Nation because somebody offered hope, and not just hope but real deliverables. Jobs were gotten; interviews were set up; training sessions for how you apply, how you dress, how you talk to prospective employers. Those kinds of seminars were given. A difference was made by the Congressional Black Caucus traveling throughout this country.

So I rise to thank the leadership and all the members of the Congressional Black Caucus. I see Mr. DAVIS and Ms. WATERS on the floor with DONNA CHRISTENSEN, and I thank them for their leadership in particular. MAXINE WATERS was an extraordinarily strong voice for saying just that: we feel your pain, and it's not just empathy we're going to give you; we're going to give you the help that we can give.

This President came before us last week and said, ladies and gentlemen, it is time to act. It is time to add to the opportunity for success for putting America back to work, for addressing the mortgage crisis in our country, for putting some more money in the pockets of working men and women in this country, for helping small business grow and expand, making sure as well that we pay for what we buy.

Every commission that has met, the Bowles-Simpson Commission and the Domenici-Rivlin Commission, said, yes, we have to get a handle on this debt and deficit, of which I'm a strong proponent; but in the short term we need to grow the economy because if you do not grow the economy, you will not get the deficit down because you need people working so that they can support themselves and their families and, yes, pay taxes, so that their grandchildren will not be deeply in debt. So I stand indebted to the Congressional Black Caucus for continuing to focus like a laser on creating jobs.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD, another member of the Congressional Black Caucus and leader in our House, the chief deputy whip, is here as well and will be speaking so that in North Carolina and in America we can create jobs, invest in growing our economy, and, yes, give confidence, give confidence to every single individual, every family, and, yes, every business—small, medium, and large; that this Congress will act responsibly to address a challenge, to address the pain that our people are feeling, and to make sure in the long term, as we did in the 1990s, that our country is on a sound fiscal path leading to growth in the economy, jobs for our people, and a stronger and healthier America.

So I am pleased to join the Congressional Black Caucus, thanking them, congratulating them, and saying that I look forward to working with them, not just today, but today, tomorrow, the next day, and the next week until such time as our people are no longer in the pain they now experience.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Thank you, Democratic whip, for joining us, and please come back and join us anytime that we're on the floor. And thank you for reminding everyone that the people of this country just cannot wait 14 months to go back to work to take care of their families.

At this time I would like to yield to Congressman DAVIS from Illinois.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Let me, first of all, thank you, my classmate, DONNA CHRISTENSEN. We got here about the same time, and it seems as though the longer we're here, the more alike we think. So I want to thank you for your leadership.

I also want to commend the Congressional Black Caucus because we have just completed what I will call a very successful tour, a tour where some people were able to actually obtain jobs, where other people were able to renew their faith and hope that out there somewhere waiting for them is a job.

As the minority whip talked about pain and frustration, it reminded me that there are thousands of people in my congressional district who are experiencing that pain just as there are millions across the country.

I dug out an old record of mine the other day. I was going through my collection, and there was a fellow singing a song about getting a job. He says, Every morning about this time, she brings my breakfast to the bed, crying, ''Get a job.'' He says, When I read the paper, I read it through and through, trying to see if there is any work for me to do—get a job.

But he kind of ends by saying, It was difficult to get a job that did not exist. It was difficult to get a job that he couldn't find.

So I was pleased a few nights ago when a job plan was articulated and presented. That's a very simple kind of plan in a sense. I couldn't find much controversy. I couldn't find much that one couldn't buy no matter which side of the aisle they were on, no matter what their political stripes.

I mean, who can argue with rebuilding roads and bridges and highways and giving people the opportunity to just ride on roads that are not bumpy or to ride on streets that are not filled with potholes—meaningful kinds of work that anybody can know is an investment and is not any kind of giveaway?

Who can argue with unemployed teachers getting an opportunity to work? Who can argue with small businesses being able to receive incentives if they hire people who have been unemployed for more than 6 months? Who can argue with that? I don't think anybody that is serious could argue with any of that.

So jobs must be found. Jobs must be had. And I am pleased to join with my colleagues to say that we must turn around that there are no jobs so that the guy can sing, I got a job, I got a job.

Thank you, Congressional Black Caucus.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Thank you, DANNY.

This morning I was with the postmasters at their convention, and they're facing some difficulties and are having to downsize. And those are some jobs that we know that you and ELIJAH CUMMINGS, ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON, ED TOWNS, and LACY CLAY have been working to protect; and we thank you for that.

At this time I yield to the gentlewoman from California, Congresswoman MAXINE WATERS.

□ 1930

Ms. WATERS. Thank you very much, Congresswoman CHRISTENSEN. I would like to thank you for taking this time this evening so that we could focus on this issue of jobs. It's extremely important.

I would like to thank STENY HOYER for coming to the floor to recognize the work that we are doing, to increase job opportunities for people in this country.

The Congressional Black Caucus is to be commended because they heard the cry. They felt the pain of so many people out there who have lost their jobs, who do not know how they are going to pay their mortgages, who do not know how they are going to provide for their families.

So despite the fact that the Congressional Black Caucus organized and introduced over 40 bills dealing with this issue, the Congressional Black Caucus decided to do something more, recognizing, yes, that we have a public policy responsibility, that's why the 40 bills. But beyond that what else could we do?

So the Congressional Black Caucus took to the streets and went out into America and hit five cities: Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Michigan; Atlanta, Miami, and then my city of Los Angeles. And what we saw was mind-boggling. Even though we understood that 16.7 percent is a huge number for people to be unemployed, we did not realize the thousands upon thousands of people who really were hurting out there.

They came. They came by the thousands in every city that we were in. They were young, they were middle-aged, they were the unemployed, they were people who had been looking for jobs for over a year. And it was awfully painful to see all of these young college graduates who happened to be African American, who went to school, graduated, and looked forward to going to their job, who had no jobs. And so we saw it firsthand.

In my own city of Los Angeles where we organized one of these job fairs, there were over 10,000 people who showed up. Luckily, we had a venue, the Crenshaw Christian Center, where they had a dome, a faith dome. They could hold 10,000 people, and people didn't have to stand in line.

In Atlanta people got ill standing in line 3, 4 hours trying to get connected. The employers are to be commended. They came and they listened, they interviewed, they took applications, they assisted people in learning how to get an opportunity with their companies. We would like to thank all of those employers who participated with the Congressional Black Caucus in trying to help connect people with jobs.

We have to continue with this push for jobs. The press has done a relatively good job of shining a light on the devastation that's going on in these African American communities. We support all people getting an opportunity for jobs, but we must target our resources to those communities that are most in need.

We are talking about rural communities where there's unemployment and poverty, and we are talking about these urban areas. We believe that the resources must be targeted, the attention must be paid, not only to the entire population in this country of unemployed, but those areas that are absolutely suffering.

We need to continue to do this. And while the white unemployment rate stayed the same last month, black unemployment increased by 4 percentage points to 16.7 percent. Today in The Wall Street Journal they noted that black teenage unemployment is bordering on 50 percent. Fifty percent.

These figures don't even take into account the discouraged workers, involuntary part-time workers, and underemployed workers. Moreover, let me just tell you about the wealth gap. It is at its largest levels in more than a generation.

The median wealth of white households is 20 times that of black households and 18 times that of Hispanic households, according to a Pew Research Center analysis of newly available government data from 2009.

These lop-sided wealth ratios are the largest since the government began publishing such data in 1984 and roughly twice the size of the ratios that had prevailed between these three groups for the two decades prior to the Great Recession that supposedly ended in 2009.

The median wealth of white U.S. households in 2009 was $113,149 compared to $5,677 for blacks and $6,325 for Hispanics.

The percentage of African Americans with no wealth has increased. About 35 percent of black households and 31 percent of Hispanic households had zero or negative net worth in 2009, compared with 15 percent of white households.

So while unemployment and the housing crisis is impacting everyone, it is hitting minority communities the hardest. That is why we must continue to push. I am so pleased that the President presented a huge opportunity to focus on job creation, and so now the devil is in the details.

It must be targeted. The public policies must take into consideration targeting these efforts so that these resources are put where its most needed. The Congress must have hearings and markups for the American JOBS Act. We must work together to ensure that its stimulative investments are protected and strengthened through greater targeting.

Our entire jobs-creation agenda can't simply be the tax cuts alone. We need to focus infrastructure repair in the communities with the bridges, roads and sewer systems that are most in need.

We need to rebuild schools in urban and rural areas that have long been neglected.

We want housing, a national housing trust fund to produce, rehabilitate, preserve, and operate rental housing in areas where our homeless veterans and seniors are concentrated.

We need targeted aid to the unemployed, who are the most likely to spend their money and stimulate the economy. If we do not pursue targeted public policy, I predict that the African American unemployment will hit 20 percent. The American economy will never be stable if we have one segment of our population, particularly a segment as large as the African American population, that faces a systemic jobs crisis.

So, again, my appreciation and my thanks to our chairman, EMANUEL CLEAVER, and to the entire Congressional Black Caucus for having the courage to step up and make this a priority issue, not only for our caucus but for their Congress and for their country. We cannot sit idly by in silence and watch what is happening as this devastation is continuing in these communities.

Thank you one more time for allowing us to be here this evening.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Thank you, Congresswoman WATERS. We want to thank you for your leadership in leading the jobs task force for the CBC and for being such a strong voice for those who are continually being left out and left behind.

At this time I would like to yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Let me thank you, Congresswoman CHRISTENSEN, for all of your work, not only here in the House of Representatives, but what you do for the Congressional Black Caucus all across America.

What hasn't come out tonight is you are actually the first vice chair of the Congressional Black Caucus, and you work so hard for all of us and we want to thank you very much. We want to thank you for convening this Special Order tonight. You work so hard to make it happen.

I also want to extend my appreciation to Congresswoman MAXINE WATERS, who worked so tirelessly to help make successful the tour that we had a few weeks ago. She and her staff worked so very hard, and I want to publicly thank them for all that they did.

I had intended to go to two of the five events, but because of Hurricane Irene in my district, I did not make it to Los Angeles, but I did go to the first one. I was there in Cleveland with Congresswoman MARCIA FUDGE when we had the jobs fair and the town hall meeting, and it made such a powerful impression on me for us to get up that morning and to drive over to the community college and to see thousands of people lined up trying to get an interview for a job.

There was no question about it that these people were sincere, they were jobless through no fault of their own. Many of them told us that they had been jobless for more than 2 years, and they were standing in line hoping to get an opportunity to be interviewed by some of the fine companies that had come with the jobs in hand.

So I want to encourage us to continue our work. We have so much work to do. The national unemployment now is 9.1 percent and African American unemployment is at least 16.7 percent and probably more. As Congresswoman WATERS said a few moments ago, among African American youth the number now approaches 50 percent, and so we have work to do.

The President has announced a very bold jobs plan that I hope that we can come together on as a Congress, both Democrat and Republican, House and Senate. I hope that we can come together and pass that package, the complete package, in just a few days because the American people are demanding that we do it.

□ 1940

We have a deficit panel that has now begun its work, 12 Members equally divided between Democrats and Republicans, half from the Senate and half from the House; and we are hoping and praying that deficit panel will be able to come together and present bold ideas to this Congress by November 23 so that we can demonstrate to the American people that we are serious about trying to create jobs.

But you know, Congresswoman, we as a Congress cannot do this alone. We as the CBC cannot do this alone. We have got to have shared sacrifice from people all across America, and that includes America's corporations. I have been disturbed over the last few days that America's companies are sitting on more than $2 trillion in retained earnings, and that is so disappointing.

So when we talk about creating jobs, American corporations have a responsibility, too, to put people to work and to start spending and investing in their own companies. So we go forward now, and we have a lot of work to do. We have a short term, as the minority whip said a few moments ago, and he is absolutely right; and I want to thank STENY HOYER for his willingness to come to the floor tonight and to make the statements that he made. But we must have a short-term solution and a long-term solution. In the short term, we have to create jobs and we have to grow the economy. We have got to help businesses innovate, and we've got to improve the infrastructure so we can start getting more revenue from American workers. And, hopefully, in the long term we can begin to pay down the deficit.

So thank you for allowing me to come to the floor tonight and thank you for your leadership, and I thank the chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus who works tirelessly. I don't know when he goes to Kansas City. He is from Kansas City, Missouri, and a good friend of all of ours. I don't know when he rests. He is our tireless leader. I understand that he may be next in the queue to speak, and I will eagerly await the statements from our chairman.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Thank you, Congressman BUTTERFIELD, and thank you for pointing out the fact that America's corporations are sitting on billions of dollars. They have an obligation. As I understand it, they claim there is uncertainty, and so they are holding onto their funds. But there can't be any more uncertainty in our corporations than in the families around this country who are hurting because they need a job.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Without question.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Thank you again, Congressman BUTTERFIELD, for joining us. At this time, it is my pleasure to yield to the leader of our Congressional Black Caucus, Reverend EMANUEL CLEAVER. And thank you so much for your work and reminding this Congress and this country on the importance of job creation for America's families and for leading us on that tour over the August recess.

Mr. CLEAVER. I thank the vice chair of the CBC. And to follow Congressman G.K. BUTTERFIELD, who I think hit on all of the proper and necessary areas of concerns, it has been written that ours will be the last generation in this country to experience surpassing the previous generation, that our children will not achieve what we have achieved and the jobs are not there. And while the individuals who have written about this and presented research on it are certainly brilliant and wise, I will gently rebuke them and disagree with their prediction.

I am not in any way willing to accept the fact, the fatalism, that the United States will inevitably fall to number two in the world behind China. Yesterday there was a news story that said at best there will be two superpowers equal in terms of influence and their economies: China and the United States.

This Nation that placed men on the Moon, this Nation that creates a new technology almost hourly should never surrender its place in the world to any other nation. And, further, I don't think that it is in our best interest to even give a hint that we believe that we can't continue to create jobs for the next generation.

The jobs tour that we had during the month of August was eye-opening and Earth-shattering. When we walked from our cars inside the Cleveland State University place where we held the jobs fair, there were people who had been in line since 5 a.m. that morning. And so it always troubles me to hear people say, and say baselessly: Well, you know, some people don't want to work. So 5 a.m. in the morning, standing in line. And at best, of the 5,000 or 6,000 people who were there, we only had about 2,000 jobs. But people stood patiently in line.

One of the things that happened that I think some of you may already know about who are in the CBC, an Anglo gentleman, and there were people from every race in every city, but this particular gentleman caught my attention because he said: Look, I listen to black radio. He said, I just like R&B and I heard about the jobs fair and I thought I'd come over since I'm unemployed. And he said, Is it all right? And of course our position is, has been, and shall always be, one of including everybody, particularly in a time of crisis. But even if we're not, that is what we would want. And so he remained in line. I'm not sure what happened, whether he was one of the successful applicants or not.

The point I want to make is that the pain that is being experienced in this Nation is not just being experienced by African Americans. It is true that our numbers are higher, but our numbers are higher for a variety of reasons. Number one, African Americans historically have tried or sought employment in government. One of the reasons Washington, D.C. is predominantly black is because African Americans from the South came to Washington by the tens of thousands because it was believed that if you could get to the capital of the United States, you would experience far less bigotry and discrimination. And so by the thousands they came to Washington.

The same thing holds true with government. African Americans have sought employment with State, local, and the Federal Government. So every time people read in the paper or cheer that some State laid off 200 or 300 people, they need to understand that those are 200 or 300 real human beings, and chances are also great that they are disproportionately minority. So that is one of the reasons why our numbers are swelling like they are.

But also I think we have got to realize that there are some other factors through no fault of people who are unemployed. I served as mayor of Kansas City, Missouri, from 1991 until 1999, two terms, 8 years. One of the things we always had to fight was expanding. Urban sprawl is what it is called sociologically. Kansas City is a city that stretches 322 square miles. To show you how large that is, you can place the entire city of San Francisco inside the city limits of Kansas City 30 times, or the city of Washington, I think it is like 42 times. It is a huge city.

Now while many politicians brag about that, the truth of the matter is we stretched out our resources. One of the things I learned during the jobs fairs—we started out in Cleveland, went to Detroit; left Detroit and went to Atlanta; left Atlanta and went to Miami; left Miami and went to Los Angeles—and there is one thing that was present at all of those that this Congress needs to deal with and it is this: the jobs that were brought to our fairs were not new jobs. The truth of the matter is they were jobs that already existed except they were in the suburbs.

And so as the cities have expanded, the jobs have moved to the suburbs. And so we cannot speak of creating jobs without dealing with the issue of transportation. There's an inextricable connection between jobs and transportation: how do you get people in the highest unemployment areas to the areas where the jobs are.

□ 1950

For those who live on the eastern seaboard, you have a little better situation because you have, as we do in Washington, the Metro. But when you start moving toward the western part of the United States, or the Caribbean, there is no mass transportation that is as effective as it is on the east coast. Therefore, if jobs are in suburban Kansas City and people who live in the urban area are unemployed and do not have a car and do not have any way of getting to the jobs, there is no way they can get there. Remember, Kansas City is a city of 322 square miles, which means that people could need to go essentially 30, 40, 50 miles to get a job.

Now, let me also say that nothing has been discussed thus far dealing with transportation. The jobs bill is seeking to have what I think most of us would support, which would be some kind of transportation bank where it would end up that the government would put money in and hopefully the private sector would come in and we would be able to get these infrastructure jobs going. But the amount of money that is being discussed is woefully inadequate, and there's probably little chance that we're going to be able to create any new mass transit programs in the country. In fact, UMTA, the Urban Mass Transit Administration, is broke virtually broke. So there's very little in the way of help coming forth.

Now, there's some politics involved, and we're all in the political environment. And the people at home may not even understand what's going on.

Tragically, I have watched our country move to a state where people are constantly angry. They're being told to hate their government, and then both sides of the aisle use inappropriate language to discuss things with the other side of the aisle. It's continuing to ratchet up, and it's getting worse and worse. And the people around the country are not only participating in it, they are encouraging it.

This is the United States of America. My hope and my dream is that this Nation will be around for my children and my grandchildren. But I'm telling you that what our children are seeing is not a pleasant sight because they are looking at a Nation that is becoming more and more divided. You can't look at television or radio without this constant attack, attack, attack, and it's just sickening to see this.

As we're moving into an election cycle, we're going to see ''thermal nuclear'' campaigns. And the American public needs to come to grips with the fact that if people will run a nasty campaign where all they do is attack, chances are when they come to Congress they're going to do the same thing. And the more we bring people in here who come for the sole purpose of fighting against the other side, the less business we're going to take care of for the people of this country.

I said last week there are some people who'd like to defeat the President of the United States. Fine. Campaign against him. Get your spouse, your children, your grandchildren, your friends, and everybody. Vote against him. If you can vote twice, vote twice. Do everything you can to defeat the President. But right now, vote for the American public. Fight him later. Vote now for the American public.

And the American public is in trouble. We've got to create opportunities for jobs to grow and develop or we're going to find ourselves faced with a new normal, a new normal where unemployment is considered normal at 8 percent rather than 3.5 percent, which is what our predecessors decided that we're going to keep unemployment at, 3.5 percent. So we can't allow this to happen. I think we've got to fight against it. But, more than that, what we've got to do is quit fighting each other. Nothing is going to happen worth anything if we're fighting each other.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLEAVER. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Mr. CLEAVER, you brought up the subject of infrastructure in your remarks. That's a very important conversation that we've got to have in this country. You have served 8 years as mayor of a major city. Would you again speak to the importance of infrastructure and what it can mean to job creation and economic development in communities all across America?

I'm from a rural community. I have 88 small cities and towns in my district and they don't have access to money to build infrastructure. The infrastructure bank that you made reference to would just bring new life to rural communities. I know you served as a mayor. Just talk about the relationship between infrastructure and job creation.

Mr. CLEAVER. What is generally said is that you get, four to one, jobs to money spent if we do infrastructure projects, and those jobs are long lasting.

Now, most of the infrastructure in this country is in decrepit condition. Most of the storm water sewers, wastewater sewers in cities around the country are over a century old. Roads are collapsing. Our bridges are collapsing. We saw in Minnesota 2 years ago what happens when we neglect our own infrastructure.

And the worst thing about it, Congressman BUTTERFIELD, is that we're

building roads and bridges right now in Iraq, new roads and bridges and schools in Iraq right now. I'm just a dumb Methodist preacher, but something doesn't add up. We're doing all of this in Iraq and our roads are crumbling?

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. And we have American workers ready to do the work if we can create the opportunities.

Mr. CLEAVER. And we can with the infrastructure bank. But we've got to put enough money in the bank to attract the private sector dollars. And that's a part of the President's plan, and hopefully people will buy into it. But I don't think we have a lot of time to waste. Americans are sitting around now hoping, many of them even praying, that we will do something to help them out of the economic doldrums in which they find themselves.

So, I appreciate the opportunity to come and share tonight in this discussion because I think people around the country who are watching this need to know at least there are some people in Washington who are looking out for their best interests. And I think, based on what we're doing, we are part of it. I'm not going to suggest that other folks are not interested in helping folks. They are. I'm saying that sometimes, maybe even unintentionally, we allow political ideology to trump anything and everything else, and at some point we ought to be more Americans than we are Democrats or Republicans.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Thank you, Chairman CLEAVER, and thank you for the perspective that you always bring to these discussions, helping us to focus on the important issues, sometimes the underlying issues that often get overlooked.

Yesterday and today, we've taken time out of our daily routine to remember the over 3,000 people who went to work on a bright, sunny morning and whose lives were snuffed out in three dastardly acts of terrorism. We remember and honor them and their families and the first responders who returned to help and also met their death on September 11, 2001. We pay tribute also to the men and women of our Armed Forces who lost their lives in Iraq and Afghanistan, continuing our fight against al Qaeda and other terrorist groups, and those who are still there protecting us and the world from attack.

Today, I had the honor of addressing our postmasters at their annual convention and remembered Thomas Morris, Jr., and Joseph Curseen, who died after being exposed to anthrax sent in the mail in the weeks after as they worked at the Brentwood postal facility here in Washington. We didn't look at those who died or talk about those who died as Republicans or as Democrats or Independents. They were workers in both the public and private sector, who some groups today are trying to pit against each other. We honor them all and their families for their sacrifice.

Tonight, we've been focusing on the workers that remain with us, but most especially we are singling out for our attention—to the attention of this Congress and for all Americans—those who have no job and for whom, until now, it had appeared as though there would be no legislation to come to their aid. But thanks to our great President, there's now a bill before us, and we're calling on both bodies to pass it as soon as possible and without taking it apart. The 1.9 million jobs and the 2 percent economic growth projections are dependent on those two things—that we pass it promptly and that we pass it intact.

Most importantly, as President Obama said, and all of us know, the American people cannot wait 14 months until after the next election. They have already been hurting too long and they need those jobs. They need our help today.

□ 2000

As you heard, the Congressional Black Caucus did not wait either. We felt the pain and anxieties in our communities and communities across the country and used our August recess to partner with the private sector and some government agencies to bring jobs that are needed so desperately into our communities now. People of all ages, all educational backgrounds and levels came out in the thousands everywhere that held those job fairs.

Mr. Speaker, the people of this country are crying out to us to put them back to work, to allow them to make it in America and to be able to take care of their families and our Nation once again. Sure, there are things in the President's draft bill that some of us are not particularly fond of that we're willing to accept for the integrity of the entire package and for the good of our country. And others, like Social Security and Medicare, we accept the President's goals and hope that we can work with him to achieve them through any alternative measures wherever our approaches might differ.

The ladies in the markets in the Caribbean at home in the Virgin Islands used to what we call ''marry'' different fruits and vegetables for sale. You had to buy the two of them, whether it was limes and peppers or yams and okra, you had to buy the two; the vegetables were married. The purpose of that, of course, was to get everything sold by tying something everyone wanted to something that might not be as popular. Now I know that was not our President's approach, but he did put together a package that could best appeal to us so that we could all come together and buy it as a package. And so, Mr. Speaker, and colleagues, that is exactly what we should and must do.

Creating jobs and stimulating our economy is critical not just to our present, but to our future. This is not an issue that's about the President, and it ought not to be about the next election. Neither is it about the CBC or Members of Congress, or about Republicans or Democrats or Independents. It's about the welfare and the well-being of the American people and of our country, which I know all of us care about.

We are in a crisis. In crises, people always come together to the aid of each other, as we did on 9/11/01 and in the weeks and months after. So it's our hope and prayer that this Congress can do the same thing now.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I yield back the balance of our time.

GOP JOBS OFFENSIVE: ROLLING BACK JOB-KILLING REGULATIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CARTER) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, last week we were here talking about jobs. This week, we need to talk about jobs again because, quite honestly, the problem the United States has is we have to get our people back to work.

These fine folks who just had the hour before us, they were talking about jobs, talking about the ability to get a job. I thought it was an interesting discussion. We are all concerned about jobs, and we all have different views of how this should be done.

The President laid out a broad agenda for another stimulus bill that he believes will cause us to have new jobs. He's going to deliver that I think today in writing so we can all sit down and look at it and analyze just exactly what it actually says so we can figure out how much of that will create jobs, and if there is a disagreement, we will at least know what we disagree with.

But the bottom line is there are some things that are basic. People take their money and they invest their money when they feel like, A, it's going to make them money, and B, they can feel relatively safe that the future that they envision is the future that's going to actually happen. You've got to look down the road in any organization and get yourself a perspective of just what it takes to make your business or your operation thrive and go forward. And there are some basic things you want to know. You want to know, basically—let's say you're doing a 5-year plan. Over the next 5 years, there are some simple things you would like to know: What are my taxes; what taxes am I going to have to pay on my business? What regulations are going to affect my business, and are they going to change? What is the source of money to borrow or invest in my business if I want to expand? Let's say I want to put a new assembly line in my factory, or I need a new building for my business to grow and put my employees in. Am I going to be able to finance that building? Am I going to be able to come up with the mortgage money to be able to do that? Can I envision a pathway to

income that will support that mortgage and the paychecks for those people that I'm going to hire to run my business with me, to operate the business? These are not mind-shattering things. This is very simple stuff.

If you were starting a lemonade stand, you would have to make some kind of projection on a lemonade stand to figure out whether you were just going to sell lemonade today, or maybe you could sell it all week if you're a little kid. But you've got to know what the playing field is about.

Tonight I'm going to talk about the same thing we talked about last time, something that may be unintended consequences. It may be a different agenda of a different view of the world, or whatever you want to call it, but there are very, very onerous regulations that are popping up now on a basically daily basis that are surprising people and industry around the country. The one that is a front-page headline and will be the subject of legislation I believe this week in Congress is on this board right here. And Congressman TIM SCOTT of South Carolina has a bill to block this regulation, this action by one of our regulatory authorities, the National Labor Relations Board.

The National Labor Relations Board has filed a complaint against Boeing to prevent them from building a new aircraft plant in South Carolina. Boeing currently has a large complex of production in Seattle, Washington—or somewhere in Washington, I think it's Seattle—Puget Sound it's called. The problem that the National Labor Relations Board has with the South Carolina site—which is not going to displace, to my knowledge, any of the union employees that are at Puget Sound, but it's a new factory with new employees. But because this factory is in a right-to-work State, where a person doesn't have to join a union in order to get the salary and benefits that the company pays, the National Labor Relations Board has filed suit against Boeing to prevent them from hiring these people and opening this plant.

Now at a time with over 9 percent unemployment—close to 10 percent in some estimates—and as you heard, in some communities, the African community, 16 or 18 percent unemployment, in the Hispanic community, the very same kind of numbers for the Hispanic community, why would a board in Washington, D.C., the National Labor Relations Board, why would they want to say to a company which has made a financial determination that the wise place for them to build their next factory is in the great State of South Carolina, but because they are not a union State, they say, no, we're not going to let you build it there? When did it become the government's job to have regulatory authorities telling people where they could and could not build a plant based solely on union membership? This is very, very onerous. It's very, very unfortunate.

Without any argument pro or con toward union membership, this State—which is a sovereign State of our Nation—has chosen to have right-to-work laws, which means you don't have to join the union to go to work. Other States choose to have union laws, and closed shops, which means that you can't work in a place unless you join the union. Whether you like one version or the other depends on where you stand, but the facts are that in this country we have both union shops and right-to-work States, and I don't think the government should be picking winners and losers.

□ 2010

I think it's inappropriate for the government to be picking winners and losers. So that's why TIM SCOTT is bringing a bill to the floor this week, I believe it's this week, to discuss this very issue and, basically, restrict the National Labor Relations Board from having the power to do something like this, because this is not appropriate. The National Labor Relations Board's job is to develop the relationship between labor and management. It's not a guarantee of union membership. The reason we're talking about this, first and foremost is this is the current event in regulations and government interference in a company's business.

And by the way, what is a corporation?

This is something I'm always amazed by. The minute you said the words ''Boeing Corporation,'' it's like they become something, some giant something, and like it's one rich man someplace that owns Boeing. If you own a 401(k), if you have a retirement plan, if you are involved in even the government investment plan that we have for our Federal employees, there's a pretty good chance you might own Boeing stock. Your plan might own Boeing stock.

So what is that corporation? Well, it's you, if you own Boeing stock, because the owners of that company are the people who own the stock. So we need to realize that it's not one or two rich people that own Boeing. It is a multitude of Americans who have invested a small part of their paycheck in buying a share or 10 shares or a million shares, whatever they can afford, of Boeing stock.

So we've got this concept that came out of the sixties, it's don't steal from the individual, but steal from ''the man.'' In criminal law where I've spent much of my life, that was always an amazing thing for me. ''The man'' seemed to be anybody that you didn't know. But it certainly was the corporations.

And, yet, an awful lot of people have their life savings invested in companies like Boeing, like Shell Oil Company, like Exxon, like United States Steel, if they still exist, I don't know whether they do or not, like Continental Airlines, like American Airlines, like Union Pacific Railroad. Those are all owned by people. People own those corporations.

Why should the National Labor Relations Board tell the representatives of the people that own Boeing stock that they can't be in South Carolina because it's not a union shop?

I don't think they should. I think this bill will pass out of this House and, hopefully, will get the support of the President and the realization by the Democrats over in the Senate that this is an important thing and a very bad precedent for the government to be picking winners and losers.

So we started with this board. Now, I talked about my bill that I have, which we may or may not take up. First off, let me tell you something we've been doing. The Congressional Review Act is in existence at this time, and it allows Congress to review every Federal regulation issued by the government agencies and, by the passing of a joint resolution, overrule those regulations.

Federal agencies shall, that means they must, submit to each House of the Congress, that's the Senate and the House, to the Comptroller General a comprehensive report on any major proposed rule. Congress has 60, and that's legislative days, to pass a joint resolution of disapproval of any rule. The Senate must vote on a Congressional Review Act resolution of disapproval.

So there is a tool to actually disapprove of some of these rules that we're going to be talking about tonight, and we're going to be using that tool. We've already started using it. We're going to continue to use it, so I'm going to put it down here at the bottom so we'll remember we've got a tool.

People have asked me why I put a bill forward that would be so general as to say let's have a general regulation moratorium on all regulations until 2013. Let me read you some—this is not an original idea by JOHN CARTER, that's me. This is some regulations that come, some articles out of some newspapers. Let me just read you a couple of them.

The Detroit News: The flood of Federal regulations coming out of the Obama administration add costs, stifles economic growth and limits job creation. Growth is a smarter way to generate additional taxes from businesses than raising the rates and thus the operating costs. The former approach creates jobs. The latter kills them.

The business community is also warning that a flood of Federal regulations will limit growth and job creation. Obama should suspend implementation of any regulation with the potential impact on the economy until the unemployment rate falls below 6 percent.

The Environmental Protection Agency, in particular, must be throttled. The EPA's war on coal affects power plants that provide roughly half of the Nation's electricity. In Michigan, DTE

energy says that the new rules will take 20 percent of its capacity off line within 3 years. Without an assured supply of energy, companies will not invest in new facilities.

That's the clip from the Detroit News.

The Wall Street Journal: Business leaders, ''Stop the Implementation of Job-Destroying Regulations.'' Many of their suggestions are familiar. The CEOs want lower corporate taxes in the U.S., which has among the highest corporate rates in the world, and a moratorium or a rollback of business regulations.

''The government needs to be a better partner with the business world,'' says Magellan Health Services CEO Rene Lerer, echoing a sentiment expressed by many. James Turley, Chairman and CEO of Ernst Young, ''Remove government regulatory policy uncertainty through 2013 by halting initiation or implementation of regulations when such regulations could hurt jobs or economic growth.''

So that's just two quotes out of the newspaper. There are more here. But the point of that being is that the people who create jobs, the job creators are the small and mid-sized businesses of this world, and the big businesses for that matter. But the real generator is the small businessman in America. Over 90 percent of all the jobs held by anybody in this country, those people work for small businesses.

Now, what's a small business?

Well, the other day we had, sitting up here listening to the President's speech, we had a franchise holder for McDonald's franchises. McDonald's hamburger place is a small business, as it belongs to a person who has purchased the franchise for that business.

We had another man with Sports Cuts, which is a haircut franchise. And these are individual people who get a national name, and a national product, and they pay money for that, for the right to use that national name and national product, but they are a small business, usually run but one or two individuals. And they're telling us the uncertainty of regulatory procedures of the Federal Government is making their job untenable.

I'm joined here by my good friend from Illinois (Mr. MANZULLO). I think he might have something to say about this. DON, would you like to take the mike? I'll be glad to yield you whatever time you'd like to have concerning regulations and how you see them affecting folks in your part of the world.

Mr. MANZULLO. Thank you, Judge CARTER, for the opportunity to be with you this evening.

I spend, as you know, most of my time working on manufacturing issues. Our congressional district in the northern part of Illinois is home to over 2,000 factories, and McHenry County, in particular, is home to some of the most high-tech plastic companies in the world.

The President, last week, spoke before Congress and talked about regulations, and he said that every rule should meet the so-called commonsense test.

□ 2020

Regulations should protect people from environmental health hazards and unsafe workplace practices. There's no disagreement on that. We all agree on that. But overregulation has a tendency to destroy jobs.

For example, the Department of Health and Human Services, under the directive of the National Toxicology Program, has labeled, recently, styrene as a human carcinogen that causes cancer. Now, styrene is the basic ingredient that is used in plastic composites. About 90 percent of the composites contain that and about 50 percent of other plastic resins for other uses.

And some of the uses for products with styrenes, they're used in packaging and disposables under polystyrene plastic resins, food trays, egg cartons, furniture, office fixtures, equipment covers, mail trays. In fact, the plastic that is oftentimes used on electronic equipment, refrigerator components, liners, air-conditioning parts in housing, toys, high-tech products, consumer electronics, major appliances, insulation, floor backing, pipe and siding, computer monitors, IV connectors, syringes, stereo covers. You can see that it's almost anything that is used in manufacturing. And the fiberglass tubs, showers.

Mr. CARTER. If the gentleman will yield, I believe this board is made out of that styrene. This is what we call plastic board.

Mr. MANZULLO. It could very well be.

Mr. CARTER. If you look at it, it probably is made out of styrene.

Mr. MANZULLO. So that just demonstrates, Judge, the fact that styrene is so pervasive in all of our consumer products.

Now, what has happened is the National Toxicology Program said that styrene is a carcinogen. They looked at a couple of studies, did a very, very poor job in looking at the history and the other studies available. In fact, the European Union and Canada came to the opposite conclusion and said that there's nothing wrong with styrenes, that it does not cause cancer.

What we're trying to do is get the National Academy of Sciences, which is widely regarded as the final word in these scientific matters, to conduct an independent study on styrene.

Now, if nothing happens and styrene remains on this list of something that's ''likely to cause cancer,'' it could end up destroying hundreds of thousands of jobs in America. Let me give you an example.

The company that makes all the plastic utensils for McDonald's, that company uses styrenes. And what we see developing here are insurance companies that are taking a look at the plastic companies that use styrene, and they're becoming very nervous over the fact that the government is taking a position that, without good case study, styrene is a carcinogen. So insurance companies are starting to balk at insuring the companies that use styrene.

Lawyers have already met examining the best way that they could bring the class action lawsuits for all of these products that contain styrenes. And what could end up happening is, because of the regulations that will come down from the Federal Government, the government will say, well, in its finished product, there's nothing wrong with a product involving styrenes, but in the manufacturing of it, that's where the problem is. We could lose hundreds of thousands of jobs. Our plastics industry could be destroyed.

Now, these are the types of things that absolutely do not make sense, where, because of the jungle of rules that the Federal Government has that makes it very difficult to get in a counterargument, where people make decisions not based upon a cost analysis but based upon a couple of studies here and there as opposed to volumes of studies that have gone on examining whether or not styrenes are a carcinogen, we could lose the plastics industry in America. Those jobs could easily go overseas all because of poor science on the part of the regulators.

Regulation in America is out of control. And I work not only with the styrene industry but the people that are involved in foundries, where regulations are underway that if they're not done correctly—you could take a look at the silicas and say even though silicas are a problem, we know that if the regulations are done improperly, we could lose the foundry industry in this country.

America is great because of our manufacturing background. America will only recover from this economic crisis when the manufacturing jobs are secure and come back. That's why we've been pleading with HHS, saying, You don't understand, the Department of Health and Human Services, the impact of the poor decision that you have made with regard to these styrenes.

We could go on to other products from other manufacturers, and it's a slew. You have, up there on the chart, the scissors cutting the red tape. The red tape is so thick it would take a blowtorch to go through it, or some kind of a chopper or buzz saw, besides the scissors on it.

So I share with you the deep concern over the people who are losing jobs in America today because of overregulation by the Federal Government.

Mr. CARTER. Recapturing my time, I thank my friend and say that I hope that all of those Members of this House and others that might be listening heard you say America could lose this industry. You didn't say that the world would lose this industry because, quite honestly, once again, a great industry that produces good-paying jobs will, all

of a sudden—not because of taxes or not because of high labor costs, which are a lot of the arguments we get—a new factor, the regulatory industry, drove this prosperous industry out of our country because of possibly voodoo science that they didn't investigate enough. They've got a concept, and they stick to that concept on their science arguments and they don't go outside the scope of their view of the world.

They're going to shut down an industry. But are we going to stop making plastics? No. The world's not. Just the United States is going to stop. And then people say, Why are all of these jobs offshore?

It's not just the cost of labor that drives people offshore. Our regulatory agencies have as much to do with that as anything there is out there.

The President made a joke recently where he said he found out that all shovel-ready jobs are not shovel-ready jobs. Well, let me tell you. I haven't checked all of those jobs he's talking about, but I'd be willing to bet you that there's either an endangered species or, in some form or fashion, the Environmental Protection Agency is in between the shovel taking the first load of dirt on a project and somebody trying to get a project done, because it's the agencies that are shutting down our highways. They're shutting down our bridges. They're shutting down our sewer projects, our water projects, and sometimes for very bizarre reasons.

Mr. MANZULLO. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MANZULLO. Look at the Keystone pipeline coming down from Canada to Texas, which branches, really, into central Illinois. It's been tied up by the EPA and other regulators for 3 years. We're looking at 20,000 new jobs. I think it's a $5 billion to $8 billion project. That doesn't count the people that make the pizzas, the people that make the shoes.

I was talking to a shoe salesman, Red Wing shoes that are mostly made in America, and those are the industrial shoes. And I said, How's business?

He said, DON, when manufacturing is down and construction is down, my sales of shoes are down.

And so it continues. It's not just the actual cost of the impact to that particular entity, the particular construction site, the particular regulation, but all of the peripherals that come as a result of it. Those are the things that destroy our economy.

□ 2030

Mr. CARTER. Reclaiming my time to just continue this conversation, I think it's very interesting what you said about the pipeline. That pipeline is bringing heavy crude from Canada to the United States to be refined. Now, let's just point out that it was in The Wall Street Journal sometime this week, as I read it this week, that Alberta, Canada is just exploding. Everybody has got these great jobs because they are going forward, their environmentalists are staying out of the way, and they're developing this heavy crude industry, this tar they've got there, tar sands; and that's what we're shipping down here to be refined in this proposed pipeline, down to where the market is in the United States. Canada is one of our largest, if not the largest single, exporter to the United States of petroleum products.

Now, what's interesting about this picture is that same field that's across that imaginary line in Canada is also down in North Dakota, and we know it's there. It's in Montana, and we know it's there. And it's probably in a lot of other places that are called ''public lands'' in this country right now. Those are lands held by the Federal Government. They own those lands.

Now, what does that mean? That means that they're not letting the drilling going on or the exploration going on on our land for the same petroleum products that we're buying from Canada and building a pipeline to ship down here. Why? EPA and others, regulators and bureaucrats, are preventing the development of those products. Now, it all goes back to the global warming or climate change argument or whatever this whole big umbrella is over this whole idea.

But you wonder why there are no jobs; 250,000 jobs have been created in Alberta, Canada in the last 18 months. 250,000 jobs all to do with that oil. Right across the border, we could be doing the same thing.

Mr. MANZULLO. And it's not just oil; it's natural gas.

Mr. CARTER. It's natural gas. And I will tell you something else. I was just down in San Antonio meeting with some friends down there. One of them is a banker, and he said, Go to south Texas. Man, you should see what's happening in south Texas. Besides the oil and gas we'd already found many years ago down there, they have now found out that there is shale oil and shale gas down in the ground, amazing deposits down there. They're going to have to be using the fracking system to get it out.

But already they're building hotels in towns that only have 8,000 people in them. They're building four-story hotels. Why? Because for the foreseeable future, working men and women are going to be in those hotels, because they've got a job there, until they can find a place to live. Builders are already looking at developing subdivisions, and the people who sell work boots are selling work boots in south Texas. And all those periphery things that come off of that discovery and that development of that discovery create thousands and thousands of jobs.

It multiplies as it goes, just exactly as you were describing, Mr. MANZULLO; and that's the exact kind of progression that will bring this country back if we let those folks continue to manufacture.

I guarantee you there's not a person that's watching this or listening to this or who is in this Chamber that there's not somewhere almost within their reach something that's made out of styrene that you've just been describing to us. It is almost as abundant as wood. In fact, if you remember the old movie ''The Graduate,'' what was the advice the guy gave the kid? ''Plastics.'' That's the future: plastics.

Well, we're in that future now, and it is the future. In fact, one of the reasons we have such an outstanding medical world that we live in is we're not having to rewash and sterilize metal and glass instruments. We're making all of our instruments out of this plastic with that styrene in it, and then we're throwing them away. They're disposable. We're making them at a price where we can dispose of them for health purposes, which has changed the lives of many thousands and thousands of Americans in this country every single day, the health pluses of having that product on the market.

But with the government's interference, we will be getting it from China or India or who knows where. But it won't be from here, and no American will have a good job on that. It's almost criminal.

I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MANZULLO. Plus we would end up losing the people that made the machine tools, the actual molds, the dyes for the injection systems and other types of systems and molding systems that are used in the manufacture of these plastics.

I appreciate Congressman CARTER's yielding to me to explain this styrene issue, and I look forward to the rest of his presentation.

Mr. CARTER. I thank you for joining me. And if you would like to stay, we'd love to have you.

Going back to another quote: CNBC, CEO: ''From a regulation standpoint, government just needs to get out of the way. We asked several CEOs leading up to the speech what bold steps Obama could take to reduce the 9.1 percent unemployment rate. John Schiller, chairman and CEO of Energy XXI, said, 'If the government would get out of the way, from a regulation standpoint, and let us, XXI, do what we do good, you'll see us continue to hire and grow this economy. I think that's a message from across the board,' said Schiller.''

From the Washington Examiner: ''If President Obama was serious about boosting job creation, he would stop his administration from creating even more regulatory uncertainty. This is the President who once blithely quipped, 'You know, the business community is always complaining about regulations.'

''But Friday's decision can only be viewed positively if it is indeed a first step. There are still six other proposed regulations from the EPA that would cost the economy dearly. According to

the EPA's own estimates, the cost to small businesses for obtaining carbon emission permits alone would be $76 billion per year, not including the hundreds of billions of dollars in widespread economic damage from higher energy prices. If Obama really wanted to remove 'regulatory uncertainty' from the economy, he would use his Thursday jobs speech''—that was last Thursday—''to announce that he is ordering EPA Administrator Lisa Jackson to halt all of her agency's work on global warming regulations.''

Now, these are just some quotes from some of the media out there that are talking about job creation. I'm for a moratorium. We'll see if we can get that done.

Red tape reality: the White House promises to save $10 billion in 5 years. The White House just put forward $17.7 billion in regulations in only 2 months.

The next chart, this is something we call the TRAIN Act. The purpose of the TRAIN Act is simple: Transparency in Regulatory Analysis of Impacts on the Nation, TRAIN. These guys sit up late at night to figure out how they can have an acronym to cover whatever they're doing. But this is very simple: TRAIN delays MACT and CSAPR—these are two huge rulemaking issues which I will tell you about in just a minute—until the full impact of the Obama administration's regulatory agenda has been studied. They basically say 1,000 power plants are expected to be affected. The annual electricity bill increases in many parts of the country from 12 to 24 percent.

Now, what is this? The administration's new Maximum Achievable Control Technology standards and Cross-State Air Pollution Rule for utility plants will affect the electricity prices for nearly all American consumers. A total of 1,000 plants are expected to be affected. Middle class Americans can expect their bills to go up between 12 and 22 percent.

□ 2040

Mr. SULLIVAN is saying, look, let's make an economic analysis before you actually impose these regulations, see what it's actually going to do. How is it going to hurt the individual consumer, and how, by the way, is it going to hurt the act of ability of people to get a job?

If you are going to shut down in some instances up to a third to half of power plants, because they are either coal emission power plants or because they've got boiler issues that have got to be dealt with, then what happens? You are talking about people's jobs, getting laid off. When it comes to coal-powered plants, there are some places where the majority of the electricity in the Midwest, for instance, is coal power.

Now if you are going to shut down coal-powered plants to make them retool for new regulations, here is an interesting thought: They have already retooled to put scrubbers on these things three or four times. It's another set of retooling on top of the retooling before the retooling and the other retooling. When they get to this thing they find at some point the guy is going to say, my gosh, I have had about all of this regulation I can stand.

I am going to tell you an amusing story, but it's true. When I was a young lawyer I worked for the Agriculture Committee of the Texas House of Representatives as their lawyer, and we had a hearing one day about new Federal regulations on sausage manufacturers.

Now in Texas our heritage has a lot of folks from the sausage manufacturing parts of Europe. We have Germans, we have Czechs, we have Swedes, we have Norwegians, we have a lot of people who in their old country, they made sausage. And so we have lots and lots of small sausage operations in Texas. Almost every town you go to in Texas, some butcher shop somewhere is making their own best sausage made in Texas.

You can go to our grocery store and you will see sausage that's produced—I am just talking about Texas now—in multiple cities all over the State. Most of them are small towns.

Now, this is a true story. We were having testimony about new government regulations concerning the manufacture of sausage by small businesses. They brought a man in who was in a prison uniform from the State prison in Huntsville and they put him on the stand.

They said, why are you here? He said, well, my brother and I, we made the best sausage in east Texas. But this guy came in our office and he says, I've got these regulations here. You're not going to be able to make this in your butcher shop anymore. You're going to have to redo your butcher shop.

He gave us a list of stuff we had to do. We took it to our banker. He said, you boys have got the best sausage operation in east Texas. I'll loan you $25,000, you can fix your place up. So they put in tile floors with drains, and they put in different butcher blocks, this, that, and the other. He said, we borrowed $25,000.

About 8 months later that same old boy came through the door and said, I've got some bad news for you, gentlemen. We've got new regulations. All that stuff you had to do last time, it's not good enough. Everything has got to be stainless steel. You've got to have a cement floor with a power drain in it. You've got to have certain kinds of saws.

So me and my brother, we went to the banker and we said, hey, what are we going to do? He said, well, that's another $50,000 but you're good, you've got a great business. I'm going to loan you that $50,000. You boys do the work.

So we did the work, and it was working great. We were manufacturing sausage. We still made the best sausage in east Texas.

Then that same old boy came walking in our door, and he said, I got bad news for you, boys. And that's when I shot him.

Now, that's a true story, and he was serving time for manslaughter in a penitentiary for shooting that regulator. I am not in any way advocating shooting regulators. I am telling you how frustrated a small businessman can get just for regulations on the manufacture of sausage in his hometown butcher shop.

Now, think how frustrated an employer gets whether a regulation causes him to lay off one-third of his workforce to afford to do what he is doing. This is the whole concept of why regulations have to be so carefully planned and done, and you have to have good studies done as to the economic effect, as JOHN SULLIVAN, my friend from Oklahoma, has brought before this House.

This is called the Environmental Protection Agency Regulatory Relief Act. This has to do with Boiler MACT, hospitals, factories, colleges, thousands of major American employers use boilers that will be impacted by the EPA's new Boiler MACT rules. These new stringent rules will impose billions of dollars in capital and compliance costs, increase the cost of many goods and services, and put over 200,000 American jobs at risk.

The American forest and paper industry, for example, will see an additional burden of at least $5 billion to $7 billion. MORGAN GRIFFITH of Virginia has this bill which provides a legislative stay of the four interrelated rules issued by the EPA in March of this year. This legislation would also provide the EPA with at least 15 months to re-propose and finalize new regulations that are achievable and do not destroy jobs, and provide employers with the ability to extend compliance on these rules.

These rules, as they stand, are business-killing rules today; 200,000 people will lose their jobs if these rules are implemented. This will be brought up in October, around the 3rd of October, in that week, to basically put a hold on these job-killing regulations.

The President himself said we need to examine regulations and see how they are going to kill jobs. Well, here's one right here, Mr. President: 200,000 jobs at a minimum will be lost, maybe forever, and cost us $5 to $7 billion in just one industry.

Now, that's money, that is capital that has been put into a different project than building and expanding your business. That means instead of hiring people you are laying off people.

Now, why in the world, in the environment where we have 9 percent, 9.1 percent unemployment, we have been teetering around 10 percent now for almost a year, why in the world would we want to have these people who work for us in the government—they are not elected, they are appointed people, they are hired, just like anybody else—that are out there thinking up ways to shut off people, good, honest hard-

working men and women, in this country's jobs because of some concept they have on making an improvement.

Let's make improvements. Let's keep our environment clean, but let's do it in a way that remembers that we are part of the environment too.

Mr. Speaker, may I ask how much time remains?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas has approximately 15 minutes remaining.

Mr. CARTER. This is something I have worked on. I have worked on it now for almost 6 months. This is cement, and JOHN SULLIVAN, who has been working with us on this, is bringing this up that week of October 3.

The Cement MACT and two related rules are expected to affect approximately 100 cement plants in America. Now, when we say cement we are talking about a process that makes that powdery gravel and sand that, if you go to the—I won't advertise for anybody—but if you go to one of these stores that sells stuff for construction, you will see these sacks of stuff that say something ''crete''—''cement crete'' or something like it. And in that sack is a bunch of stuff, and you add water to it, you make concrete. Gardeners use it, everybody uses it.

On a bigger scale you pour slabs for foundations for buildings. On an even bigger scale you put special reinforced steel in the cement pour, the concrete pour, and you make pre-stressed concrete walls which most of our big buildings in this country and around the world are built with. In fact, concrete is the number two building material in the world. The number one building material in the world is water.

Of the elements that are used in building things, Portland cement is number two, and it's the process that makes the powder that binds it to make concrete.

□ 2050

Now, this is our process. We discovered it. We did it. We originated the prestressed concrete that many of these buildings here in Washington, D.C. that aren't marble are built out of. And yet our regulatory process has the potential to drive anywhere from a third to a half of all the cement manufacturers, the people that make the powder that binds the concrete, out of the country.

Now, we are doing it for the good of the environment. Right? Well, we have scrubbers on our cement plants, and we have lots of things that we have cleaned up in our cement process. But our competitors in China and India have nothing. I mean, zero. They don't have anything to do with cleaning up the environment. So is it really going to clean up the world's environment, all the way around the world environment, by taking it away from a place that does it right and putting it in a place that does it wrong? A $7 billion industry could cost as much as $5 billion to fix these regulations. Put a pencil to that. I mean, they are worth $7 billion, and $5 billion more has to be put into it.

And the only solution that many of them see is just close down the plants in the United States, fire the people that are there. Hello? What kinds of jobs are these? The lowest paid man that works at a Portland cement factory makes around $65,000 a year, a laborer. And then the technicians get up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. These are not minimum-wage jobs; these are the kind of jobs that every American dreams about, the kind of job that every family dreams is the basis of their family.

And because of the regulatory analysis of some people, they have decided that they are going to impose regulations that basically drive these people off to Mexico or to China or to India. And they bring up issues like mercury. But studies, their own people's studies, show that the majority of the mercury that is in the air right now in the United States comes from China and India because they don't clean things up over there, and it blows over here from China and India. So we are going to make it better by sending more over to China and India? I don't think so.

But what about the American jobs that are here. What if they let these people thrive. If they thrive, building materials stay reasonable. We don't have to ship building materials from China to build our next house, to pour our next concrete slab. And so what happens, the price of everything goes up. Can we afford that next house? Who knows. This is what regulations do. It is a compounding effect that costs us jobs.

I see one of the smartest men in Congress here, Mr. GOHMERT, over there. Is he here to talk on a different subject? I know he is smart enough to talk about this if he wants to. LOUIE is one of my colleagues from Texas, and I'm proud to call him my friend.

Let's go to the next chart. We don't have a board for this, but let me say something. I'll tell you about south Texas and the jobs that they are creating down there. Just to give you an example of how excited people are about that find of natural gas in south Texas—and now remember, Texans are oil and gas people. Remember this, too: when Texas came into the Union as a country, we had a special treaty which let us keep our public lands. So the Federal Government doesn't tell us what we do with our land in Texas because we own our public lands. And all of this land that is going to be drilled on in south Texas is owned by people, not by the Federal Government. So they can't keep us from leasing our land out to drill these wells.

Now, they can keep us from using the process it takes to break up that shale to capture this gas, and that's what they're trying to do. Now, we created an Energy Department in this country, I forget, 30 years ago. And its goal was to make us energy independent in our lifetime. Well, I don't know whose lifetime it was, but some of those people are already dead, because the truth is we are further from being energy dependent than the day that they created the Energy Department. Way further.

At that time, less than 30 percent or 40 percent of our oil and gas came from overseas. Now we are in the 80 percentile range. Now, why in the world when we know that we've got it and we know we're going to use it, we have to use it, why would we keep buying it from Saudi Arabia and other places like Venezuela that hate us? Why don't we just get what we've got? Go down there and get what we've got. Out in the gulf and in south Texas and in the great State of Pennsylvania, where they've got a huge shale gas find, ask those people how they like their shale gas. They love it; 25,000 jobs have been created in that part of Pennsylvania in the last year and a half. The same shale goes into New York, and it is going other places. So there are jobs that get created by this.

But here is another peripheral thing. Because there is no place to stay in south Texas—it is just a bunch of little bitty towns down there—big hotel firms are coming down there and building hotels down there because they see this as a long-term operation down there, and it is worth investing and building hotels and motels so the people working down there will have a place to stay.

What comes with that, restaurants. And what comes with that, washaterias, and all of the other things that you need to help people grow. And then when people settle, what is the first thing that they are looking for, an apartment or a house to live in. They get tired of staying in a hotel.

One company, I won't use their name, one company went down to south Texas and leased a whole eight-story hotel for 2 years. That's how convinced they are this is going to be an economic boom in south Texas.

Why would we ever want to stop that. And yet there are people who are continuously bombarding this industry and saying that this terrible shale fracking process is poisoning the water supply. But there is no evidence, real evidence that proves that.

By the way, anybody that tells you that they smell it in their water doesn't know what they are talking about because natural gas doesn't smell. It smells in your house because they put a chemical in there that makes it smell so you know when your gas is leaking. But it doesn't smell when it comes out of the ground.

I worked in that industry as a kid. I had the crummy job of actually digging up one of those smell machines that puts the smell in natural gas, and I could testify under oath, it's the foulest-smelling thing that you ever saw, but they have a machine that puts it into your gas so you can smell it when it goes into your home. There are a lot of people who are just being crazy over some of these issues.

Look at this, coal. First, I was talking tonight at supper with one of our Members from Kentucky, and he said they've issued two coal mining permits in the last 2 years, I think he said. And they are one of the largest coal-mining areas in the entire country. They are doing everything they possibly can to kill the coal industry. And yet we have an abundance of coal, and cleaning up the coal process has been the goal of the coal industry and the manufacturing world. We have some States like Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, those States along the Ohio River, and many of the States on the east coast, and even this city have coal power plants. In fact, in some places the predominant power plant is the coal power plant.

Now, if they shut those down and take them offline, how are we going to have enough electricity for everybody? We already worry about brownouts and blackouts if we have hot weather. How are we going to have enough electricity if we're going to take away the natural resources?

And who's going to take it away? A vote of this Congress? No. We've had that vote, and it didn't happen. A guy who works for the government that sits in his little office in a cubicle and decides that he doesn't think we ought to have coal, should he and a group of people be able to write a regulation that shuts down a whole industry based on possibly bad science? That's a question we have to ask ourselves. And do we all want to sit around in the dark as we ponder because if we shut off what we use to power our power industry, we won't have any electrical power. This is for the residuals. I guess it's the ash, is the best word I can say.

□ 2100

Now, what in the world is anybody worried about coal ash for? Well, I think everybody in this room, if they don't have sheetrock in their house, there's something probably strange about it, because most everybody has what we in our part of the world call sheetrock. Now, up here they may call it wallboard or something else. Well, part of the component of sheetrock is coal ash. And yet this bill creates an enforceable minimal standard that allows coal ash to be used in the products it's being used in with appropriate studies. If they do the pending rules for coal ash, there's another thousand jobs that's going to be lost.

So just in our talk tonight there's 300,000 jobs.

We're almost through this stuff, but there's plenty more. I've just got 10 of the hundreds that have been passed, in just the last 2 months, of new regulations. These are just 10. But in these short 10, now we're at over 300,000 jobs lost when these regulations go into effect.

Most of these are current events. This will happen before the end of the year or certainly before the middle of next year. So, as we are trying to create jobs, we're losing them as fast as we can create them. And why? Because of the regulations.

Now, we can regulate without shutting things down. There's a smart way to do things and there's a stupid way to do things. Let's do it the smart way. Let's get the politics—and by ''politics,'' I mean the environmental politics—out of this process and let's get off to where we need to be. And that is: What do we need, how do we accomplish it, and how do we keep working while we do it? If we can do that, which is certainly not flying to the Moon. It's less complicated than that. If we can do that, we can start solving the job problem we've got in this country because we can put people back to work.

I'll give you one final example that we don't have a board on. I talked earlier about people who have franchises. If you wanted to buy a McDonald's hamburger franchise for your hometown—I don't know what it costs, but it's not cheap because it's a money-making business. And when you bought it, you would be a small business owner. You would own one McDonald's store. I think that would be a pretty good definition of a small business owner.

Now, we have written a regulation—there's more pages in that regulation than there are chairs in this room—called the Dodd-Frank bill. It regulates the financial industry. As a result of the Dodd-Frank bill, if you had the ability and the creditworthiness to get the money, to borrow the investment money and put up some of your own to buy a McDonald's franchise, the Dodd-Frank bill has put so many regulations on these folks that the availability of capital—and ''capital'' is not a dirty word; ''capital'' is another word for investment money—availability of capital for these small businesses is almost impossible.

And yet our banks are overflowing with capital. It's not that they don't want to make loans. It's, first, small business men are scared of this environment and they don't want to borrow. But if they do want to borrow, the regulations have made it so difficult, they give up and they don't borrow the money. Bankers don't make a living if somebody doesn't borrow the money. That's how they make a living.

So, everything in our economy is interrelated and tied together. As we talk about small business, it is the driving force for the American economy. If you keep small business from creating new jobs, you keep our economy from growing. These regulations and others we'll talk about in the future are just that—job-killing regulations. And if they've killed existing jobs, they're certainly not going to be helpful in creating new jobs.

I yield back the balance of my time.

REMEMBERING 9/11

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WALBERG). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. GOHMERT. As always, it is an honor to speak on this floor where so much history has been made, where, after Pearl Harbor, President Franklin Roosevelt stood here in this Hall and announced that was a day that would live in infamy. There have been some great Americans from different walks of life, ages, races who do great things in this Hall. Sometimes we have to take a look and have some time of self-examination; and 9/11—yesterday, 10 years after the worst attack in American history on our soil—is a good time to really take inventory of where we are, what have we learned, what have we done.

We know that we have five who helped organize 9/11. They're being held at Guantanamo Bay. The man who acknowledges his role—and most say he was the leader, the instigator—Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, is there, a very smart man. He can still be smart and be crazy. A very smart man.

At a lengthy hearing during which he was interviewed by the judge in the military commission trial down at Guantanamo Bay—I've been there a couple of times. The design of that courtroom is absolutely ideal for the kind of trial that was to take place there of those five defendants, but they announced they intended to plead guilty back in December of 2008. That was before the new administration, including our Attorney General, Eric Holder, indicated that we wanted to give them a trial in New York City, itself. We wanted to bring those people to the heart of Manhattan, where some estimated it would cost not merely millions but potentially hundreds of millions for the security to have that trial there.

And the fact was they had already announced they were going to plead guilty. Khalid Sheikh Mohammed made very, very clear in a lengthy interview there in court—it's on the record, and we have the verbatim interview. He, under oath, such as it was, admitted enough detail. It was very clear this man was behind the killing of thousands of Americans on 9/11.

He is smart enough that he did his own translation and filed his pleading in response. The judge in the case before this administration took over was kind enough to declassify this pleading, and it can be found on my Web site at gohmert.house.gov. It can be found in a number of places. The things he says are extraordinary. Of course, he blames the United States.

But just in case there are people, Mr. Speaker, that wonder do we really have the right guys that organized, planned, plotted to kill innocent fathers and mothers and children there at the World Trade Center, at the Pentagon, and, yes, apparently even here at our Nation's Capitol that some say is the most recognized building in the entire world, well, he says—and he quotes from the Koran.

Thank God, most Muslims do not believe ''jihad'' means what the radicals believe. But make no mistake, just as it was in Afghanistan when the radical Islamists—the Taliban—took over Afghanistan, moderate Muslims were at risk because, to some like the Taliban, if you don't believe in Islam and the Koran exactly like they do, then you're eligible for a capital offense.

□ 2110

You can be put to death. You're not a proper believer. You could be cast aside as an infidel.

So moderate Muslims are every bit as much at risk—even more so at times—than the rest of us infidels, according to the likes of Khalid Sheikh Mohammed.

He quotes from the Koran in his pleading. It says: ''In God's book, verse 9, Al-Taubah, Then fight and slay the pagans wherever you find them, and seize them and besiege them, and lie in wait for them in each and every ambush.''

Down at the bottom of page 4 of his pleading, he says: ''We do not possess your military might, not your nuclear weapons''—and parenthetically, I would interject, not yet. Iran is working on that, and certainly we can expect the terrorists will have the nuclear weapons once Iran has them.

Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, on behalf of himself and the other codefendants, said, ''Nevertheless, we fight you with the almighty God. So if our act of jihad and our fighting with you cause fear and terror, then many thanks to God because it is him that has thrown fear into your hearts, which resulted in your infidelity, paganism, and your statement that God had a son and your Trinity beliefs.''

Now, according to Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, a radical Islamist, the mere belief or statement that God had a son or that there is a holy Trinity is a capital offense worthy of the death penalty because you have associated some other person or entity with God.

Then he quotes from the Koran. He says, God stated in his book, verse 151, Al-Umran: ''Soon shall we cast terror into the hearts of the unbelievers for that they join companies with Allah, for which he has sent no authority. Their place will be the fire, and evil is the home of the wrongdoers.'' So once again, in his own legal pleadings, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, on behalf of himself and four other codefendants, makes clear he felt like they were justified in inflicting capital punishment on what those of us who are somewhat sane in the world would say was an act of hatred, an act of war, an act worthy of the death penalty, itself.

He goes on. There's quite a bit here in his six-page pleading, but he quotes from the Koran again: ''God has stated in his book, verse 14, Al-Hashir, They fight not against you even together except in fortified townships or from behind walls. Their enmity among themselves is very great. You would think they are united, but their hearts are divided. That is because they are a people who understand not.''

He's right about that. As we have people who have tried to stand up and say these guys are thugs, they're hateful, they're evil, they deserve the death penalty for what they have admitted under oath in court that they did, they deserve the death penalty, we have people running around saying, no, no, no. Let's give them a show trial. Let's spend hundreds of millions of dollars to give them a show trial so they can spew their venom and their hatred out on all of the airways. That's not what they deserve.

Under our system of justice—and people need to understand, Mr. Speaker, we go by the Constitution. And there is only one Court created in the Constitution that is not created by the United States Congress, and that is the Supreme Court. As my constitutional law professor used to make very clear, David Gwinn, he would say, if Congress has the power to create every court in the country, they have the power to dissolve them. They are congressionally created courts. Only the Supreme Court is a court they can't mess with the jurisdiction; that's set aside for them in the Constitution.

We have the power under the Constitution to set up military commissions, tribunals. The Bush administration made a mistake in initially trying to set up a military commission on its own. That was not constitutionally appropriate. The Constitution gives that power to Congress. So once that was struck down, then we did it here in Congress in 2006. Of course, it included some mean-spirited, nasty words about people like Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, who rejoiced at the terror Americans had on 9/11.

They felt like ''enemy combatants'' was just too mean-spirited to call such a wondrous creature like Khalid Sheikh Mohammed. Let's be kinder and gentler with our treatment of Khalid Sheikh Mohammed. So in 2009, the Democratically controlled House and Senate passed an amendment. We watered down ''enemy combatant.'' It was just so harsh about these fine people. They are now called officially ''unprivileged, alien, enemy belligerents.'' And I hope they don't take offense of being called ''enemies''; but since they call us their enemies, then perhaps it's not too harsh.

Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, in his pleading, goes on. He says, ''We will make our materials available to defend and deter and egress you and the filthy Jews from our countries.'' Yeah, this wonderful creature, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, has a real love for our Jewish friends both in the United States and Israel and around the world. What a good guy. I hope we didn't offend him by calling him an ''enemy belligerent'' or an ''enemy combatant.''

But he said, ''God has ordered us to spend for jihad in his cause. This is evident, he says, in many Koranic verses. He goes on, and he says, ''We ask to be near to God. We fight you and destroy you and terrorize you. The jihad in God's cause is a great duty in our religion. We have news for you. The news is—'' these are Khalid Sheikh Mohammed's words ''—you will be greatly defeated in Africa and Iraq, and America will fall politically, militarily, and economically. Your end is very near, and your fall will be just as the fall of the towers on the blessed 9/11 day.

''We will raise from the ruins, God willing. We will leave this imprisonment with our noses raised high in dignity as the lion emerges from his den. We shall pass over the blades of the sword into the gates of heaven.'' He said, ''So we ask from God to accept our contributions to the great attack, the great attack on America, and to place our 19 martyred brethren among the highest peaks in paradise.''

''Unprivileged, alien, enemy belligerent,'' according to the Democratically controlled House and Senate, 2009. He's not an enemy combatant; he's an unprivileged enemy belligerent who wants to destroy America.

Now I know there are many Christians that I've heard from who are really torn over this issue of how a Christian should respond to hateful, evil attacks as we experienced on 9/11.

□ 2120

Some say, well, Jesus talked about turning the other cheek. Indeed he did. His Beatitudes that he gave in his Sermon on the Mount make clear that war is not something an individual is supposed to declare on another individual. And I don't try to impose my religious beliefs on somebody else, but it's important to have these discussions since we, for a little while longer, have the freedom of speech and freedom of religion even if we're not radical Islamists. So for a little while longer we can discuss this publicly.

Anyone who believes the New Testament has to believe the book of Romans as well. And when you get to Romans 13:4 and it says, if you do evil, be afraid, it says, for our government is God's minister to you for good. But if you do evil be afraid, for our government does not bear the sword in vain. Our government is God's minister, an avenger to execute wrath on him who practices evil.

Those of us who believe all that's in the New Testament also believe Jesus' words that God does work things all together for good for those who love the Lord and are called according to his purpose.

I don't know what all good things will come from this act of sheer evil and hatred on 9/11, that much hate that could bring down that many people and that much in the way of structure on the heads, on the bodies of innocent men and women, but I do know we should learn lessons.

This government, whether you're a Christian, a Muslim, whether you're of the Jewish faith, whatever your faith,

you have to understand, there needs to be a government in order to maintain order in society because this is not a perfect world and people are not perfect, and there will always be people bent on evil, bent on no good, and people who want to live in peace have to have governments in order to keep them safe as safe can be in a world where people exist who want to do evil.

Jesus did say, Blessed are the peacemakers, but he also said, you know, if you say Racca, which was a crime back then, an offense, you'll have to answer to the courts. He anticipated there had to be an orderly government where people had to answer for their offenses and crimes against others.

This is the government. We, the people of the United States, are the government, and every couple of years, there's a hiring day when people are supposed to examine the resumes, examine the backgrounds of those applying for the job to be servant. It's a hiring day. And we have a huge percentage of people who don't come out and even participate even though they're the government and they're supposed to hire servants to come in here and do the job of protecting them. That's the government's role.

On 9/11, we had people who did evil. If you believe Romans, they should be afraid. And there is nothing prohibitive in our United States Constitution of someone who is an enemy of the United States, is not an American citizen, being tried in a military commission or tribunal as long as it's set up by the Congress. There is nothing unconstitutional about that no more than there is anything unconstitutional about the U.S. Government trying people in the United States military under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. There's nothing inappropriate about that under our Constitution. That's why, in my 4 years in the Army, people I knew were court-martialed, and they were tried under those rules that would not meet the requirements for someone who was not in the military.

But the Constitution anticipates different people in different circumstances could have different types of trials. Nothing unconstitutional about that. And someone who is a foreign enemy of the United States, who commits, participates, aids, abets, encourages an act of war against the United States is worthy of being tried in a military tribunal, a military commission, and he's worthy of being put to death if capital punishment is the judgment of the tribunal or the commission.

What is not worthy is people coming in and intervening when defendants who were responsible, admittedly, over and over, for killing 3,000 Americans, and they're ready to plead guilty, they are pleading guilty, and they come in and say, Oh, not so fast. We want to give you a pulpit to spew your venom and hate and pay lots and lots of money.

That's not worthy of this government. That's the way you lose countries, when people will not stand up when they are the government and defend the people they are charged with defending.

Our role is to provide for the common defense against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and that means people like Khalid Sheikh Mohammed and others who would try to destroy this country and our freedoms. It should not happen.

Do we wonder, some people say, well, it's so inappropriate to talk about Christianity at all. The Founders, we're told sometimes, they never meant for that kind of thing to go on. Well, let's see.

I know, in my 4 years in the Army, I never had an officer who ordered that it was a violation, and it was a violation of his orders, to take God's name in vain. We'd have had a lot of people being court-martialed if that had been the case back when I was in. And I imagine that's true today.

But Washington felt that we could not expect God to bless us and protect us and to help in the revolution if we were taking his name in vain, or soldiers were at the same time they were asking for his blessing. Washington said so many things. But he also ordered, this is an order of May 2, 1778, to the troops at Valley Forge, Commander-in-Chief, and these are Washington's signed orders:

Commander-in-Chief directs that divine service be performed every Sunday at 11:00 in each brigade which has a chaplain. Those brigades which have none will attend the places of worship nearest to them. It is expected that officers of all ranks will, by their attendance, set an example for their men. While we are zealously performing the duties of God, citizens and soldiers, we certainly ought not to be inattentive to the higher duties of religion. To the distinguished character of patriot, it should be our highest glory to laud the more distinguished character of Christian.

And he did capitalize the word ''Christian.''

We're not advocating that everybody in America should be a Christian, because we have freedom to do whatever we wish—worship, not worship. But it is not right to try to rewrite history to say the things that happened did not happen, the things that we were founded on did not happen.

Jefferson and Madison both attended church just down the hall each Sunday they were in Washington, D.C., at the biggest church in the District of Columbia, held in the House of Representatives.

Thomas Jefferson not only did not think it was inappropriate or unconstitutional to have a nondenominational Christian worship service in the House of Representatives, but he often had the Marine Band come play hymns for their worship services. He's the guy that coined the phrase, ''separation of church and state.''

When you hear someone say there's a wall of separation that the Constitution says we must have, that the Constitution says we must have separation of church and state, you know, you may be dealing with an intelligent person, but you're dealing with an ignorant person, because those things are not in the Constitution. They were in a letter written to the Danbury Baptists by Thomas Jefferson.

□ 2130

How about John Quincy Adams? He wrote this September, 1811: ''So great is my veneration for the Bible and so strong my belief, that when duly read and meditated on, it is of all books in the world that which contributes most to make men good, wise and happy—that the earlier my children begin to read it, the more steadily they pursue the practice of reading it throughout their lives, the more lively and confident will be my hopes that they will prove useful citizens of their country, respectable members of society.''

And that's a man who believed he was called to run for the House of Representatives after he was defeated for a second term for President.

Or how about this general order: ''President, Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, desires and enjoins the orderly observance of the Sabbath by the officers and men in the military and naval service. The importance for man and beast of the prescribed weekly rest, the sacred rights of Christian soldiers and sailors, a becoming deference to the best sentiment of a Christian people, and a due regard for the Divine Will demand that Sunday labor in the Army and Navy be reduced to the measure of strict necessity.''

By the way, this was Abraham Lincoln, his order as Commander in Chief. He said: ''The discipline and character of the national forces should not suffer nor the cause they defend be imperiled by the profanation of the day or name of the Most High.

''At this time of public distress,'' adopting the words of Washington in 1776, ''men may find enough to do in the service of God and their country without abandoning themselves to vice and immorality.''

Abraham Lincoln also in 1863 said this: ''We have forgotten God. We have forgotten the gracious hand that preserved us in peace, and multiplied and enriched and strengthened us; and we have vainly imagined, in the deceitfulness of our hearts, that all these blessings were produced by some superior wisdom and virtue of our own.

''Intoxicated with unbroken success, we have become too self-sufficient to feel the necessity of redeeming and preserving grace, too proud to pray to the God that made us. It behooves us then to humble ourselves before the offended Power, to confess our national sins and to pray for clemency and forgiveness.''

We have such a rich heritage. But we need to understand where we come from if we're going to understand where we're going.

How about Franklin D. Roosevelt's prayer on June 6, 1944, D-day, when he knew thousands of Americans were being killed on the beaches of Normandy. And he led the Nation in prayer over the radio, an emotional prayer it is. It can be found online without a problem.

Jefferson's memorial shows this quote: ''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? Indeed, I tremble for my country when I reflect our God is just; that His justice cannot sleep forever.''

I don't know what good God will work from the evil terror of 9/11. But I know something I saw on 9/11 and on 9/12, and this is the 10th anniversary of the day we came together as a Nation like I'd never seen before.

I went into the Army on active duty after Vietnam was over. It was not a good time to be in the military at all. We were sometimes ordered not to wear our uniforms off-post at Fort Riley, occasionally Fort Benning, because of violence that could be inflicted on military members if they were caught by themselves. It was not a good time. I've been spit on in uniform. It was not a good time to be in the military.

I really didn't think I would ever see the level of patriotism again that people saw after World War II.

And then came 9/11. And people in this country that had called police and law enforcement ''pigs''; people who had been irritated and angry at fire department personnel because they were slowing things down, getting in the way; people who were upset with ambulances and EMTs for getting in their way; people who were upset with the military had a new profound appreciation like could never have happened without those evil men committing those acts of hatred.

That night of September 11, 10 years ago, I went to a church I was not a member of, and we prayed—people from all walks, all ages, all races—we prayed together. We held hands. We asked God for protection like the children of Israel did when they knew they had no other place to turn but than the God Jehovah.

And the next day in our town square, like thousands and thousands of town squares around America, we gathered, we prayed, we spoke, we sang ''Amazing Grace,'' we sang ''God Bless America. That is a prayer. We held hands. And it hit me: Martin Luther King, Jr., had a dream of some day seeing people judged for the content of their character, not the color of their skin. And as I held hands and looked around at all of these hundreds of people in our town square holding hands and being of one heart, it hit me—a small glimpse of the dream he had. And it's beautiful.

That day there were no Euro-Americans, there were no Anglo-Americans, African Americans, Asian Americans, Native Americans. There were no hyphenated Americans 10 years ago today. We were Americans. May God grant that we will return to that sense of unity and purpose once again.

I yield back the balance of my time.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. BARLETTA (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today on account of severe flooding in his district.

Mr. CAPUANO (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for Sept. 12 and 13 on account of a death in the family.

Mr. HOLT (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of pressing business.

Mr. MARINO (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today on account of severe flooding in his district.

Mr. PAULSEN (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today on account of personal reasons.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1239. An act to provide for a medal of appropriate design to be awarded by the President to the memorials established at the 3 sites honoring the men and women who perished as a result of the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001, the Committee on Financial Services.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 1249. An act to amend title 35, United States Code, to provide for patent reform.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 38 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, September 13, 2011, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Official Foreign Travel during the first and third quarters of 2008 pursuant to Public Law 95–384 are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2008

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
HOUSE COMMITTEES											
Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.☒											

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. ROBERT A. BRADY, Mar. 31, 2008.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2008

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
HOUSE COMMITTEES											
Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.☒											

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. ROBERT A. BRADY, Sept. 30, 2008.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

3035. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Fluoxastrobin; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2010-0725; FRL-8884-4] received August 15, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3036. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Metconazole; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2010-0621; FRL-8882-7] received August 15, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3037. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Thiamethoxam; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2011-0481; FRL-8874-9] received August 15, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3038. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Tetraconazole; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2010-0583; FRL-8885-1] received August 25, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3039. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Housing Finance Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Rules of Practice and Procedure (RIN: 2590-AA14) received August 22, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

3040. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel, Regulatory Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Special Demonstration Programs--National Technical Assistance Projects to Improve Employment Outcomes for Individuals with Disabilities received August 22, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

3041. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Residential Clothes Dryers and Room Air Conditioners [Docket Number: EERE-2007-BT-STD-0010] (RIN: 1904-AA89) received August 25, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3042. A letter from the Program Manager, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Responsibility of Applicants for Promoting Objectivity in Research for which Public Heath Service Funding is Sought and Responsible Prospective Contractors [Docket Number NIH-2010-0001] (RIN:0925-AA53) received August 25, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3043. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Cardiovascular Devices; Classification of Electrocardiograph Electrodes [Docket No.: FDA-2007-N-0092] (Formerly Docket No.: 2007N-0308) received August 8, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3044. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) [EPA-R09-OAR-2011-0545; FRL-9447-4] received August 15, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3045. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; New York Reasonable Further Progress Plans, Emissions, Inventories, Contingency Measures and Motor Vehicle Emissions Budgets [EPA-R02-OAR-2010-1058; FRL-9453-2] received August 15, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3046. 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; Delaware; Infrastructure State Implementation Plan Requirement to Address Interstate Transport for the 2006 24-Hour PM2.5 NAAQS [EPA-R03-OAR-2010-1027-FRL-9457-2] received August 25, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3047. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District [EPA-R09-2011-0412; FRL-9455-3] received August 25, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3048. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Change to the Reporting Date for Certain Data Elements Required Under the Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases Rule [EPA-HQ-OAR-2010-0929; FRL-9456-3] (RIN: 2060-AQ80) received August 25, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3049. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Withdrawal of Direct Final Rule Revising the California State Implementation Plan, South Coast Air Quality Management District [EPA-R09-OAR-2011-0537; FRL-9457-6] received August 15, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3050. 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; Minnesota; Rules Update [EPA-R05-OAR-2008-0448; FRL-9450-1] received August 10, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3051. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans North Carolina: Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Nonattainment New Source Review Rules [EPA-R04-OAR-2005-0534-201113; FRL-9449-8] received August 10, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3052. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Protocol Gas Verification Program and Minimum Competency Requirememts for Air Emission Testing; Corrections [EPA-HQ-OAR-2009-0387; FRL-9450-7] (RIN: 2060-AQ06) received August 10, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3053. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; New Mexico; Federal Implementation Plan for Interstate Transport of Pollution Affecting Visibility and Best Available Retrofit Technology Determination [EPA-R06-OAR-2010-0846; FRL-9451-1] received August 10, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3054. A letter from the Division Chief, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Segregation of Lands-Renewable Energy [WO 300-1430-PQ] (RIN: 1004-AE19) received August 9, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

3055. A letter from the Chief, Division of Regulatory Affairs, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Public Sales [WO-350-05 1430 PN] (RIN: 1004-AD74) received August 9, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

3056. A letter from the Chief, Division of Regulatory Affairs, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Geothermal Resource Leasing and Geothermal Resources Unit Agreement [WO-310 9131 PP] (RIN: 1004-AD86) received August 9, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

3057. A letter from the Chief, Endangered Species Branch of Listing, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Determination of Endangered Status for Ipomopsis polyantha (Pagosa Skyrocket) and Threatened Status for Penstemon debilis (Parachute Beardtongue) and Phacelia submutica (DeBeque Phacelia) [FWA-R6-ES-2010-0015] [MO 92210-0-0008 B2] (RIN: 1018-AV83) received August 5, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

3058. A letter from the Acting Chief, Endangered Species Branch Listing, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Endangered Status for the Cumberland Darter, Rush Darter, Yellow Cheek Darter, Chucky Madtom, and Laurel Dace [Docket No.: FWS-R4-ES-2011-0027] [MO 92219-0-0008 B2] received August 5, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

3059. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Drawbridge Operation Regulations; Harlem River, New York City, NY [Docket No.: USCG-2011-0509] (RIN: 1625-AA09) received August 1, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3060. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; 2011 Seattle Seafair Fleet Week Moving Vessels, Puget Sound, Washington [Docket No.: USCG-2011-0505] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received August 1, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3061. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zones; Sector Southeastern New England Captain of the Port Zone [Docket No.: USCG-

2010-0803] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received August 1, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3062. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zones; Annual events requiring safety zones in the Captain of the Port Lake Michigan zone [Docket No.: USCG-2011-0264] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 1, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3063. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; BGSU Football Gridiron Classic Golf and Dinner Fireworks, Catawba Island Club, Port Clinton, OH [Docket No.: USCG-2011-0372] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 1, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3064. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 30797; Amdt. 3438] received August 24, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3065. A letter from the Senior Program Monitor, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc. Model DHC-8-400 Series Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2011-0718; Directorate Identifier 2011-NM-117-AD; Amendment 39-16756; AD 2011-15-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 23, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3066. A letter from the Senior Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A318, A319, A320, and A321 Series Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2011-0257; Directorate Identifier 2010-NM-122-AD; Amendment 39-16741; AD 2011-14-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 23, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3067. A letter from the Senior Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Model 747 Airplanes and Model 767 Airplanes Equipped with General Electric Model CF6-80C2 or CF6-80A Series Engines, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3068. A letter from the Senior Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Launch Safety: Lightning Criteria for Expendable Launch Vehicles [Docket No.: FAA-2011-0181; Amendment No. 417-2](RIN: 2120-AJ84) received July 29, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3069. A letter from the Senior Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Activation of Ice Protection [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0675; Amendment No. 121-356] (RIN: 2120-AJ43) received August 24, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3070. A letter from the Senior Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Restrictions on Operators Employing Former Flight Standards Service Aviation Safety Inspectors [Docket No.: FAA-2008-1154; Amendment Nos. 91-325, 119-5, 125-61, 133-14, 137-16, 141-16, 142-8, 145-29, and 147-7] (RIN: 2120-AJ36) received August 24, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3071. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A330-200 and -300 Series Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2009-1212; Directorate Identifier 2008-NM-167-AD; Amendment 39-16732; AD 2011-13-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 27, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3072. A letter from the Assistant Chief Counsel for Hazardous Materials Safety, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Hazardous Materials Transportation: Revisions of Special Permits Procedures [Docket Nos.: PHMSA-2009-0410 (HM-233B)] (RIN: 2137-AE73) received July 27, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3073. A letter from the Director, Regulation Policy and Management, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Health Care for Homeless Veterans Program (RIN: 2900-AN73) received August 22, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

3074. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Discontinuance of High-Low Method for Substantiating Travel Expenses [Announcement 2011-42] received July 28, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

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:

[Omitted from the Record of September 9, 2011]

Mr. BONNER: Committee on Ethics. In the Matter of Todd Poole (Rept. 112–203). Referred to the House Calendar.

Submitted September 12, 2011]

Mr. SMITH of Texas: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 963. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide immunity for reports of suspected terrorist activity or suspicious behavior and response (Rept. 112–204). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. UPTON: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 1852. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize support for graduate medical education programs in children's hospitals (Rept. 112–205). 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 following actions were taken by the Speaker:

The Committee on Ways and Means discharged from further consideration. H.R. 358 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

The Committee on Ways and Means discharged from further consideration. House Joint Resolution 77 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

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. NADLER:

H.R. 2882. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept from the Board of Directors of the National September 11 Memorial and Museum at the World Trade Center Foundation, Inc., the donation of title to The National September 11 Memorial and Museum at the World Trade Center, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky (for himself and Mr. DOGGETT):

H.R. 2883. A bill to amend part B of title IV of the Social Security Act to extend the child and family services program through fiscal year 2016, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CUMMINGS (for himself, Mr. DICKS, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois):

H.R. 2884. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to extend the deadline for the payment to be made by the United States Postal Service in 2011 in connection with the financing of future health benefits for retirees; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas (for himself, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. TERRY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. ROSS of Florida, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, and Mrs. MYRICK):

H.R. 2885. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to make mandatory and permanent requirements relating to use of an electronic employment eligibility verification system, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Education and the Workforce, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 2886. A bill to prioritize the payment of pay and allowances to members of the Armed Forces and Federal law enforcement officers in the event the debt ceiling is reached or there is a funding gap; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Armed Services, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MICA (for himself, Mr. CAMP, Mr. PETRI, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, and Mr. RAHALL):

H.R. 2887. A bill to provide an extension of surface and air transportation programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SCHOCK (for himself and Mr. BOSWELL):

H.R. 2888. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow credits for the establishment of franchises with veterans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McCCOTTER:

H.R. 2889. A bill to reform Social Security by establishing a Personal Social Security Savings Program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CLARKE of Michigan:

H.R. 2890. A bill to expand homeland security at public water systems and treatment works by allowing the Secretary of Homeland Security to include these facilities in the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, 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. FINCHER:

H.R. 2891. A bill to delay implementation of the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule of the Environmental Protection Agency; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FINCHER:

H.R. 2892. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to suspend the capital gains tax for 10 years for taxpayers other than corporations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ISRAEL (for himself, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey):

H.R. 2893. A bill to prohibit Foreign Military Financing program assistance to countries that vote in the United Nations General Assembly in favor of recognizing a Palestinian state in the absence of a negotiated border agreement between the Government of Israel and the Palestinian Authority; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. LOWEY:

H.R. 2894. A bill to amend the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 to authorize the Administrator of the United States Fire Administration to provide assistance to firefighting task forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California:

H.R. 2895. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for a temporary agricultural worker program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Education and the Workforce, Energy and Commerce, and 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. PAYNE:

H.R. 2896. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 369 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive in Jersey City, New Jersey, as the ''Judge Shirley A. Tolentino Post Office Building''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. POMPEO (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. LONG, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. FLORES, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, and Mr. BARROW):

H.R. 2897. A bill to require the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to prevent the dissemination to the public of certain information with respect to noncommercial flights of private aircraft owners and operators; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. RIBBLE (for himself, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. BENISHEK, and Mr. LONG):

H.R. 2898. A bill to provide that no agency may take any significant regulatory action until the unemployment rate is equal to or less than 7.7 percent; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ROHRABACHER (for himself, Mr. POE of Texas, and Mr. FORBES):

H.R. 2899. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to ensure open and free journalism access in the People's Republic of China by establishing a reciprocal relationship between the number of visas issued to state-controlled media workers in China and in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. EDWARDS (for herself and Mr. CONYERS):

H.J. Res. 78. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to clarify the authority of Congress and the States to regulate the expenditure of funds for political activity by corporations; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. NADLER:

H.R. 2882.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clauses 1, 17, and 18.

By Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky:

H.R. 2883.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, to ''provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States.''

By Mr. CUMMINGS:

H.R. 2884.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. SMITH of Texas:

H.R. 2885.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 Clause 4 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 2886.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States

By Mr. MICA:

H.R. 2887.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically Clause 1, Clause 3, and Clause 18.

By Mr. SCHOCK:

H.R. 2888.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress as stated in Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. McCOTTER:

H.R. 2889.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

Sixteenth Amendment

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

By Mr. CLARKE of Michigan:

H.R. 2890.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States and

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. FINCHER:

H.R. 2891.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. FINCHER:

H.R. 2892.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 2893.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mrs. LOWEY:

H.R. 2894.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I

By Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California:

H.R. 2895.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Legal Agricultural Workforce Act is authorized by the Commerce Clause of Article 1 Section 8.

By Mr. PAYNE:

H.R. 2896.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution

The Congress shall have Power . . . To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. POMPEO:

H.R. 2897.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 and Clause 18.

By Mr. RIBBLE:

H.R. 2898.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution.

By Mr. ROHRABACHER:

H.R. 2899.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4 of the US Constitution: ''To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States.''

By Ms. EDWARDS:

H.J. Res. 78.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article V of the Constitution.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 23: Mr. GERLACH and Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 25: Mr. LEWIS of California.

H.R. 104: Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina.

H.R. 157: Mr. WITTMAN.

H.R. 178: Mr. SCALISE.

H.R. 329: Mr. HIMES.

H.R. 333: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.

H.R. 361: Mrs. ELLMERS and Mr. MCKINLEY.

H.R. 365: Mr. SCHOCK and Mr. WEST.

H.R. 402: Ms. SPEIER, Mr. RICHMOND, Mrs. CAPPS, and Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.

H.R. 409: Mrs. NOEM and Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.

H.R. 431: Mr. GUINTA.

H.R. 439: Mr. ROONEY.

H.R. 452: Mrs. BIGGERT.

H.R. 458: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 459: Mr. CAMP and Mr. GUTHRIE.

H.R. 494: Mr. RYAN of Ohio.

H.R. 539: Ms. FUDGE.

H.R. 642: Mr. CASSIDY.

H.R. 645: Mr. ROYCE and Mr. NEUGEBAUER.

H.R. 687: Mr. REICHERT.

H.R. 721: Mr. ELLISON and Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 733: Mr. KILDEE, Mr. WALZ of Minnesota, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. HANNA, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Ms. BORDALLO, and Mr. GARAMENDI.

H.R. 743: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.

H.R. 750: Mr. GOWDY, Mr. MULVANEY, and Mr. BUCSHON.

H.R. 758: Mr. FLAKE.

H.R. 812: Mr. LOEBSACK.

H.R. 822: Mrs. BIGGERT.

H.R. 853: Mr. CONYERS.

H.R. 854: Mr. COBLE.

H.R. 878: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.

H.R. 886: Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. REICHERT, Mrs. ADAMS, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. TOWNS, and Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 912: Ms. SPEIER.

H.R. 959: Mr. DOYLE.

H.R. 973: Mr. WITTMAN.

H.R. 997: Mr. MARCHANT.

H.R. 1025: Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. HARPER, and Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.

H.R. 1041: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia and Mr. FLORES.

H.R. 1120: Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.

H.R. 1179: Mr. LATTA, Mr. PENCE, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. POMPEO, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. ROSS of Florida, Mr. LONG, and Mr. ROGERS of Michigan.

H.R. 1187: Ms. RICHARDSON.

H.R. 1193: Mr. ROSS of Florida.

H.R. 1206: Mr. MARCHANT and Mr. BUCSHON.

H.R. 1236: Mr. GARDNER and Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.

H.R. 1244: Mr. REHBERG.

H.R. 1254: Mr. MICHAUD.

H.R. 1265: Mr. SCHOCK and Mr. PAULSEN.

H.R. 1269: Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 1281: Ms. JENKINS.

H.R. 1283: Mr. LIPINSKI.

H.R. 1351: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia and Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana.

H.R. 1370: Mr. FORBES, Mr. POMPEO, and Mr. BUCSHON.

H.R. 1380: Ms. TSONGAS.

H.R. 1386: Mr. PETERSON and Ms. WOOLSEY.

H.R. 1417: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mr. TOWNS, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H.R. 1419: Mr. KUCINICH and Ms. WOOLSEY.

H.R. 1449: Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, and Mr. CLAY.

H.R. 1459: Mr. BURTON of Indiana.

H.R. 1477: Mr. TOWNS and Ms. HIRONO.

H.R. 1489: Ms. PINGREE of Maine and Mr. MICHAUD.

H.R. 1501: Mr. RUNYAN.

H.R. 1505: Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 1558: Mr. CASSIDY.

H.R. 1574: Mr. CRITZ.

H.R. 1633: Mr. REHBERG, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. BOREN, and Mrs. BLACK.

H.R. 1656: Mr. SCHOCK.

H.R. 1681: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. CAPUANO, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, and Mr. DEFAZIO.

H.R. 1711: Ms. HIRONO.

H.R. 1738: Mr. LOEBSACK and Ms. HIRONO.

H.R. 1744: Mrs. BIGGERT.

H.R. 1780: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.

H.R. 1792: Mrs. MALONEY.

H.R. 1815: Mr. LEWIS of California and Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 1830: Ms. PINGREE of Maine.

H.R. 1834: Mr. LANKFORD.

H.R. 1842: Mr. SIRES, Mr. SHERMAN, and Ms. LEE.

H.R. 1845: Mr. MORAN.

H.R. 1855: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 1861: Mr. HULTGREN and Mr. KLINE.

H.R. 1865: Mr. CALVERT and Mr. NUNNELEE.

H.R. 1897: Ms. WOOLSEY and Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 1916: Mr. SABLAN, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. NEAL, and Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 1941: Mr. ACKERMAN and Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.

H.R. 1946: Mrs. ROBY and Mr. BOREN.

H.R. 1966: Mr. LOEBSACK.

H.R. 1985: Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 1994: Mr. POLIS.

H.R. 1997: Mr. COBLE and Mr. NUNNELEE.

H.R. 2002: Mr. CRAWFORD.

H.R. 2005: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Ms. JENKINS, and Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 2016: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.

H.R. 2033: Mr. DOYLE, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. RYAN of Ohio.

H.R. 2077: Mr. TERRY and Mr. MCKINLEY.

H.R. 2089: Mr. HULTGREN.

H.R. 2102: Mr. RUSH.

H.R. 2104: Mr. ALTMIRE.

H.R. 2121: Mr. FORBES.

H.R. 2139: Mr. PETERSON, Mrs. ROBY, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. HIMES, Mr. CRAWFORD, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. PETRI, and Mr. THORNBERRY.

H.R. 2140: Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. COOPER, and Mr. MORAN.

H.R. 2145: Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. LONG, and Mrs. BLACKBURN.

H.R. 2164: Mr. MCKINLEY.

H.R. 2224: Mr. MILLER of North Carolina.

H.R. 2245: Mr. LANGEVIN and Mr. MORAN.

H.R. 2250: Mr. GARDNER, Mr. TIPTON, and Mr. ALTMIRE.

H.R. 2257: Mr. GERLACH, Mr. KELLY, and Mr. GUINTA.

H.R. 2273: Mr. TERRY, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. CRAWFORD, and Mr. NUNNELEE.

H.R. 2342: Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 2401: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. NUNNELEE, and Mr. DESJARLAIS.

H.R. 2407: Mr. HEINRICH.

H.R. 2414: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska and Mr. LATTA.

H.R. 2429: Mr. FORTENBERRY and Mr. PETERSON.

H.R. 2447: Mr. COBLE, Mr. BOREN, and Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.

H.R. 2457: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio and Mr. TIBERI.

H.R. 2471: Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California.

H.R. 2492: Mr. FATTAH.

H.R. 2497: Mr. NUNNELEE and Mr. GUINTA.

H.R. 2513: Ms. MOORE, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. HIRONO, and Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.

H.R. 2514: Mr. BROUN of Georgia.

H.R. 2517: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.

H.R. 2530: Mr. BACHUS, Mr. DUFFY, and Mr. DICKS.

H.R. 2543: Ms. WOOLSEY and Mr. STARK.

H.R. 2554: Mr. STARK.

H.R. 2559: Mr. CARNAHAN.

H.R. 2607: Mr. STARK and Mr. POLIS.

H.R. 2617: Ms. WOOLSEY and Mr. STARK.

H.R. 2645: Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 2649: Mr. SCHOCK.

H.R. 2659: Mr. HINCHEY and Ms. WOOLSEY.

H.R. 2671: Ms. SPEIER.

H.R. 2675: Mr. BOSWELL.

H.R. 2679: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California and Mr. YARMUTH.

H.R. 2681: Mr. TERRY, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. FORBES, Mr. COBLE, and Mr. NUNNELEE.

H.R. 2697: Mr. GARRETT and Mr. AKIN.

H.R. 2705: Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. HOLT, Mr. HONDA, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. MORAN, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, and Mr. GARAMENDI.

H.R. 2706: Mr. ALEXANDER and Mr. COBLE.

H.R. 2722: Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut and Mr. VISCLOSKY.

H.R. 2754: Mr. MILLER of North Carolina.

H.R. 2787: Mr. PETERSON and Mr. PAUL.

H.R. 2796: Mr. TIPTON and Mr. BUCSHON.

H.R. 2810: Ms. JENKINS.

H.R. 2815: Mr. COBLE.

H.R. 2833: Mr. GOWDY, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. HURT, Mr. YODER, Mr. PAUL, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mrs. ADAMS, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. TERRY, Mr. HARPER, Mr. NUNNELEE, and Mr. MULVANEY.

H.R. 2834: Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. POSEY, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. GIBBS, and Mr. HULTGREN.

H.R. 2854: Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. MACK, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. ISSA, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. LUCAS, Mrs. NOEM, Mr. FLORES, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. GUINTA, Mr. FINCHER, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. HECK, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. WEST, Mr. ROSS of Florida, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. HALL, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. GOWDY, Mr. NUGENT, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. LABRADOR, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. REED, Mr. STUTZMAN, Mrs. BLACK, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. KINGSTON, and Mr. WEBSTER.

H.R. 2864: Mr. REHBERG, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. SHULER, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. FORBES, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. BORDALLO, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. MCKINLEY, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. REED, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. DENHAM, Mr. SABLAN, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. TERRY, and Mr. BOSWELL.

H.R. 2865: Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. YODER, and Ms. JENKINS.

H.R. 2881: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida and Mr. WOLF.

H.J. Res. 69: Mr. CLEAVER, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, and Ms. BORDALLO.

H.J. Res. 77: Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. FORBES, Ms. BUERKLE, and Mr. FARENTHOLD.

H. Con. Res. 39: Mr. GRAVES of Missouri and Mr. ROYCE.

H. Res. 98: Mr. GOWDY and Mr. ROKITA.

H. Res. 137: Mr. MATHESON.

H. Res. 332: Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California.

H. Res. 394: Mr. WEST and Mr. MCKINLEY.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 1161: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 112th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 157 WASHINGTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 2011 No. 134

Senate

The Senate met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Honorable CHRISTOPHER A. COONS, a Senator from the State of Delaware.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Gracious God, high and lifted up, hallowed be Your Name.

Lord, on yesterday we observed the 10th anniversary of 9/11 and thanked You for Your grace that continues to protect and sustain us. We give thanks at the remembrance of Your holy Name, for You are our hope for years to come. Today, empower our Senators to grow in grace and knowledge of You. With each passing day, may they find themselves more ethically and morally fit. Let Your word be a light for them and a lamp to illuminate the darkness. Lord, use them so effectively on Capitol Hill that justice will reign in our land and world.

We pray in Your sovereign Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable CHRISTOPHER A. COONS 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.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. INOUYE).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, September 12, 2011.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable CHRISTOPHER A. COONS, a Senator from the State of Delaware, to perform the duties of the Chair.

DANIEL K. INOUYE,
President pro tempore.

Mr. COONS thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

SCHEDULE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, following any leader remarks, the Senate will be in a period of morning business until 4:30 p.m. today. At that time, the Senate will resume consideration of H.J. Res. 66. At 5:30, there will be a cloture vote on the motion to proceed to H.J. Res. 66. At 5:50, Members will gather in the Rotunda and proceed to the 9/11 remembrance ceremony on the east front of the Capitol.

REMEMBERING 9/11

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I remember Tuesday, September 11, very clearly.

Room 219 is where Senator Daschle held his Tuesday morning leadership meeting, which started at 9 o'clock. I was the first Senator in that room. John Breaux of Louisiana came in a short time later, and he said: Something is going on in New York. Flip on the TV. And we did, and there was a tower burning, and we were thinking, how could an airplane run into that tower?

We basically didn't pay any attention to that TV. We turned it off because there was a meeting there. We assembled for a meeting, Senator Daschle called it to order, and just a short time after the meeting was started, he got a note. Somebody came in and took him out, and he came in and said: We have to vacate the building. There is an airplane headed toward the Capitol. So of course we all hurriedly left 219.

I remember that day so very clearly. Senator Nickles was my Republican counterpart, Senator Trent Lott was Senator Daschle's counterpart, and the four of us were taken off the west front of the Capitol to a secret location, where we spent most all the day. The Vice President was there and kept us informed as to what was going on. As we left 219, Mr. President, you could look out the window and see the smoke billowing out of the Pentagon.

It was a very difficult day for all of us. Yesterday, we observed the 10th anniversary of those attacks, but the truth is I remember that day as if it were only yesterday. That day, Osama bin Laden and his radical followers didn't just launch an attack on planes or buildings. They launched an attack on the American spirit. They launched an attack on our freedom and our democracy.

Rather than being crippled by the terrible acts of those madmen, rather than allowing uncertainty and fear to rule us, this Nation was again stronger than ever. And we really did it in one way, and that was by coming together. The darkness that day reminded us of our collective strength and power. It reminded us that there is nothing we cannot achieve together, as one Nation under God, indivisible, and, of course, with liberty and justice for all. So we pledged to bring justice to the perpetrators of those terrible acts, and we followed through on that pledge with an unfaltering campaign to dismantle al-Qaida and its supporters. This year, our brave Navy SEALs and others gave Osama bin Laden his due. We also pledged to rebuild, and I am very happy to see the proud towers of the new World Trade Center rising from the ashes of Ground Zero.

That doesn't mean the memory of that day is not painful, because it is, especially to those who lost loved ones.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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Thousands of people lost loved ones. Nothing could ever make up for the loss of a mother or father, son or daughter, brother or sister, friend, or a spouse who was just catching a plane, going to work, or at work on that horrific day. They are the reason we will never forget—ever.

So today, as yesterday, I honor the memory of the thousands of innocent people who died at the World Trade Center, at the Pentagon, on the hijacked planes in New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. I honor the memory of the firefighters who knew the danger they faced when they entered those buildings but went in anyway. I honor the police and rescue workers who rushed to the scene and combed through the debris, some of whom died that day. I honor the many dedicated members of our Armed Forces, our State Department, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and our intelligence community who have sacrificed their lives to keep us safe and keep September 11 from ever happening again.

Today, at approximately 6 o'clock, we will gather on the east front of the Capitol. In looking at the program, I see the final thing that will happen there is one of the military bands and choir will sing ''God Bless America.'' That happened on September 11. Senator Daschle and I had come back, and we gathered on the front of the Capitol. We really were there not knowing what to do; we just wanted to be together. As I remember, Senator MIKULSKI said in her usual voice, which demands attention, ''Let's sing 'God Bless America.'''' And we did. I don't know how well we sang it, but it was a memorable event. So I will remember that very clearly tonight when we close our recognition ceremony out there on the east front of the Capitol singing ''God Bless America''—something we did 10 years ago.

Mr. President, I honor America's spirit of perseverance and commitment to freedom. May we never forget.

Will the Chair announce the business of the day.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will be in a period of morning business until 4:30 p.m, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to proceed for 15 minutes in morning business.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The remarks of Ms. COLLINS pertaining to the introduction of S. 1538 are located in today's RECORD under ''Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.'')

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MEDICAL DEVICE TAX

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, we all heard the President speak to a joint session of Congress last week about his jobs bill, which was released this morning. The President indicated he wanted to take his case to the people. I am glad he is doing so. As he travels about the country, I think he will be hearing what many of us heard during the August work period when we were back at home.

As I traveled across the State of Indiana and talked to people from all different categories of industry—small to medium to large businesses—homeowners and other constituents, one thing came through loudly and clearly: I needed to listen to them more than they needed to listen to me. What was on their minds is what I think the President will be hearing about as he travels across the country to talk about his jobs plan because, clearly, on the minds of the American people are jobs and the lack of jobs for many who are struggling through a very difficult time of unemployment. There are students who graduated from college with no place to go. People in middle age are being laid off or terminated, unable to find new work. Clearly, we have a jobs crisis in this country. It has lasted now for some time. We have been in a deep recession. Hopefully, we are coming out of it, but the latest indicators show that things are pretty stagnant. In fact, the latest facts that came forward in the August reports were that job growth is zero. So we have some work to do. We also need to look carefully at the proposal the President brought before us.

Getting back to the central point I am trying to make, what he will hear, I believe, from the American people—at least he will hear it if he stops in Indiana—is there is a great cloud of uncertainty hanging over the future and, because of that, people are holding back on spending and businesses are holding back on hiring. There certainly is not the confidence we have seen in the past. We have seen that confidence indicator drop and drop and drop—confidence in the future that we have our act together, that we are pulling out of this recession, and that we can look forward to a brighter tomorrow because our economy will be growing and we will be adding more jobs. That uncertainty results from a number of factors. Clearly, we have been in a downturn, and we are trying to climb out of that, but there is also uncertainty about what policies will be coming out of Washington that will affect the job creators and will affect consumers as they contemplate decisions regarding how to go forward.

One of those key indicators is the uncertainty over what the Tax Code will bring regarding the taxing of profits or income or revenue that comes into America's companies. I wish to highlight one of those because it is important to the State of Indiana, but I think it also makes the larger point. There are industries that can be an essential part of our future and that can and are providing for essential employment, at higher than average wages with good skill levels, and that hold a lot of potential for our exporting successfully overseas as well as providing necessary products here at home.

One of those industries is centrally located in Indiana—in fact, it is one of our top industries and an industry with significant growth over the last decade or more; that industry is the medical device industry. Yet the medical device industry, because of its success, was targeted during the formation of the health care plan that was proposed by the President and passed by this Congress in the last session. That bill imposed a tax increase on the medical device industry, even though they did not have a direct relationship with what was trying to be accomplished in the ObamaCare medical plan. Here is an industry that is a world leader, where the United States is a world leader, an industry that brings in substantial revenue, has seen a significant increase in growth, and holds great potential for the future. Yet because there was a search for pay-fors for the health care plan, the administration looked at this industry and basically said: We can draw some taxes and provide some revenues. Their proposal was to achieve $40 billion over a period of time, all of which would go to help pay for the health care plan. That was reduced through an amendment—or through negotiations—to $20 billion. Nevertheless, it should have never been included in the first place. It was there for a revenue raiser, and it didn't have anything to do with the particular plan.

Indiana is one of the world leaders in the development of medical technologies that enhance and save the lives of Hoosiers and patients around the world. We have more than 300 FDA-

registered medical device manufacturers, employing 20,000 Hoosiers directly and another 28,000 indirectly. There are more than 400,000 workers employed nationwide by this industry. These are jobs that pay, on average, 41 percent higher wages than the State wage rate in Indiana.

Medical device manufacturing has been a thriving industry. It is critical to our State economy and many States' economies, and I will list some of those. States such as California, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, Wisconsin, and including my State of Indiana could suffer more job losses if this tax is allowed to go into effect. In fact, a study that has come out produced by the Advanced Medical Technology Association analyzed the potential effect of the health care law's device tax on employment and the medical device industry, and I quote from that report:

> . . . under reasonable assumptions, the tax could result in job losses in excess of 43,000 workers and employment compensation losses in excess of $3.5 billion. That would be a devastating blow to the industry and, of course, to many local economies.

Beyond that, I have met with these device manufacturers on numerous occasions. Essentially, what they have said to me is: We like working in Indiana. We like the productivity we are getting. But if we continue to be taxed and regulated to the point where we are no longer competitive in selling our products worldwide, we are going to have to take a serious look at moving our production overseas. They said: We don't want to do this. We want to stay here. But we need to be competitive because you have to understand that a lot of our revenue comes from exporting overseas.

Of course, this is what we want to encourage. Our trade balance is in deficit and the more we can export and the more we have cutting-edge industries that export enhanced products to overseas customers, the better our own economic situation will be here at home.

At a time when 14 million Americans are looking for work and at a time when our country has suffered through 31 consecutive months of unemployment above 8 percent, I think we need to take a close look at the job creators in our country and determine whether the taxation or regulation that is being imposed on them is having a dramatic impact on our ability to provide more jobs. The people I have talked to said it is having the opposite effect.

Senator HATCH has introduced a bill to repeal this tax. It was controversial when it was first brought forward. I think the Congress ought to take a look at this legislation. If we want to provide some job-creating opportunities in America, we need to look at the taxes and regulations that are stifling growth and the ability to hire more people.

I am a proud sponsor of Senator HATCH's legislation to repeal this excise tax. It will, as I said, benefit many States and provide many jobs and prevent jobs from leaving American soil. So I encourage my colleagues in the Senate to join this commonsense legislation and repeal the tax on medical devices. If we want to spur economic growth, it is time we take a closer look at the harmful impacts of policies that are stifling growth. This is one industry—and I hope to highlight more in the future—but one industry that clearly is being penalized for being successful. It is hurting our economy, and it is hurting our ability to provide job growth.

I wish the President well. I hope he listens intently. I hope he hears the same sentiment I heard as I traveled around the State of Indiana. I believe the conclusion is inevitable; that is, taxation, regulation, and the policies coming out of Washington bring uncertainty to the marketplace, and uncertainty to the marketplace affects consumer confidence and affects the confidence of those job creators and employers who are frozen in time waiting to see how all this is going to turn out. They are fearful of hiring more employees because they do not know what the impact is going to be on their payroll and on their expenses, and they are waiting for the next regulation to come down that might impact their business in a negative way.

We need certainty coming out of Washington, not uncertainty. I am hoping over the next 2 or 3 months, as Congress works to come together with a sensible plan to deal with our deficit, we can enact a good plan for the future in terms of how to deal with our deficit and we can bring some certainty to the future and get our economy back on the right track.

With that, Mr. President, I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ISRAEL-PALESTINIAN PEACE PROCESS

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I rise today to express my thoughts and my concerns about an issue of the utmost importance; that is, the Israel-Palestinian peace process.

Tomorrow, September 13, 2011, the General Assembly of the United Nations will commence with its 66th session in New York. Every year, member nations come together to debate and discuss the important issues facing the world at the United Nations General Assembly. While there will be a variety of issues on the agenda this year, I am extremely concerned about one issue specifically.

Over the last several months, Palestinian Authority President Abbas has repeatedly voiced his intention to formally request statehood recognition and full membership in the United Nations. In July, the Arab League endorsed this irresponsible ploy. Regrettably, President Abbas intends to make the formal request during this session of the United Nations General Assembly.

I oppose the decision of the Palestinian Authority to seek a declaration of statehood by the United Nations. The unilateral action of the Palestinian Authority is intended to circumvent the peace process. It is not a good-faith effort to achieve peace in the Middle East but, to me, rather it is a political maneuver.

The United Nations should not be interfering or intervening in this complex process and should refrain from passing unilateral declarations on issues that are part of ongoing direct negotiations by the parties. The decision about borders and statehood should be achieved through a final agreement, an agreement between the Government of Israel and the Palestinians.

The United Nations should refrain from dictating and imposing a final decision on statehood for a territory of one of its own current member nations. To me, this will only make matters worse. It will make this situation worse because the consequences to the peace process are grave.

The ability to move forward with an agreement is weakened and greatly diminished by these types of tactics. The best path to peace is through direct negotiations between the two parties, not through a manipulation at the United Nations. The United States continues to support a two-state solution as a means to ending the conflict. It is based on the belief that it is the only way to achieve a true and lasting peace between these two parties.

Instead of embarking on the time-consuming campaign to gain support in the United Nations General Assembly, the Palestinian leadership should be working directly with Israel on creating a real and sustainable peace agreement.

The request for recognition by the United Nations is part of a terrible emerging trend from the Palestinian Authority. The Palestinian Authority continues to engage in troubling behavior that is contrary to peace.

On May 4, the Palestinian Authority reached an agreement with the terrorist group, Hamas, to create a unity government. It is outrageous that the Palestinian Authority would be willing to unite with a known terrorist group that is infamously recognized for its destructive acts of violence.

Since 1997 Hamas has been designated by the U.S. Department of State as a foreign terrorist organization. Hamas

terrorists are responsible for the murders of American citizens. It is also important to note that the agreement between Hamas and the Palestine Authority does not require Hamas to recognize Israel's right to exist, to accept the previous Israel-Palestinian agreements, or to renounce terrorism.

Hamas continues to be fundamentally opposed to a lasting peace between Israel and the Palestinian Authority. It is apparent there is no path to a peaceful resolution when part of the Palestinian unity government is dedicated to the destruction of Israel.

Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu made this point very clear when he addressed the joint session of Congress on May 24 of this year. He stated, ''Peace can only be negotiated with partners committed to peace.''

Furthermore, it is completely unacceptable for U.S. assistance to go the Palestinian Authority when it includes Hamas. The Palestinian Authority received approximately $500 million in U.S. foreign assistance in fiscal year 2010. Hard-earned U.S. taxpayer funds must not be funneled into the pockets of terrorists.

History shows this is not the first attempt by the Palestinians to use the United Nations to circumvent peace negotiations and declare statehood. The Palestinians sought to change their status at the United Nations through the World Health Organization. At that time, Secretary of State James Baker publicly warned that he would recommend that the United States stop funding any international organization that changed the Palestinian status as an observer organization.

Americans are keenly aware that a significant portion of the United Nations' budget is paid by the United States. As the biggest financial contributor to the United Nations, the United States contributed almost $7.7 billion in fiscal year 2010 to the United Nations system. The United States should not be providing funding for an international institution that circumvents an established peace process and that threatens the security of our allies.

The United States and Israel share a long and deep alliance. Israel is a friend and ally and a strategic partner to the United States. Both Israel and the United States understand the values of life, liberty, opportunity, security, and freedom.

Throughout Israel's history, the country has worked to build a democratic nation in the face of severe obstacles. Israel is a shining example of democracy in the Middle East. As Israel faces real danger from its neighbors, the people of Israel continue to show great strength and perseverance as they seek peace.

On May 22, President Obama explained that no vote at the United Nations would create an independent Palestinian State. On May 25, the President expressed his concern about the efforts of the Palestinian Authority to seek statehood at the United Nations and referred to it as a ''mistake.''

The Department of State continues to reiterate that Israel and the Palestinian Authority need to work out the differences between themselves in direct negotiations. The United States has been very clear that we will use veto power in the United Nations Security Council to block any attempt by the Palestinians for state recognition or United Nations membership.

The Obama administration must use all of its resources to block similar actions in the General Assembly and other United Nations organizations. President Obama and Secretary of State Clinton must press the Palestinian Authority to abandon its erroneous decision and return to the negotiating table with Israel.

It is also imperative that other international leaders understand the implications of these efforts and join the United States in opposing them. Nations must stand together to decry the attempt to circumvent direct peace process negotiations.

The Palestinian Authority must also understand that its actions will have serious implications to the U.S.-Palestinian relations and U.S. assistance. The recent actions of the Palestinian Authority indicate to this Senator that the United States has no choice but to suspend funding assistance to the Palestinian Authority.

Today, I call on Congress to terminate funding assistance to the Palestinian Authority. I believe Congress must also evaluate and significantly cut funding to the United Nations if any change to the status of the Palestinian Authority is approved by the General Assembly.

I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ECONOMIC GROWTH

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, President Obama is about to roll out another jobs plan. He talked about it last week. This is 2½ years after the first stimulus bill, which, with interest, amounted to about $1.2 trillion. His economic advisers have confirmed the fact that this stimulus concept is actually based on the Keynesian economic theory. As our Republican leader noted last week, there are now, unfortunately, 1.7 million fewer jobs in America, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, than there were before the President's first stimulus bill. So the question, obviously, is whether this theory is better in theory than it is in practice.

I wanted to talk today a little about the two different basic theories of economic growth and what you do in a situation of economic downturn, as we have today. How should we be looking at stimulation of job creation and economic growth? The two competing theories, of course, are the Keynesian theory, which I mentioned, and what some have called supply-side economics.

There is no question that the Keynesian theory has been one to which the President's economic advisers generally adhere. It was used to justify the 2009 stimulus program and other programs. For example, the one that sticks out in my mind is the so-called cash for clunkers, but there were other transfer payment government programs, temporary tax credits, and others. But the theory in the cash for clunkers is a good example, which is that in recessionary times, if the government spends money and gives it to people so that they can spend it, that will therefore stimulate consumption; that business will respond by increasing production, and that will create jobs.

Recently, for example, Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack said that because of a theoretical multiplier effect under this model, food stamps—government money taken from taxpayers and given to people who are entitled or eligible for food stamps—would actually stimulate the economy by a factor of 1.84; in other words, that $1 of food stamps would actually generate $1.84 in economic activity. There are a lot of problems with that theory. The first is that the multiplier effect itself has been discredited as not something that, in fact, actually happens.

A Harvard economist by the name of Robert Barro has explained this, and I will quote from one of his writings:

> Theorizing aside, Keynesian policy conclusions, such as the wisdom of additional stimulus geared to money transfers, should come down to empirical evidence. And there is zero evidence that deficit-financed transfers raise GDP and employment—not to mention evidence for a multiplier of two. If [Secretary Vilsack's claim] were valid, this result would be truly miraculous. The administration found the evidence it wanted—multipliers around two—by consulting some large-scale macroeconometric models, which substitute assumptions for identification.

In other words, economists can prove the multiplier in theory with these models, but there is no empirical evidence that it has ever occurred. It is a bit like money growing on trees. The money has to come from somewhere, and, of course, it comes out of the pockets of taxpayers or the government borrows it and it eventually has to be repaid with taxpayer tax dollars.

The second problem is that to the extent one assumes the problem is that Americans are too broke to spend money, the question then is, How can the government make that up for us? Aren't the people the government? Doesn't the government get its money from the people in the form of taxes or,

if it borrows, the people's taxes eventually have to pay back the borrowed money. In other words, we have to pay it back later.

Third, people tend to change their spending habits when they know they will have greater consistent income over time, such as when they receive a raise at work. If you give people a one-time payment, the evidence has shown they either save that or they shift future consumption forward. In other words, they may buy something now they were going to buy later. That is where the Cash for Clunkers Program failed. But it doesn't permanently increase their work effort or their incentive to invest, which, of course, is exactly what is needed to jump-start economic growth. The job creators themselves tend to hire when they know they are going to have permanent tax relief or regulatory relief, not just when they receive a one-time payment for something. That is only good for as long as it lasts, but it doesn't provide the consistent, long-term prospect for income, for example, that they need in order to take the step of actually hiring a person and committing to paying that person over time.

Fourth, the Keynesian theory assumes the government has the foresight to determine or, as President Obama's former National Economic Council chief Larry Summers said of the stimulus, to target which spending programs would best create economic growth, but that rarely happens. The obvious problem with this assumption, of course, is that Congress does not spend taxpayer money wisely. We see time and time again how a well-intentioned piece of legislation gets loaded up with special projects, frequently which are costly to the public and very questionable in their value. That was one of the things that was wrong with the stimulus package itself.

There is an eye-opening new set of working papers that reveals the truth about this. Mercatus Center scholars Garett Jones and Daniel Rothschild took a look at, among other things, whether Congress did a good job of targeting the stimulus funds at unemployed workers and weak sectors of the economy. They surveyed hundreds of firms that received stimulus funding and gathered more than 1,000 voluntary, anonymous responses from employees and managers to help shed more light on what happened to organizations that received stimulus funds. Here is what they wrote:

> Our survey finds no evidence of such [Keynesian] targeting occurring, at least not successfully.

For example, one city was given $4 million to improve energy efficiency even though a budget shortfall had just forced it to lay off 185 public workers. In another case study, a Federal contractor was instructed to purchase more expensive tiles than he needed for a particular project. The theory was, in that way the government could claim the stimulus money was getting out the door faster. This isn't the way to spur economic growth. And I believe most Keynesians believe that what the government spends its money on matters.

Moreover, the study I referred to also found that less than half of those hired with the stimulus funds were unemployed—about 42.1 percent. Jobs were simply moving from one place to another. The authors of the study wrote:

> Hiring is not the same thing as net job creation. This suggests just how hard it is for Keynesian job creation to work in a modern, expertise-based economy.

In other words, while an employer might steal an employee from another employer, that is not the same thing as creating a net new job.

So the bottom line here is there is a major misconception that consumption fueled by government spending actually creates jobs. It turns out that it doesn't. It just inefficiently moves borrowed money around with a bill that has to be repaid later.

I believe it is also important to remember that economic growth stems from combining three inputs: labor, capital, and technology. These three factors of production result in output we can then consume. This is the beginning of the difference between the Keynesian philosophy and the supply-side philosophy, which focuses on productivity. And what is required for society to be more productive? Labor, capital, and technology. Properly applied, when these three aspects of an economy are well-aligned, the economy can grow, jobs can be produced, and people will consume, but they will be consuming things that have been produced by the businesses of the country. Without labor, capital, and technology, there can be no consumption. I mean, that is obvious. Focusing on policies that stimulate consumption targets the wrong side of the equation. In order to get the economy going, you need to focus on the inputs.

There is an incidental problem here. Stimulating consumption also raises prices, which is exactly what we don't need. When you stimulate input or productivity, you produce more of the quality goods people want, and the prices of those products are down if there is enough productivity. But when you try to stimulate consumption for a fixed number of goods, obviously the price of those goods goes up. There is a fear of inflation in our society today, and that is precisely what this kind of Keynesian stimulus will produce.

This matter of focusing on inputs, as I said, is where the second philosophy of economic growth comes in—supply-side economics, which focuses on productivity. The fundamental principle of supply-side economics is that people work harder and take more risks when there are more opportunities for economic gain and less government intrusion.

Translating this economic philosophy into policy means several things—first of all, reducing government consumption by cutting spending, thus leaving resources in the private sector.

I mentioned food stamps before. The government can only give money to food stamp recipients by taxing the money of someone else or borrowing the money. Eventually, that borrowed money needs to be paid back. How is it paid back? It is paid back by taxpayers paying money to the government, which can then repay its debt. In either event, eventually the money the government spends to stimulate the economy has to come from somewhere, and the only place it can come from is the American taxpayer.

The bottom line is, with Keynesian stimulus spending, there is no free lunch. The money doesn't materialize out of nowhere. It is not free for the government to inject this money into the economy by giving it to favored groups or to redistribute it to people within our society so they can spend it. That is why this factor some people talk about that we actually get more money back than we put in is wrong in two ways.

First, as I pointed out before, there is no empirical evidence that ever happened. Secondly, eventually, the money has to be repaid or, if it was taxpayer money to begin with, that is $1 less taxpayer money that that taxpayer has to invest or to consume or, if it is a businessperson, to hire someone in the private business.

The bottom line is, government money isn't free. So the whole premise of Keynesian economics that we get a free dollar someplace and that produces benefits by people then spending it is wrong. How about leaving it in the pocket of the person whom we want to spend it in the first place? Chances are that person can make a more intelligent decision about what he or she needs than the U.S. Government.

Second, as I said here, we are talking about incentives in the marketplace which are based, by every economic study, on long-term policies: long-term tax policies, long-term regulatory policies. An individual small businessman, for example, wants to know what the law will be 2 and 3 and 4 years out before he decides to hire a new employee he is going to have to pay taxes for, whom he is going to have to provide potentially a health benefit for, certainly a salary. If he doesn't think that government policy over that long term is going to enable him to continue to employ the individual, he is not going to hire him in the first place.

Another thing that supply-side economics means is that the worst thing we could do, especially in economic down times, is to raise taxes on anyone but certainly not on the very employers we count on to hire more workers. Who is the first to hire coming out of a recession? It is small business.

So the very people we are asking to hire more Americans to put them back to work are the people who would be impacted by the taxes the President

talked about the other night. He is talking about taxing ''wealthier Americans.'' What does that mean? It means people who make incomes above $200,000, and that happens to be the group that represents the bulk of the small business entrepreneurs in America. Fifty percent of all small business income is paid in those top two income tax brackets on which the President would raise taxes.

So the very people we want to hire more workers, we are going to impose more taxes on; and then we are going to expect them to hire more to reduce unemployment so we can have greater economic growth? It simply doesn't work that way.

The final point has to do with regulations. More and more, the President seems to be acknowledging that the runaway regulations of his administration are actually beginning to harm business and job creation. This is why he has announced his effort to try to streamline the regulations and get rid of any that don't work; why he withdrew a proposed regulation from the Environmental Protection Agency recently that would have had a very negative impact on business. He is beginning to recognize that his administration is a big wet blanket over businesses these days because of their burden of regulations. We cannot stimulate the economy or job growth with the government imposing more and more costly regulations on American business every day.

The President set up a false choice in his speech the other night. He said: We have to do away with these job-killing regulations. But, he said, I will not do away with the regulations which protect the American people from—and then he named a litany of things he wants to protect the American people from.

Nobody is talking about eliminating all regulations or having unsafe food or unsafe products for little babies and the like. We are not talking about that. We are talking about the issuance of thousands and thousands of pages of new regulations every month by this administration at an extraordinary cost on American business with very little regard for a cost benefit—in other words, how much society benefits versus the cost of these regulations imposed on business.

By the way, when I say the cost imposed on businesses, who pays? Businesses are the people in the business. The consumers end up paying the cost of the regulations which obviously are passed on. So this is, again, another indirect tax on the American people. That is why I said before, no tax—but especially in a time such as this—whether direct or indirect, is a good idea because of the negative impact it has on job creation.

The bottom line of all this is, there are two basic theories. The one theory basically says we can get something for nothing. The government will get money, forget where it gets it. But when it gives it to people, they will spend it. When they spend it, then whatever they spend it on, that producer has to produce more of those things so they will have to hire somebody to make more of them. But that is exactly backward. It doesn't work that way.

The supply-side theory says, first of all, the money didn't come to the government free. It had to be taken out of the private sector. The government either had to tax somebody, so they have $1 less to spend, or it gives an IOU, which means eventually the taxpayers have to pay the taxes to repay the IOU. In either case, that is $1 taken out of the economy. It is $1 not there in the private sector for an entrepreneur to hire someone or to produce something.

So the supply-side economics says, let's look at the other side of the equation. Rather than focusing on consumption, let's focus on productivity where technology, labor, and capital can produce more, can make a society more productive, more wealthy, where more people can have work, they can have better paying jobs. What they produce has greater value, and people are willing to buy it, as a result of which they put more money back into the economy. That is the cycle that produces wealth, and it is the cycle that has caused economic growth and job creation and wealth generation in this country now for over 200 years.

It begins with the proposition that job growth starts in the private sector, that government doesn't create jobs, that money starts with the people, the taxpayers. They generate the income, and the government gets a piece of that in the way of tax revenue. But the money belongs to the people, not the government. Third, there is no magic when the government somehow gets $1 in order to redistribute it so somebody can buy something with it. We have to remember where the dollar came from. It didn't materialize out of thin air. It started with a hard-working taxpayer who earned the dollar and then either paid it to the government in taxes or is paying it in taxes to repay a debt that the government incurred in order to borrow money for a stimulus package.

As we think about the President's proposed third or fourth stimulus, however we count it now, I hope we can keep these economic theories in mind: There is no free lunch. There is no free money. Eventually, the taxpayers are who create the wealth and the job creators create the jobs. If we keep those principles in mind, I think we will look a little bit more skeptically on the notion that we can somehow target job creation with yet another stimulus bill and that is going to get us out of our economic woes.

If my colleagues will keep these principles in mind, I think we will make wise decisions and prevent the country from going even deeper into debt and try to focus on the long term so businesses can actually make decisions based upon long-term thinking rather than based upon the ephemeral effects of short-term stimulus.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BLUMENTHAL). The Senator from Wyoming.

REMEMBERING 9/11

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, yesterday marked 10 years since the horrendous attack of Americans on American soil, but it led to a lot of patriotism and a lot of flags being displayed all over the country.

Over the weekend, I noticed my 3-year-old granddaughter and my 4-year-old granddaughter, when they saw a flag hanging anywhere, said ''God bless America.''

Throughout the history of the United States, each generation has had at least one iconic moment, one moment in time that served to galvanize the Nation and call each and every American to take on a cause much greater than themselves. Ultimately, the results they were able to achieve served to define who they were as a generation and what they were capable of, both as individuals and as a nation.

For my father, that moment was the bombing of Pearl Harbor. As we watched with growing concern, a terrible evil had taken the whole world to the brink of war. We found we no longer had a choice as to whether we would get involved. We were forced to take action and bring our military might to bear against an enemy that had set its sights on world domination.

As soon as the call went out, brave men and women from all across the country volunteered to serve in our military and to take up arms to defend the rights and liberties we cherish as Americans. They soon proved to be worthy of the task as we once again showed that ours was the greatest fighting force the world has ever known. Thanks to them, the tyranny and oppression that threatened to overwhelm Europe was halted and peace and freedom was once again restored to a war-weary world.

Returning home from the battlefields on which they had served with distinction, our service men and women took up another great challenge and that was to rebuild our Nation and to restore its greatness. Their commitment and dedication to that great mission helped to make the United States what it is today. Thanks to them, their sons and daughters received the greatest gift they could possibly receive, our American way of life. Their actions made it clear that the American dream belongs to everyone, and it can come true, if we are willing to do whatever is necessary to make it happen.

For me and my generation, our iconic moment came with the news that the Soviet Union had launched Sputnik into space. In that brief moment in time, we were once again filled with that same determination as we realized we were in second place in the race for space and in other things. That would never be acceptable or accepted.

In the days after that startling announcement, people of all ages found themselves looking to the skies, wondering if we could answer this daunting challenge. Our curiosity and our ingenuity would again be put to the test as we all tried to help in the effort to bring about that ''one giant step for mankind'' that wasn't to come for several more years.

My friends and I in junior high banded together—although we were all very young—to help. We wanted to learn all we could about rockets so we could become rocketeers or at least we tried our best to be worthy of the title. Once again, we had a difficult goal to reach for, and we were proud to think of ourselves as part of that call to action.

Of course, President John F. Kennedy then issued the challenge to the Nation that we would send a man to the Moon and return him safely to Earth. It sounded impossible, but with American know-how we were able to develop and put into action a plan that made it happen.

When the time came, the world watched with wonder and amazement as Neil Armstrong took those first steps on the Moon and proved once again that whatever goals we set, we always seem to find the tools and talent we need to get the job done.

For my children, their generation's iconic moment came on September 11, when we were once again cruelly attacked by terrorists who had hijacked several planes and used them to destroy the World Trade Center and part of the Pentagon. It was a moment in time that everyone will long remember for the impact that day and the events surrounding it had on the world and our lives, an impact that continues to be felt.

Even though it was 10 years ago, for almost all of us, the images of September 11 are still fresh in our minds. We can remember where we were when we first heard the news that our Nation was under attack. We can remember how we felt as we watched the Twin Towers fall and the sense of loss as the harsh reality of all the lives that were lost that day became all too real.

There are many lessons learned as we watched the rescue crews, along with our police and firemen, attempt to save as many as they could from the building and then from the wreckage. It was a harsh reminder of how delicate and precious our lives are and how the gift can be taken from us at a moment's notice.

Yet out of all that was lost, there was the birth of something even greater, something more powerful and enduring. It was the sense of community, this sense of country that bound us together as one Nation, as one American. We stood side by side with our neighbors, our families, and even complete strangers, looking out for one another and helping those in need.

Terrorists thought we were a weak nation that would crumble in the face of violence. Those who wanted to hurt us sent a clear message. Yet we sent another. American flags sprung up in every yard, flew from every building, and even hung from our overpasses. The powerfully simple message of the Stars and Stripes was our message: We are America and we stand together.

Like those moments before, the morning light the next day brought with it the firm resolve that we would, once again, come together as one to address that attack. Political differences would no longer separate us. Concern for our shared future was so strong it would unite us to face this threat to our well-being. Together, we resolved we would do everything we could to ensure that terrorism would never again take such a terrible toll from our Nation or any other nation.

I remember during that time being at events where ambassadors from around the world offered an outpouring of sympathy and comfort for our grieving Nation. I was touched by their sympathy and care for America. I was also pleased so many countries helped us to follow the money trails which led to the arrest and prosecution of countless terrorists.

In the years since that terrible day, justice has also been delivered by our brave service men and women who have once again answered the call to duty and taken up arms to rid the world of the network of terror wherever it is found. Thanks to their efforts, nations that had never known freedom before now dare to dream of a better tomorrow for themselves and for their children. People who had lived in fear under the tyranny of oppression will now have a say in their shared future as citizens of the world. Those who had known nothing but anguish and despair now have a reason to hope for a better life. The Middle East is still in turmoil as the people reach for freedom and individual prosperity.

C.S. Lewis once said:

> God whispers to us in our pleasures, speaks to us in our conscience, but shouts in our pains: it is His megaphone to rouse a deaf world.

I think it is clear that the pain we felt that day was sufficient to rouse us to all the action as it opened our hearts and our minds to God and each other.

In the days to come, the memories of all we witnessed on September 11 will stay with us and serve as a constant reminder that freedom isn't free. It often comes to us at all too great a cost. In that spirit we will never forget those who lost their lives that day, their loved ones and all who knew them and called them their friends. For this generation and those who follow, their memory will continue to inspire us to be ever vigilant and constantly on guard at the gates of freedom to ensure that this ''one nation, under God, indivisible'' will continue to be the home of ''liberty and justice for all,'' for ourselves, for our children, and for many generations to come.

Let's remember September 11 and the feelings we had for our country and each other. May we rekindle the sense of community, country, and world we felt then. May lasting good come out of chaos.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BLUMENTHAL). The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DISASTER FUNDING

Mr. REID. Mr. President, if we would pause a few minutes and think about what has gone on in America this year: We have had flooding on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers and other rivers in the Midwest. To show the power of this flood, on the Mississippi River alone there are 3 million acres underwater—farmland. We have had devastating tornadoes in the South. These tornadoes don't have names but they have a viciousness that is hard to comprehend. In Joplin, MO, about 200 people were killed. There was devastation. It is believed those winds reached nearly 300 miles an hour. Some say they are the highest recorded winds ever. They eliminated everything in their path.

Wildfires in the South and the West have been extremely harsh. Take Texas alone. Fires have been burning in Texas for the last month. Two thousand homes have been destroyed, burned to the ground. The fires are still present. I heard today that they are about 50 percent controlled.

We now have had Hurricane Irene. The wake of damage from Hurricane Irene hit numerous States, States that usually have no damage, all up the coast. Vermont has no coastline but they were devastated. Hundreds of bridges were washed out in Vermont. Vermont is a sparsely populated State. There are about 600,000 people, I understand, in the whole State, but it has been really hurt. The largest office complex in the whole State, with some 1,700 employees, is out of operation, underwater.

Tropical Storm Lee quickly followed Irene. Tropical Storm Lee has left damage in lots of places. We haven't been hurt real hard here in the metropolitan area of the District of Columbia. I have been here quite a while and I can never remember it raining for a week at a time, but that is what we just had. It rained basically all last week. The Potomac River is very high, but other States have been hurt worse by Tropical Storm Lee. I don't remember the exact number of deaths because of Lee, but it is approximately 20. Here in Virginia a 12-year-old boy in his backyard was washed away.

Since the first of this year, President Obama has issued disaster declarations

for 48 States and the hurricane season is not over yet. The Commerce Department said this year we have had 10 disasters, each with more than $1 billion in damage, and $1 billion is an understatement when you talk about what happened with Irene. They say that will reach $25 billion, that one storm. That is the most we have had in decades—probably the most ever.

No one should be surprised that the Federal Emergency Management Agency is about broke. As of today, they have a few hundred million dollars left, probably in the $300 million range. In just the last 2 weeks, FEMA spent almost $400 million out of the fund for Hurricane Irene and other disasters. That should not be out of that fund. That should be forward funded. So FEMA is dangerously close to running out of money.

To make sure FEMA will have enough money to meet the immediate needs for food, water, and emergency housing for victims of new disasters, on August 28 FEMA stopped approving funding for disaster recovery projects from past disasters. This means funding is on hold to rebuild schools, hospitals, roads, public utilities from past disasters like Katrina, Rita, Gustav, and Ike, the Mississippi River flood of 2008—they are still doing work there to renovate that area—the Tennessee flood of 2010 and tornadoes in Missouri and Alabama of days past. So we have hundreds of millions of dollars that need to be spent in places such as Joplin, MO. They are not spending money there in Joplin, MO. After all they have been through there, no money.

The need is urgent. That is why we are seeking to move to the House-passed revenue measure to serve as a vehicle for disaster relief. The House insists, as they should, that because of our Constitution's Origination Clause, all appropriation measures have to originate in the House. So we had to take a bill—the House bill we have here on the calendar—and that is why we have to move to the Burma revenue measure tonight to allow the Senate to address this disaster assistance.

The Burma sanctions bill is a bill that the Republican leader has been out in front of for ages. He has been the watchdog of this terrible war and adverse nature that is taking place in Burma. He has been out front on this issue, and I appreciate that very much.

Every year we pass these Burma sanctions unanimously. No one opposes them. The only reason anyone might be holding up this Burma sanctions bill is because my friends on the other side of the aisle, the Republicans, do not want to allow the Senate to vote on disaster assistance. Why do we need to do that? How much more specific do I need to be? We need to help communities hit hard by flooding, tornadoes, hurricanes, and other acts of God. I would think twice if I were one of my Republican friends. I have gone over some of the areas where these tornadoes and these fires and other natural disasters have occurred and this is our only hope of getting help for these States.

The House is indicating they are going to send us a bill, but they are playing around the edges of what needs to be done. We have a bill that was reported basically out of the Senate Appropriations Committee—from Democrats and from Republicans—supporting it. What is needed is about $9 billion. We want to be in keeping with the Budget Deficit Reduction Act because in there we are allowed $7 billion. That is the number we are going to put forward tomorrow on this bill. It would be a real shame if we are not allowed to move to this Burma sanctions bill because everyone voting no to proceed to this is voting no on assistance to these States. There is no other way to do it. We are not going to accept some small number the House sends over. We cannot do that. The House is planning on doing some of its usual stuff—I will say that in a positive sense—in sending us a continuing resolution that we must enact by the end of this month, and they want to stick in the funding for FEMA, which is very low. We cannot allow that to happen.

I hope everyone tonight at 5:30 will vote to allow us to go forward on this most important piece of legislation.

I would ask that the quorum call begin.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is now closed.

APPROVING THE RENEWAL OF IMPORT RESTRICTIONS CONTAINED IN THE BURMESE FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY ACT OF 2003—MOTION TO PROCEED

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to H.J. Res. 66, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 66) approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the time during the quorum call I am about to suggest be divided equally between the majority and the minority.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, our country is in a very serious economic crisis. We are told by Mr. Erskine Bowles and Senator Alan Simpson—Erskine Bowles was chosen by President Obama to head his debt commission. They gave a statement to the Budget Committee, on which I am ranking member, that this Nation has never faced a more predictable economic crisis based on the size of our debt. All of us know that.

The American people are angry with us. They cannot believe it is possible we are borrowing 40 cents of every dollar we spend. We are spending $3.7 trillion this fiscal year ending September 30. We will take in $2.2 trillion, give or take a few hundred billion. This is not acceptable. We cannot continue.

How did it happen? How is it possible we are borrowing 40 cents of every dollar that goes out the door, increasing the permanent debt of the United States? Well, one way is what is happening now before us on the bill that is being moved today by Majority Leader REID. It would add $6.9 billion to the FEMA account for emergencies. We just saw the legislation less than an hour ago, maybe 30 minutes ago. Has anybody given any serious thought to that? Seven billion dollars? The general fund budget of the State of Alabama is $2 billion.

Mr. President, $7 billion is a lot of money, and we have not looked at it, we have not thought about it. It is above the budget, I guess above our budget numbers. We do not have a budget. Senator REID said earlier this year it would be foolish to have a budget—foolish to have a budget. We are now well over 860 days in this Senate without having passed a budget. Is that another reason we are spending the country into bankruptcy?

Well, I do not think this is an appropriate thing. I strongly oppose adding another emergency debt spending bill where we have not carefully examined every penny of it to make sure it is all necessary and appropriate. No one has seen those numbers and the analysis that would justify it.

I come from a State that was hammered with the worst series of tornadoes we have ever suffered in Alabama. I have been to those communities and towns and seen those families who have lost all they had, who have lost loved ones and have injured family members. I know we are going to need to have emergency spending for those programs. We have fires in Texas and we also have flooding. We know that.

We have certain money set aside for emergencies already. How much more do we need to spend? I do not know yet.

I wish to have some very careful expert analysis done before we announce another $7 billion.

Forgive me if I am frustrated. I think the American people are frustrated. We went through a continual battle for weeks, months, really, over the debt ceiling. I did not like the way that bill was written. I know we had to face up to it, though, and do some things. So we finally reached an agreement. I did not vote for it in the end. But it was supposed to save $2.1 trillion to $2.5 trillion—$2,500 billion, $2,000 billion—over 10 years.

Next year—the fiscal year beginning October 1—it would reduce the spending for next year by $7 billion—the very same amount now the majority leader wants us to throw in on top of that as emergency spending, not within our spending limits, not controlled by our spending limits, wiping out that entire saving for next year.

Add on top of that, the President has now announced he wants to spend $450 billion more. And do not worry, it will be paid for, he told us in the speech Thursday night. How would it be paid for? Well, we will have this debt committee—I will send them a note and say: You cut another $450 billion over 10 years. Just promise that you will cut another $450 billion over 10 years, and I will spend $450 billion now. That is the way we are heading down the road to uncontrollable debt.

I understand the President has announced he wants to raise taxes on businesses and all by $450 billion, and we may get a proposal on how to do that today. I do not know. We will see how it turns out. I expect to read it. I would expect the President, if he is serious, would tell us precisely what taxes he intends to increase and how much they will bring in. We have to pass it now, we are told, but we have not seen the legislation, to my knowledge, yet. They promised it today.

This is not, in my humble opinion, sound management. The President of the United States has an Office of Management and Budget. Four hundred, five hundred people work there. He is the superintendent of every Cabinet department in our country. They all work at his pleasure. The subcabinet people work for him. He has the entire agencies he can call on to help produce proposals—the Commerce Department, the Treasury Department—on what taxes to raise and what taxes not to, how much should be brought in.

We have opportunities. The President has the staff to send us a detailed proposal about what kind of emergency spending we ought to be undertaking. I do not know if Senator REID conjured this up among his staff or whether he has gotten a detailed proposal from the House, from the President.

Suffice it to say, I hope my colleagues will not move forward to a bill that contains $7 billion in new spending above our statutory limits that were passed in this debt ceiling—why? Basically to obviate the need of having a budget.

We need not to be moving to legislation and rushing through that kind of new spending program because that is precisely how it is that day after day, week after week, we have increased spending in this country to the point that it cannot be sustained.

Every witness before the Budget Committee has told us we are on an unsustainable path. I just had occasion to go over the food stamp numbers. I knew the food stamp numbers had been going up. When President Bush left office, we were spending $31 billion, I believe it was, on food stamps. This year we will spend $79 billion. President Obama will have doubled spending on food stamps—doubled it—in 3 years, not 4. His first year in office, food stamp spending increased 46 percent.

We need to look under the hood of the engine of this program. We want to be sure poor people have food. We are willing to do that. Everybody is. But at a time of fiscal challenge for our Nation, a time of the largest debt we have ever seen, we have to examine all of our programs. Can we justify those kinds of increases? Can we justify emergency spending that is unthought out and not carefully accounted for? I do not think so. I think we should not go to legislation that seeks to do that, and I would oppose cloture on this legislation if that is what is happening, as I believe it is.

Mr. WEBB. Mr. President, as the Senate votes on H.J. Res. 66, a joint resolution to renew the sanctions in the 2003 Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act, it is important to acknowledge that over the past year Burma has undergone a series of changes that may have the potential to point toward a new direction for the country, after years of isolation and repression. On November 7, 2010, Burma held its first election in 20 years. With limited international observation, most will argue that the election was neither free nor fair. Yet it cannot be denied that the election process initiated a new political dialogue in the country, with candidates participating from more than 37 political parties.

The election resulted in a new governmental system and opportunities for engagement. Burma is now in the midst of a key transitional period that has yielded greater opportunities for interaction with government leaders and civil society, and restructuring of government and military institutions. The release of Aung San Suu Kyi from house arrest after the election has also been an important benchmark in this process. Her repeated interactions with government leaders are a significant step forward in encouraging a democratic process and reconciliation within the country.

There are clear indications of a new openness from the government, and the United States should be prepared to adjust our policy toward Burma accordingly. In reauthorizing this legislation, it should be noted that the 2003 Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act gives the President the authority to waive the prohibitions on any or all imports from Burma if doing so is in the national interest of the United States. I am hopeful that there will be opportunities to closely examine any substantive improvements in our relations during this transitional period, and to take advantage of all of the tools at our disposal to facilitate Burmese economic development, political reconciliation, and ultimately greater progress toward democratic governance.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to express my support for the joint resolution to renew the import ban on Burma for another year.

I am proud to be joined in this effort once again by Senator MCCONNELL, a true champion for democracy, human rights and the rule of law in Burma.

The House passed this resolution unanimously on July 20 and I urge the Senate to begin action on it now by supporting the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed.

These sanctions expired on July 26 and we should extend them as soon as possible.

We must send a message to the people of Burma that we continue to stand with them in their struggle for a truly representative government.

I have been involved in the struggle for freedom and democracy in Burma for over 10 years.

In 1997, former Senator William Cohen and I authored legislation requiring the President to ban new U.S. investment in Burma if he determined that the Government of Burma had physically harmed, re-arrested or exiled Aung San Suu Kyi or committed large-scale repression or violence against the democratic opposition.

President Clinton issued the ban in a 1997 Executive order and the ban remains on the books today.

In 2003, after the regime attempted to assassinate Aung San Suu Kyi, Senator MCCONNELL and I introduced the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003 which placed a complete ban on imports from Burma. It allowed that ban to be renewed 1 year at a time.

It was signed into law and has been renewed one year at a time since then. A renewal of that ban is now before us today.

Since we last debated the import ban on the Senate floor, we have received one piece of good news.

On November 13, 2010, Nobel Peace Prize laureate and leader of the democratic opposition, Aung San Suu Kyi, was released from house arrest.

Her latest detention lasted more than 7, and in total she has spent the better part of the last 20 years in prison or under house arrest.

Her release was wonderful news for those of us who are inspired by her courage, her dedication to peace and her tireless efforts for freedom and democracy for the people of Burma.

Yet our joy was tempered by the fact that her release came just days after a

fraudulent and illegitimate election for a new parliament that was based on a sham constitution.

The regime's intent was clear: keep the voice of the true leader of Burma silent long enough to solidify their grip on power using the false veneer of a democratic process.

Neither I, the people of Burma, nor the international community were fooled.

We all know that the last truly free parliamentary elections were overwhelmingly won by Suu Kyi and her National League for Democracy in 1990, but annulled by the military junta, then named the State Law and Order Restoration Council or SLORC.

In 1992, this military government announced plans to draft a new constitution to pave the way for a return to civilian rule.

Yet the human rights abuses and the suppression of Suu Kyi and the democratic opposition continued and no constitution emerged.

In 1997, the junta changed its name to the State Peace and Development Council, SPDC, in a vain attempt to put a more positive spin on its oppressive rule and lack of democratic legitimacy in the eyes of its people and the international community.

Again, nothing changed.

The new constitution was drafted in secret and without the input of the democratic opposition led by Suu Kyi and her National League for Democracy.

It was approved in an illegitimate referendum held just days after Cyclone Nargis devastated the country in May 2008 setting up elections which eventually took place in November 2010.

It set aside 25 percent of the seats in the new 440 seat House of Representatives for the military.

That is in addition to the seats won in the November, 2010 elections by the Union Solidarity and Development Party, which was founded by the military junta's Prime Minister Thein Sein and 22 of his fellow cabinet members who resigned from the army to form a so-called ''civilian'' political party.

The constitution barred Suu Kyi from running in the parliamentary elections.

And it forced the National League for Democracy to shut its doors because it would not kick Suu Kyi out of the party.

It should come as no surprise that the military-backed party won nearly 80 percent of the seats in the new parliament.

In addition to preventing Suu Kyi and the National League for Democracy from competing in the elections, the regime ensured that no international monitors would oversee the elections and journalists would be prohibited from covering the election from inside Burma.

President Obama correctly stated that the elections ''were neither free nor fair, and failed to meet any of the internationally accepted standards associated with legitimate elections.''

The National League for Democracy described the elections and the formation of a new government as reducing ''democratization in Burma to a parody.''

Indeed, the new parliament elected Thein Sein, the last Prime Minister of the junta's State Peace and Development Council, as Burma's new president.

He is reported to be heavily influenced by Burma's senior military leader and former head of state, General Than Shwe.

The names change—the State Law and Order Restoration Council, the State Peace and Development Council, the Union Solidarity and Development Party—but the faces, the lack of democracy, the human rights abuses and the lawlessness remain the same.

So while we celebrate the release of Aung San Suu Kyi, we recognize that Burma is not free and the regime has failed to take the necessary steps to lift the import ban.

As called for in the original Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act, we must stand by the people of Burma and keep the pressure on the military regime to: end violations of internationally recognized human rights; release all political prisoners; allow freedom of speech and press; allow freedom of association; permit the peaceful exercise of religion; and bring to a conclusion an agreement between the military regime and the National League for Democracy and Burma's ethnic minorities on the restoration of a democratic government.

By every measure, the regime has failed to make progress in any of these areas.

We cannot reward the regime for 2,100 political prisoners, the use of child soldiers or the persecution of ethnic minorities. We can't reward the use of rape as an instrument of war or the continued use of torture. And we can't reward the use of forced labor or the wholesale displacement of civilians.

Until the regime changes its behavior and embraces positive, democratic change, we have no choice but to press on with the import ban as a part of a strong sanctions program.

This must include tough banking sanctions.

I would like to take this opportunity to once again urge the administration to put additional pressure on the ruling military junta by exercising the authority for additional banking sanctions on its leaders and followers as mandated by section 5 of the Block Burmese Junta's Anti-Democratic Efforts Act.

Some of my colleagues may be concerned about the effectiveness of the import ban and other sanctions on Burma and the impact on the people of Burma.

I understand their concerns. I am disappointed that we have not seen more progress towards freedom and democracy in Burma.

But let us listen to the voice of the democratic opposition in Burma on the efficacy of sanctions:

A paper released by Aung San Suu Kyi and the National League for Democracy in February 2011 argues that sanctions are not targeted at the general population and are not to blame for the economic ills of the country.

Rather, the economy suffers due to mismanagement, cronyism, corruption and the lack of the rule of law.

The best way for the Burmese government to get the sanctions lifted, the paper argues, is to make progress on democracy, human rights, and the rule of law. It concludes:

> Now more than ever there is an urgent need to call for an all inclusive political process. The participation of a broad spectrum of political forces is essential to the achievement of national reconciliation in Burma. Progress in the democratization process, firmly grounded in national reconciliation, and the release of political prisoners should be central to any consideration of changes in sanctions policies.

I agree.

So, let us once again do our part and stand in solidarity with Aung San Suu Kyi and the people of Burma.

I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation and vote yes on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed.

I yield the floor.

MORNING BUSINESS

REMEMBERING 9/11

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, yesterday, Americans across the country gathered to remember the thousands of innocent lives that were taken so cruelly and indiscriminately in the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001. Although a decade has passed, I vividly remember that tragic day. I was right here in Washington when American Airlines flight 77 struck the Pentagon. It was a defining moment for our country. Congress acted swiftly to create a fund to aid victims of the attacks, and we worked in a bipartisan manner to update our laws to counter these new enemies. In the years since September 11, 2001, the threat that violent extremists pose to America has endured, if not increased. Fortunately, the increased attention to preventing terrorist attacks by both the Bush and Obama administrations has prevented another large scale attack, and foiled numerous plots.

As we remember the victims of the September 11 attacks, and the soldiers and National Guard members who we have lost in the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, we should also reflect on the lessons we have learned. In the aftermath of this tragedy, it became clear that turf battles between Federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies, and a resulting lack of information sharing between these agencies, contributed to the failures that allowed the hijackers to enter the country and evade authorities. In addition,

the Federal Bureau of Investigation, FBI, possessed deficient and outdated technology. It suffered from a woeful lack of skilled translators in key languages, and did not have sufficient numbers of counterterrorism analysts to swiftly absorb and comprehend intelligence information. Each of these factors contributed to the Government's failure to connect the dots prior to the attacks.

Faced with these issues and a new type of threat, our law enforcement and intelligence agencies were forced to adapt. Over the past decade, I have worked to ensure that our Federal agencies have the tools they need to make our borders more secure, improve our intelligence gathering, track down terrorists, and bring them to justice. Having expedited the hiring of translators and armed with upgraded technology, the FBI can now operate and communicate more efficiently. I have also supported efforts to refine government surveillance authority to allow agencies to gather the information they need to prevent additional attacks.

However, along with these expanded authorities, I have also worked to include essential oversight and accountability measures to ensure that these new powers do not go unchecked. The most intrusive surveillance authorities of the USA PATRIOT Act are subject to sunsets, which require Congress to revisit how the authorities have been used. Combined with inspector general audits and public reporting requirements, the American people and Congress can regularly scrutinize the use of these surveillance tools. The importance of oversight and supervision of Government powers to protect civil liberties was important before September 11, 2001, and even more critical after. While I firmly believe in keeping our Nation safe, relinquishing our freedoms and values will only weaken our ability to fight terrorism.

Ten years after September 11, 2001, the ability of our intelligence community to collect and analyze information has drastically improved. However, despite these improvements, we have vast amounts of information that can become overwhelming and lead to lapses in national security, such as the shootings at Fort Hood and the attempted Christmas Day bombing in 2009. As chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, I remain committed to ensuring that we continue to adapt and respond to evolving threats in order to keep this country safe from another terrorist attack, while upholding the rule of law and protecting critical civil liberties and privacy protections.

Although some of the national security policies and tactics of the past decade have caused divisiveness and controversy, President Obama delivered news on May 1, in which all Americans could take comfort. Justice had finally been served to Osama bin Laden for his atrocities. While the death of Osama bin Laden will never bring all of his victims back, we hope that it may help bring closure to all those who still grieve over their loss. The hard work of our brave American service members, who have sacrificed so much, made this mission a success for the benefit of an entire country.

As we commemorate the sacrifices of so many that took place 10 years ago and in the wars since, we must continue to dedicate ourselves to upholding and strengthening the principles and values that define our democratic Nation. That is what distinguishes us from those who attacked us on September 11, 2001, it is what ultimately enable us to defeat them, and it is what people around the world expect from us.

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. President, throughout this past week, Americans are observing the 10th anniversary of the September 11 terrorist attacks on our Nation. As we have properly done so many times since that horrific day, we remember and honor the innocent who perished in the Twin Towers, at the Pentagon, and in Shanksville, PA. We remember and honor the many brave men and women who have sacrificed their lives to defend this great country, from the heroes of flight 93, to the first responders and members of our military and intelligence community. We share in the grief still endured by so many families whose lives were permanently changed by this attack, and we resolve that their sacrifices will not be in vain.

In the wake of 9/11, one question has been asked repeatedly, but has yet to be answered completely: how can we better protect our homeland from another attack? As with so many difficult questions, finding an answer must begin with the acknowledgment that something went terribly wrong. Many experts, within and outside the government, have studied the intelligence failures leading up to 9/11. Certainly, there were clear warnings that our national security was at risk, including the first World Trade Center attack, the East Africa Embassy bombings, and the attack on the USS *Cole*. We all know those warnings were not heeded, mistakes were made, intelligence was not connected as it should have been, and our policies simply did not reflect the serious threat we were, and indeed still are, facing.

We often hear that, as a government, we have made a lot of progress in preventing another attack. The operation that killed Osama bin Laden showcased the progress that our military and intelligence community have made in working together to neutralize terrorists. Just as the disruption of the plot to attack the New York subway system in 2009 demonstrated the continuing transformation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation from a criminally-focused law enforcement agency to a full member of the intelligence community.

But, our record in preventing terrorist attacks here at home has not been perfect. In 2009, fourteen servicemembers were killed in attacks on military facilities in Little Rock, AR, and Fort Hood, TX. Christmas Day 2009 brought the attempted bombing of an airplane over the skies of Detroit, an attack that if successful would likely have killed, at a minimum, all 289 people on board. A few months later, disaster was averted in Times Square only because explosives inside a vehicle failed to ignite.

Our successes and failures since 9/11 can teach us a lot about what we are doing right and where we must do better. First and foremost, we must all remain vigilant. I have heard it repeated in recent months, especially since the death of Osama bin Laden, that al-Qaida has been marginalized and they are not the threat they once were. In certain respects, this is accurate, but as we saw just this past weekend with the heightened concern that al-Qaida operatives would attack New York City or Washington, DC, al-Qaida remains a threat. We must also remember that al-Qaida has many facets and none of them are benign. We know that al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula today represents the biggest threat to our homeland and they are continually seeking new recruits, especially among our own citizens and former Guantanamo detainees. Their new status manifested itself with the Christmas Day bombing attempt, for which they immediately claimed responsibility.

Our country faces many different threats, from terrorism to hostile nation states to cyber attacks. We cannot afford to grow complacent or undo the progress we have made. I have heard too often that the intelligence community ''can live with'' changes to the PATRIOT Act, the FISA Amendments Act, or other classified authorities that are vital to preventing terrorist attacks. Prior to 9/11, we forced the intelligence community to ''live with'' many unnecessary restrictions and I believe that is a gamble we can no longer afford to take.

Second, we must ensure that the same mistakes that contributed to the September 11 attacks are not repeated. Following the failed Christmas Day attack, the Senate Intelligence Committee conducted an in-depth review to determine what intelligence there was leading up to the attack. The committee concluded that there were systemic breakdowns across the intelligence community that contributed to the failure to identify the threat posed by the Christmas Day bomber. Senator BURR and I submitted additional views to the report noting that some of the very same intelligence failures identified by the committee were also cited as failures leading up to 9/11, including a lack of aggressive analysis and insufficient technology to facilitate sharing and analysis of information. Compounding our concerns was the fact that the National Counterterrorism Center, NCTC, created in response to 9/11, still did not seem to understand

its statutory responsibility to integrate and analyze all terrorism-related intelligence. After so many years—and so much effort to reform the old ways of doing business—repeating the same mistakes is not an option. I am encouraged that, since the committee's report, NCTC has taken concrete steps towards meeting this responsibility and I am committed to ensuring they continue on this path.

I am also committed to ensuring that we do not retreat from the progress made in improving information sharing. Following 9/11 there were concerted efforts to remove stovepipes within the intelligence community and get the information to analysts who needed it. Unfortunately, some of the old tendencies to restrict intelligence are recurring, particularly amid concerns about Wikileaks. I share the anger about the many leaks of classified information that have jeopardized successful intelligence programs, such as the Terrorist Surveillance Program and the CIA's interrogation program. But we must be careful not to overreact by restricting access to information that analysts need to do their jobs.

Third, our policies and laws must promote effective intelligence collection, specifically with respect to detainees and foreign intelligence surveillance laws. Since the President ordered the closure of the detention facility at Guantanamo Bay in January 2009, our nation has been without a clear policy for detaining suspected terrorists. Without such a policy, including one that identifies a facility for holding terrorists captured outside Afghanistan, the intelligence community's ability to conduct intelligence interrogations is being severely limited. I recognize that there is no one-size-fits-all solution for handling terrorists, but our detention policies must foster full intelligence collection, before any prosecution begins. Yet our default seems to be that terrorists, such as the Christmas Day bomber, should be treated like ordinary criminals, given their Miranda rights, and prosecuted in Federal court, with all the protections enjoyed by criminal defendants. This means the opportunity for any interrogation, much less one that allows for in-depth intelligence questions, may be very short lived.

The bottom line is that the intelligence community cannot conduct effective interrogations without an established policy that includes a place for those interrogations to occur. While the administration maintains its intent to close Guantanamo Bay, I believe the facility there which I have visited and found to be impressive remains the best option for holding terrorists, like Ahmed Abdulkadir Warsame, captured off the coast of Yemen and transferred for prosecution after only 60 days of interrogation. Many of my colleagues, as well as the American people, have made clear that bringing suspected terrorists into the United States is not a good solution. Moreover, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed and the other terrorists housed at Guantanamo Bay are not likely to leave there any time soon, especially as the recidivism rate among former detainees continues to rise. But regardless of whether Guantanamo or another facility outside the United States is selected, it is well past time for the President to come up with a long-term detention policy that allows for full and effective intelligence collection. Many of my colleagues and I have been asking for this policy, with no success. Quite simply, our intelligence community cannot afford further delays. Congress must stand ready to pass legislation that ensures our intelligence interrogations of suspected terrorists are not cut short because of arbitrary timelines or potential criminal proceedings.

Congress must also make permanent the remaining provisions in the USA PATRIOT Act and the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act that are subject to sunsets. Continually revisiting these laws because of arbitrary sunsets does not facilitate oversight, especially when we know that there have been no intentional abuses of these authorities. Moreover, each time we get into a public debate about how some of our most sensitive intelligence collection authorities are used, our enemies learn that much more about our methods. We know they pay attention to our laws and readjust their own communication methods in order to defeat our surveillance. This makes the intelligence community's job that much harder. We cannot expect intelligence analysts to put together vital pieces of information if we do not collect the information in the first place. It is time for Congress to give them permanent tools to do their jobs.

Our Nation, our families, and our communities have suffered tremendously because of the September 11 terrorist attacks. We must not forget that suffering, nor should we ever lose sight of the failures that prevented us from averting this tragedy in the first place. We must remain vigilant. Our Nation is fortunate to be blessed with outstanding men and women in the armed forces and our intelligence community who serve tirelessly to protect and defend us, wherever the threat. We owe them our thanks and our support. As we remember those who have sacrificed so much in this fight against terrorism, we must resolve to do all that is possible to protect and preserve our great Nation and our way of life.

Mr. BURR. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the 10th anniversary of September 11, 2001.

This year, like every year that has passed since, our nation reflects back on the horrific attacks that cost the lives of 2,977 men, women, and children in New York, Pennsylvania, and at the Pentagon, and on the brave men and women who have laid their lives down since then in defense of the freedoms and security we so often take for granted.

These coordinated attacks on our Nation had such a profound impact on our society and our world view that we now look at our recent history in two different phases, pre-9/11 and post-9/11. They made us more aware of the threats that we face as a nation, and they woke us up to the cold reality that the things we hold most dear as Americans are the very things that make us a target for terrorism.

However, these attacks and our collective response had a much deeper, more profound impact than that—they brought us together in a way that nothing else has since the Second World War, and they underscored the same spirit that has characterized our Nation and its citizens since America's founding. It is this spirit that truly sets America apart and makes us unique. It is a sense of perseverance and determination, a loyalty to our fellow Americans, and the willingness to risk it all for what we believe in. This spirit was forged in the fires of revolution, grew strong in the face of adversity, and has defined the character of our Nation since its inception.

These attacks were not just directed at buildings and people. They were meant to hit us at our core, to attack our very way of life and everything we stand for. They sought to instill fear and doubt in us, but they failed. They sought to intimidate us and disrupt our communities, but they failed. What they did was bind us together in a unified front to stand up to these injustices and push forward with the same spirit and character that the terrorists sought to destroy. We stood together, and in one collective voice said, ''We will not be intimidated, and we will not be held down. We are Americans, and we stand together.''

Ten years have passed since that fateful September morning, and not an American alive at the time will ever forget the horrors of that day. Those whom we lost will remain in our hearts forever, and images of the aftermath are permanently engrained in our memories. We came together to cope with a national tragedy and were reminded not of those things that divide us, but of those things that unify us. In the wake of tragedy, we found hope.

Though a decade has passed since then, I urge all Americans to look back to the days and weeks that followed 9/11 and remember that sense of unity and patriotism that was so prevalent. Though it is our diversity and differences that, in part, make us such a great and unique Nation, it is our common bonds that make us Americans. Let us put our differences aside and once again focus on those things that bind us, for we are all Americans, and we will forever be one nation under God.

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

SPECIALIST DENNIS G. JENSEN

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute SPC Dennis G. Jensen and his heroic service to our country. A member of the South Dakota National Guard, Spc. Jensen was serving in support of Operation Enduring Freedom. On August 16, 2011, he died of injuries sustained as a result of a bridge construction accident in Helmand Province, Afghanistan.

A 2009 graduate of Vermillion High School, SPC Jensen enlisted in the National Guard's 211th Engineer Company in May 2008. In May 2011, SPC Jensen volunteered to deploy to Afghanistan with the National Guard's 200th Engineer Company. It is a special person who is willing to deploy outside of his unit; SPC Jensen's courage and personal sacrifice is commendable. SPC Jensen's service commendations include the National Defense Service Medal, Global ar on Terrorism Service Medal, Afghanistan Campaign Medal, NATO Medal, Armed Forces Reserve Medal, Overseas Service Ribbon, and the Army Service Ribbon.

SPC Jensen will be remembered for his selfless service to our country and his willingness to put the needs of others before his own. He will be deeply missed by those who survive him: his father Glenn Jensen, mother Christine Bestgen, and sister Melissa Jensen.

SPC Jensen made the ultimate sacrifice for his soldiers and his country. Our Nation owes him a debt of gratitude, and the best way to honor his life is to emulate his commitment to our country. Mr. President, I join with all South Dakotans in expressing my deepest sympathy to the family and friends of SPC Dennis Jensen. He will be missed, but his service to our Nation will never be forgotten.

THIS FOR DIPLOMATS

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I would like to congratulate THIS for Diplomats of Washington, DC, on its 50th anniversary. Established in 1961, and formerly known as The Hospitality and Information Service, THIS has welcomed diplomats and their families from around the world to the Nation's Capital. Understanding the power of exchange, THIS continues to provide enriching educational, informational and cultural experiences.

In the past year, THIS' 300 volunteers donated 20,000 hours to provide 65 programs and 208 language and cultural exchanges with 1734 diplomats. Programs included seminars on American government; visits to the Supreme Court, White House, Pentagon, Library of Congress, private art collections, performances at the Kennedy Center, as well as a Sports in America series. Language conversation groups included Arabic, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Spanish, Turkish, and English.

Diplomats and their families from all over the world speak of how important THIS has been to their adjustment to and appreciation of the United States. Congratulations to THIS for Diplomats and its volunteers around the world on 50 years of service in advocating peace, tolerance, and prosperity.

TRIBUTE TO PETER VAN OOT

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, it is a great pleasure to call the Senate's attention to the economic development contributions of Peter Van Oot, a friend and former member of my staff. Pete, a native of Westminster, VT, has long served his community and our State with dedication and enthusiasm. Through his work with the Brattleboro Economic Development Credit Corporation board, and, more recently, the Green Mountain Economic Development Corporation, Pete has worked tirelessly to create jobs and to promote our local economy. Named Volunteer of the Year by the Northeast Economic Development Association, Pete was recently recognized for his hard work, and I take this opportunity to offer him my congratulations. I ask unanimous consent that an August 8 article highlighting his work, in the Brattleboro Reformer, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

LOCAL LAWYER RECOGNIZED FOR HIS COMMITMENT TO ECONOMIC GROWTH

[From the Brattleboro Reformer, Aug. 8, 2011]

(By Josh Stilts)

BRATTLEBORO.—Peter D. Van Oot's said his vision of a healthy community starts with a strong local economy. Because of this commitment and his unwavering focus, which he attributes to his father, Van Oot was named Volunteer of the Year by the Northeast Economic Development Association.

Without access to good paying, secure jobs, the education system falters and it can easily lead to social injustice, he said.

''When mom and dad don't have a job anymore, bad things can happen,'' he said.

That's why in his 20s, Van Oot dedicated his spare time to establishing outlets for businesses to grow and to figure out ways to draw large employers to the area.

Van Oot grew up in Westminster and said he can remember when there were plenty of jobs and how much happier the residents seemed. After earning his law degree, he returned to the area and began working at Downs Rachlin Martin PLLC and nearly simultaneously started volunteering on the United Way of Windham County board.

''I realized quickly that if we didn't work to shore up the Windham County economy, all the organizations would be for naught,'' Van Oot said. ''Without good-paying jobs and a solid local economy you lose the base of the community.''

As unemployment rises, the strains on organizations such as the United Way and Youth Services becomes almost too much, he said.

About a decade ago he shifted his focus and began serving on the Brattleboro Economic Development Credit Corporation board.

''My interest really became how do we bring jobs to the area to fulfill the ones that left and bolster the economy,'' Van Oot said. ''It was a fantastic organization to work with. In the past two years we really did some great work. We've had economic development success with Grafton Cheese's retail store and brining in the Common Wealth Yogurt factory.''

Not only do those businesses provide good paying jobs, they're also using Vermont based resources, Van Oot said.

''It really helps to fill the economic gaps,'' he said. ''Like in golf, we need to fill in the divots.''

Van Oot said there's a lot of people who have done and are doing what he does but urged younger people to get involved.

''Brattleboro had always been known as a community that had people who were involved in the economy, in rotary clubs and boards like the United Way,'' he said. ''But now it's much more difficult to get younger business people involved in these types of activities.''

He added that reaching out to young entrepreneurs has already started to bear fruit.

''Look at what they're doing with the BDCC small business competitions,'' Van Oot said. ''What a great way to get people involved.''

Jeff Lewis, executive director of the Brattleboro Economic Development Credit Corporation, said Van Oot was a champion of growing the local economy.

''Pete worked tirelessly to promote economic development in southern Vermont during his many years in Brattleboro,'' Lewis said. ''His focus and leadership helped the organization create dynamic strategy that addressed widespread economic decline in the region.''

Lewis added that Van Oot transformed the board's membership, created a robust public policy, orchestrated annual plan reviews and developed a BDCC CEO council.

''BDCC now annually exceeds its goals for economic development and its own financial stability,'' Lewis said. ''Based on Pete's work with the board, BDCC is now leading a regional strategy project looking to address long-term job and population loss, and the prospective loss of the region's largest employer.''

In the last couple of years Van Oot has transitioned from his Brattleboro office to the firm's Lebanon location, and it was there he got involved with another group, the Green Mountain Economic Development Corporation, which is similarly focused on creating community through jobs.

''Pete has brought that same deep level of commitment to his role on the board at GMEDC (that he had in Brattleboro),'' said Joan Goldstein, the group's executive director. ''Leadership of this type ought to be recognized and I am pleased that NEDA saw it the same way we did.''

Van Oot will be presented his award at the NED's annual meeting on Oct. 24 at the Sheraton Hotel in Burlington.

NATIONAL FETAL ALCOHOL SPECTRUM DISORDERS AWARENESS DAY

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. President, today I rise to recognize September 9, 2011, as National Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders Awareness Day. Fetal alcohol spectrum disorders, FASD, is an umbrella term describing the varied range of alcohol-related birth defects that may result from the use of alcohol during pregnancy. The effects of this disorder may involve mental, behavioral, and/or learning disabilities. FASD is the leading known cause of preventable cognitive impairment in America. It is estimated FASD effects 1 in 100 live births each year.

Unfortunately, my State of South Dakota suffers from one of the highest incidences of FASDs in the Nation. While I applaud the ongoing efforts of local organizations, State governments and federal agencies to address the public health threat of FASD, I continue to have great concern about this disorder's impact in South Dakota and across the country.

We must move past the stigma of this devastating disease to truly help those and their families who are affected by FASD get the health, education, counseling and support services they need and deserve. We must also address the tragedy of FASD at the source, by increasing awareness that any amount of alcohol during pregnancy can have heartbreaking, lifelong effects. Education and outreach efforts must continue their focus of ensuring this message is understood by all women of child-bearing age and ensuring access to treatment and counseling services for those at risk of substance abuse.

One of the most distressing facts regarding FASD is that it is entirely preventable. I have joined my colleagues in the Senate to introduce and pass a resolution designating September 9, 2011 as National FASD Awareness Day. It is my hope these efforts progress towards global awareness of FASD and an end to this destructive disease.

NATIONAL SUICIDE PREVENTION WEEK AND WORLD SUICIDE PREVENTION DAY

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the 37th annual National Suicide Prevention Week, which began on September 4 and culminated with World Suicide Prevention Day on September 10. I take this opportunity to reflect on the destructive effects of suicide on families and communities and to raise awareness about the need for an effective national suicide prevention strategy to help communities address this serious public mental health threat. Suicide is a major cause of premature death, and we must do more to prevent it.

The statistics about suicide are deeply concerning. In our Nation, suicide is the 11th leading cause of death for all ages. Among young adults ages 15 through 24, there are approximately 100 to 200 attempts for every completed suicide. Suicide takes the lives of approximately 30,000 Americans each year, and a person dies by suicide almost every 15 minutes. Our Nation's veterans account for 20 percent of suicides and the Army recently suffered a record number of suicides this past July.

In my State of South Dakota, suicide is the fourth-leading cause of death among all South Dakotans and the second-leading cause of death for adolescents and young adults between the ages of 10 and 24. The rate of youth suicide in my State is over three times the national average. These statistics place South Dakota among a group of Western States that consistently has a higher rate of suicide than the rest of the country.

Youth suicide among American Indians in South Dakota is of particular concern. The suicide rate for American Indians ages 15 to 34 is more than two times higher than the national average and is the second leading cause of death for this age group. The suicide rate for the Rosebud Sioux Tribe is among the highest in the world. The loss of young people to suicide is a real crisis. On American Indian reservations in South Dakota, I have seen the catastrophic ripple effect that one suicide can have. Given the alarming occurrence of ''suicide clusters'' and imitative deaths that have occurred in Indian country in the past, it is imperative to provide support for those at risk.

Substance abuse and violence, two accepted risk factors for suicide, are common on the reservation, and tribe members also face extreme poverty and geographic isolation. During the past few years, I have been encouraged by the increased recognition of the need for suicide prevention programs in tribal areas. Tribes now have more access to funds that will aid in the building of suicide prevention programs. However, we must continue to provide tribes with the resources they need to implement culturally sensitive suicide prevention programs. It is critical to strengthen the social fabric to help improve mental health. Youth suicide prevention programs have helped bridge this service gap, but further investments are necessary to sustain and expand these efforts. Decreasing the number of suicides in Indian country will require increased community awareness, developing effective prevention and intervention methods, and enhancing access to mental health service providers.

Studies indicate the best way to prevent suicide is through early recognition and treatment of depression and other psychiatric illnesses. Depression goes unrecognized in half of the general population and in 80 percent of seniors. Over 90 percent of suicide victims have a significant psychiatric illness at the time of their death. These are often undiagnosed, untreated, or both.

Furthermore, it is necessary to acknowledge the obstacles that individuals at risk of suicide face in accessing treatment. Lack of insurance coverage, limited access to affordable mental health care, as well as cultural stigmas and myths about suicide pose significant barriers to treatment. A serious effort to prevent suicide must break down those barriers and expand access to mental health services nationwide, with a special focus on increased mental health awareness and improving prevention and early intervention methods. In addition, investments in tools to evaluate intervention and prevention methods and training programs for health care professionals are needed to foster the development and implementation of evidence-based and emerging best practices in the prevention of suicide.

National Suicide Prevention Week and World Suicide Prevention Day are reminders that suicide is a preventable cause of premature death that tears families and communities apart, and more can be done to prevent these tragedies. Each day, families and communities across the Nation suffer devastating losses as a result of suicide. It is estimated that for each suicide, seven other lives are altered forever. Every year, approximately 200,000 people become survivors due to this tragic loss of life. Many suicide survivors are left devastated, confused and weakened by their loss. Friends and family often experience depression, guilt, shock and anger. Unfortunately, there remains a stigma surrounding suicide and mental illness, and victims often shoulder some of the blame.

I appreciate this opportunity to increase awareness about the destructive impact of suicide on America's families and communities and to raise awareness about the urgent need for an effective national suicide prevention strategy to help communities prevent future losses of life.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO GARY SONSTENG

• Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, today I honor Gary Sonsteng and his service to the United States of America during the Vietnam war.

Gary enlisted in the U.S. Navy at the age of 17.

As a boatswain mate second class, Gary was assigned to the U.S.S. Talladega for several years. After a stint in Japan, Gary served on patrol boats in the Mekong Delta in Vietnam for a little over a year.

In 1971, after 6 years of wartime service, Gary quietly returned to his home in Butte, MT, where he worked as a miner and a truck driver for more than 30 years.

Gary is a modest man. He never asked for recognition for his service in Vietnam. And through all these years, that recognition of his valor and service slipped through the cracks.

In working with my office, we discovered that Gary never received the medals he earned decades ago. Gary insists his service was, quote, ''nothing extraordinary.'' I, along with millions of Americans and the U.S. military, see it differently.

Last month, I had the honor of presenting Gary Sonsteng with a Combat Action Ribbon, and a Navy Commendation Medal with a Combat Valor Device. This Navy Commendation Medal is reserved for ''sustained acts of heroism or meritorious service.''

It was also my honor to present Gary a Presidential Unit Citation Ribbon, an

award earned for displaying gallantry and determination under extremely difficult and hazardous conditions.

Last month I also presented to Gary: A Vietnam Service Medal with one silver star and four bronze stars, the Navy Unit Commendation Ribbon, and the Vietnam Campaign Medal with 1960 Device and Discharge Button.

These six medals are a long overdue addition to the prestigious medals Gary has already received for his service to America: the National Defense Service Medal, the Meritorious Unit Commendation Ribbon with one silver star, and the Naval Reserve Meritorious Service Medal.

All of these medals are presented on behalf of a grateful nation. They may be small tokens, but they are powerful symbols of true heroism. Sacrifice. And dedication to service.

Gary, I join all Montanans and all Americans in saying thank you.●

RECOGNIZING RAVEN-AEROSTAR EMPLOYEES

● Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. President, I wish to commend the team at Raven-Aerostar of Sioux Falls, SD, for their service and dedication to excellence in supporting Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan. Aerostar employees have designed, built, and serviced tethered aerostats for the U.S. military's Persistent Ground Surveillance System, PGSS, since its inception less than 2 years ago, rapidly fielding the first systems for use in the protection of U.S. and coalition troops. This summer, Aerostar deployed three of their own employees to Afghanistan to provide technical support and analysis of current aerostat systems. Pat Thies, Walter Halbleib, and Ryan Casey recently returned safely to South Dakota after having traveled to numerous remote Forward Operating Bases throughout the war zone. During their 6-week mission they traversed Afghanistan with U.S. and coalition forces via fixed-wing aircraft, helicopter, and ground convoy. Their mission was an immediate success as they offered real-time, onsite technical expertise to PGSS operators and maintenance personnel. In addition, they were able to provide instant recommendations to Aerostar engineers in Sioux Falls for improved designs and processes.

Raven-Aerostar is a proven manufacturer of high-performance tethered aerostat systems used in persistent surveillance and communication relays. In Afghanistan, these lighter-than-air blimps hover above military outposts in hostile areas and provide continuous imagery used in the detection of improvised explosive devices, IEDs, and other insurgent activity. Ultimately, Aerostar's products save lives, while also saving money for U.S. taxpayers.

I applaud Pat, Walter, and Ryan on a job well done, and for their dedication. They and their fellow Aerostar employees represent the commitment to service so prevalent throughout our great State of South Dakota.●

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL ENTITLED THE ''AMERICAN JOBS ACT''—PM 20

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

To the Congress of the United States:

Today, I am pleased to submit to the Congress the enclosed legislative proposal, the ''American Jobs Act of 2011,'' together with a section-by-section analysis of the legislation.

The American people understand that the economic crisis and the deep recession were not created overnight and will not be solved overnight. The economic security of the middle class has been under attack for decades. That is why I believe we need to do more than just recover from this economic crisis—we need to rebuild the economy the American way, based on balance, fairness, and the same set of rules for everyone from Wall Street to Main Street. We can work together to create the jobs of the future by helping small business entrepreneurs, by investing in education, and by making things the world buys.

To create jobs, I am submitting the American Jobs Act of 2011—nearly all of which is made up of the kinds of proposals supported by both Republicans and Democrats, and that the Congress should pass right away to get the economy moving now. The purpose of the American Jobs Act of 2011 is simple: put more people back to work and put more money in the pockets of working Americans. And it will do so without adding a dime to the deficit.

First, the American Jobs Act of 2011 provides a tax cut for small businesses, to help them hire and expand now, and an additional tax cut to any business that hires or increases wages. In addition, the American Jobs Act of 2011 puts more money in the pockets of working and middle class Americans by cutting in half the payroll tax that comes out of the paycheck of every worker, saving typical families an average of $1,500 a year.

Second, the American Jobs Act of 2011 puts more people back to work, including teachers laid off by State budget cuts, first responders and veterans coming back from Iraq and Afghanistan, and construction workers repairing crumbling bridges, roads and more than 35,000 schools, with projects chosen by need and impact, not earmarks and politics. It will repair and refurbish hundreds of thousands of foreclosed homes and businesses in communities across the country.

Third, the American Jobs Act of 2011 helps out-of-work Americans by extending unemployment benefits to help them support their families while looking for work, and by reforming the system with training programs that build real skills, connect to real jobs, and help the long-term unemployed. It bans employers from discriminating against the unemployed when hiring, and provides a new tax credit to employers hiring workers who have been out of a job for over 6 months. And, it expands job opportunities for hundreds of thousands of low-income youth and adults through a new Pathways Back to Work Fund that supports summer and year round jobs for youth; innovative new job training programs to connect low-income workers to jobs quickly; and successful programs to encourage employers to bring on disadvantaged workers.

Lastly, this legislation is fully paid for. The legislation includes specific offsets to close corporate tax loopholes and asks the wealthiest Americans to pay their fair share that more than cover the cost of the jobs measures. The legislation also increases the deficit reduction target for the Joint Committee by the amount of the cost of the jobs package and specifies that, if the Committee reaches that higher target, then their measures would replace and turn off the specific offsets in this legislation.

I urge the prompt and favorable consideration of this proposal.

BARACK OBAMA.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *September 12, 2011*.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 2:50 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 1892. An act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2012 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

At 4:08 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill:

H.R. 1249. An act to amend title 35, United States Code, to provide for patent reform.

The enrolled bill was subsequently signed by the President pro tempore (Mr. INOUYE).

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 1892. An act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2012 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC–3098. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''2,4–D; Pesticide Tolerances'' (FRL No. 8881–7) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 7, 2011; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–3099. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Mandipropamid; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions'' (FRL No. 8886–8) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 7, 2011; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–3100. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Novaluron; Pesticide Tolerances'' (FRL No. 8882–1) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 7, 2011; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–3101. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Dicamba; Pesticide Tolerances'' (FRL No. 8881–6) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 7, 2011; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–3102. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Lipase, triacylglycerol; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance'' (FRL No. 8882–4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 7, 2011; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–3103. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Chromobacterium subtsugae strain PRAA4–1t; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance'' (FRL No. 8887–4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 7, 2011; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–3104. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Flubendiamide; Pesticide Tolerances; Technical Amendment'' (FRL No. 8870–8) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 7, 2011; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–3105. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Findings and Failure to Submit a Complete State Implementation Plan for Section 110(a) Pertaining to the 2006 Fine Particulate Matter (PM2.5) NAAQS'' (FRL No. 9460–4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 7, 2011; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3106. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Interim Final Determination to Stay and Defer Sanctions, San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District'' (FRL No. 9462–1) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 7, 2011; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3107. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plan; Utah; Maintenance Plan for the 1-Hour Ozone Standard for Salt Lake County and Davis County'' (FRL No. 9460–6) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 7, 2011; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3108. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; West Virginia; Revised Motor Vehicle Emission Budgets for the Charleston, Huntington, Parkersburg, Weirton, and Wheeling 8-Hour Ozone Maintenance Areas'' (FRL No. 9462–6) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 7, 2011; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3109. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revision to the California State Implementation Plan; Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District'' (FRL No. 9456–6) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 7, 2011; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3110. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Designation of Hazardous Substances; Designation, Reportable Quantities, and Notification'' (FRL No. 9460–9) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 7, 2011; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3111. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Office of Policy, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Interim Final Determination to Stay and Defer Sanctions, San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District'' (FRL No. 9462–5) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 7, 2011; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–3112. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting a legislative proposal relative to eliminating the requirement that the Department of Energy annually update workforce restructuring plans for defense nuclear facilities, and submitting these updates to Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–3113. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a petition to add workers from the General Electric Co. in Evendale, Ohio, to the Special Exposure Cohort; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–3114. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 19–110 ''Campaign Finance Reporting Temporary Amendment Act of 2011''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–3115. A communication from the Secretary to the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on Council Resolution 19–144 ''Transfers of Jurisdiction over Portions of Reservation 470 and Lot 811 in Square 1759 Approval Resolution of 2011''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–3116. A communication from the Secretary to the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on Council Resolution 19–143 ''Transfers of Jurisdiction over Portions of U.S. Reservation 542 and Lot 09 in Square 1772 Approval Resolution of 2011''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–3117. A communication from the Executive Director, Christopher Columbus Fellowship Foundation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the General/Trust Fund Financial Statements for fiscal year 2011; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–3118. A communication from the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Report of the Attorney General to the Congress of the United States on the Administration of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended for the six months ending December 31, 2010''; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–3119. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Standard Instrument Approach Procedures (180); Amdt. No. 3434'' (RIN2120–AA65) received during recess of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 3, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3120. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Standard Instrument Approach Procedures (25); Amdt. No. 3435'' (RIN2120–AA65) received during recess of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 3, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3121. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Amdt. No. 3439'' (RIN2120–AA65) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 6, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3122. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Amdt. No. 3438'' (RIN2120–AA65) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 6, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3123. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Standard Instrument Approach Procedures (253); Amdt. No. 3436'' (RIN2120–AA65) received during recess of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 4, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3124. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation,

transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Modification of Class D and E Airspace; Fort Huachuca'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2011–0359)) received during recess of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 4, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3125. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Establishment of Class E Airspace; Hearne, TX'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2011–0214)) received during recess of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 3, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3126. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Establishment of Class E Airspace; Ranger, TX'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2010–1240)) received during recess of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 3, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3127. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Establishment of Class E Airspace; Nephi, UT'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2011–0184)) received during recess of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 4, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3128. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Establishment of Class E Airspace; Kayenta, AZ'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2011–0393)) received during recess of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 4, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3129. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Class E Airspace; Grand Marals, MN'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2011–0047)) received during recess of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 3, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3130. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Class E Airspace; Hannibal, MO'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2011–0046)) received during recess of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 3, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3131. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Class E Airspace; Staunton, VA'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2010–1285)) received during recess of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 3, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3132. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Class E Airspace; Fulton, MO'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2011–0121)) received during recess of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 3, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3133. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Class E Airspace; Ava, MO'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2011–0122)) received during recess of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 3, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3134. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Class E Airspace; Lakeland, FL'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2011–0005)) received during recess of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 4, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3135. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Modification of Class E Airspace; Alturas, CA'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2011–0403)) received during recess of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 4, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3136. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Modification of Class E Airspace; Glasgow, MT'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2011–0362)) received during recess of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 4, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3137. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Modification of Class E Airspace; Forsyth, MT'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2011–0516)) received during recess of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 4, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3138. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revision of Class E Airspace; Talkeetna, AK'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2011–0444)) received during recess of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 3, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3139. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revision of Class E Airspace; Yakutat, AK'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2011–0244)) received during recess of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 19, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3140. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Aviation Fuel and Oil Operating Limitations: Policy Memorandum'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (ANE–2010–33.7–5A)) received during recess of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 19, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3141. A communication from the Attorney, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Safety Zone; Houma Navigation Canal, from Waterway Mile Markers 19.0 to 20.0, Southwest of Bayou Plat, bank to bank, Terrebonne Parish, LA'' ((RIN1625–AA00) (Docket No. USCG–2011–0523)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 7, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3142. A communication from the Attorney, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Safety Zone; San Diego POPS Fireworks, San Diego, CA'' ((RIN1625–AA00) (Docket No. USCG–2011–0567)) received during recess of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3143. A communication from the Attorney Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Drawbridge Operation Regulation; Raritan River, Arthur Kill and their Tributaries, Staten Island, NY and Elizabeth, NJ'' ((RIN1625–AA09) (Docket No. USCG–2010–1117)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 7, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3144. A communication from the Attorney Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Safety Zones; July Fireworks Displays and Swim Events in the Captain of the Port New York Zone'' ((RIN1625–AA00) (Docket No. USCG–2011–0565)) received during recess of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3145. A communication from the Attorney Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Safety Zone; Fireworks within the Sector Boston Captain of the Port Zone'' ((RIN1625–AA00) (Docket No. USCG–2011–0507)) received during recess of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3146. A communication from the Attorney Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Safety Zone; Truman-Hobbs Alteration of the Elgin Joliet and Eastern Railroad Drawbridge; Illinois River, Morris, Illinois'' ((RIN1625–AA00) (Docket No. USCG2011–0584)) received during recess of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3147. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Standard Instrument Approach Procedures (6); Amdt. No. 3437'' (RIN2120–AA65) received during recess of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 4, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3148. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation,

transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Policy Clarifying Definition of 'Actively Engaged' for Purposes of Inspector Authorization'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2010–1060)) received during recess of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 19, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3149. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc. Model DHC–8–400 Series Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2011–0718)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 2, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3150. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A318, A319, A320, and A321 Series Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2011–0257)) received during recess of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 2, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3151. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Model 747 Airplanes and Model 767 Airplanes Equipped with General Electric Model CF6–80C2 or CF6–80A Series Engines'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2008–0402)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 2, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3152. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; SOCATA Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2011–0530)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 6, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3153. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Dassault Aviation Model FALCON 7X Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2011–0631)) received during recess of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 19, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3154. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Cessna Aircraft Company (Cessna) Models 337, 337A (USAF 02B), 337B, 337C, 337D, 337E, T337E, 337F, T337F, 337G, T337G, M337B, F337E, FT337E, F337F, FT337F, F337G, and FT337GP Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2011–0450)) received during recess of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 19, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3155. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives; Superior Air Parts and Lycoming Engines (Formerly Textron Lycoming) Fuel-Injected Engines'' ((RIN2120–AA64) (Docket No. FAA–2011–0547)) received during recess of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 19, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3156. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Class D and Class E Airspace; Columbus Lawson AAF, GA'' ((RIN2120–AA66) (Docket No. FAA–2011–0012)) received during recess of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 19, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3157. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Part 95 Instrument Flight Rules (30); Amdt. No. 495'' (RIN2120–AA63) received during recess of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 4, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3158. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Part 121—Activation of Ice Protection'' ((RIN2120–AJ43) (Docket No. FAA–2009–0675)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 6, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3159. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Restrictions on Operators Employing Former Flight Standards Service Aviation Safety Inspectors'' ((RIN2120–AJ36) (Docket No. FAA–2008–1154)) received during recess of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 25, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3160. A communication from the Chief of Revenues and Receivables Group, Office of Managing Director—Financial Operations, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''In the Matter of Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2011'' (MB Docket No. 11–76, FCC 11–114) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 6, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3161. A communication from the Deputy Bureau Chief of Staff, Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Implementing a Nationwide, Broadband, Interoperable Public Safety Network in the 700 MHz Band'' (FCC 11–113) received during recess of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3162. A communication from the Chief, Broadband Division, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Facilitating the Use of Microwave for Wireless Backhaul and Other Uses and to Provide Additional Flexibility to Broadcast Auxiliary Service and Operational Fixed Microwave Licenses'' (WT Docket No. 10–153, FCC 11–120) received during recess of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 19, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3163. A communication from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Leased Commercial Access; Development of Competition and Diversity in Video Programming Distribution and Carriage'' (WT Docket No. 07–42, FCC 11–119) received during recess of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 31, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3164. A communication from the Satellite Division Chief, International Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''The Establishment of Policies and Service Rules for the Broadcasting Satellite Service at the 17.3–17.7 GHz Frequency Band and at the 17.7–17.8 GHz Frequency Band and at the 124.75–25.25 GHz Frequency Band Internationally . . . for the Satellite Services Operating Bi–directionally in the 17.3–17.8 GHz Frequency Band'' (IB Docket No. 06–123) received during recess of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 8, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3165. A communication from the Deputy Chief, Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Structure and Practices of the Video Relay Service Program'' (CG Docket No. 10–51) received during recess of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 8, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3166. A communication from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Gearhart, Madras, and Manzanita, Oregon)'' (MB Docket No. 10–118) received during recess of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 8, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–3167. A communication from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Television Broadcasting Services; Eau Claire, Wisconsin'' (MB Docket No. 11–100) received during recess of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 8, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. HARKIN, from the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, without amendment:

S. 958. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the program of payments to children's hospitals that operate graduate medical education programs.

S. 1094. A bill to reauthorize the Combating Autism Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–416).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. COATS, Mr. COBURN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. KYL, Mr. MORAN, Mr. THUNE, Mr. KIRK, and Mr. ROBERTS):

S. 1538. A bill to provide for a time-out on certain regulations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mr. MENENDEZ):

S. 1539. A bill to provide Taiwan with critically needed United States-built multirole fighter aircraft to strengthen its self-defense capability against the increasing military threat from China; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. CASEY:

S. 1540. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow credits for the purchase of franchises by veterans; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BENNET (for himself and Ms. AYOTTE):

S. 1541. A bill to revise the Federal charter for the Blue Star Mothers of America, Inc. to reflect a change in eligibility requirements for membership; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. HATCH):

S. 1542. A bill to amend part B of title IV of the Social Security Act to extend the child and family services program through fiscal year 2016, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. AKAKA:

S. 1543. A bill to amend chapters 83 and 84 of title 5, United States Code, to address retirement for Pentagon Force Protection Agency officers; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. TOOMEY):

S. 1544. A bill to amend the Securities Act of 1933 to require the Securities and Exchange Commission to exempt a certain class of securities from such Act; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 164

At the request of Mr. BROWN of Massachusetts, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 164, a bill to repeal the imposition of withholding on certain payments made to vendors by government entities.

S. 227

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 227, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to ensure more timely access to home health services for Medicare beneficiaries under the Medicare program.

S. 265

At the request of Mr. COCHRAN, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 265, a bill to authorize the acquisition of core battlefield land at Champion Hill, Port Gibson, and Raymond for addition to Vicksburg National Military Park.

S. 504

At the request of Mr. DEMINT, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 504, a bill to preserve and protect the free choice of individual employees to form, join, or assist labor organizations, or to refrain from such activities.

S. 560

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 560, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to deliver a meaningful benefit and lower prescription drug prices under the Medicare program.

S. 576

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 576, a bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to improve standards for physical education.

S. 633

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 633, a bill to prevent fraud in small business contracting, and for other purposes.

S. 722

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 722, a bill to strengthen and protect Medicare hospice programs.

S. 743

At the request of Mr. AKAKA, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 743, a bill to amend chapter 23 of title 5, United States Code, to clarify the disclosures of information protected from prohibited personnel practices, require a statement in nondisclosure policies, forms, and agreements that such policies, forms, and agreements conform with certain disclosure protections, provide certain authority for the Special Counsel, and for other purposes.

S. 805

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. MCCASKILL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 805, a bill to amend the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act to improve the business and industry direct and guaranteed loan program of the Department of Agriculture.

S. 847

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) were added as cosponsors of S. 847, a bill to amend the Toxic Substances Control Act to ensure that risks from chemicals are adequately understood and managed, and for other purposes.

S. 866

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 866, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to modify the per-fiscal year calculation of days of certain active duty or active service used to reduce the minimum age at which a member of a reserve component of the uniformed services may retire for non-regular service.

S. 1239

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUYE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1239, a bill to provide for a medal of appropriate design to be awarded by the President to the memorials established at the 3 sites honoring the men and women who perished as a result of the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001.

S. 1301

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1301, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2012 to 2015 for the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, to enhance measures to combat trafficking in persons, and for other purposes.

S. 1392

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. KIRK) and the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. MCCASKILL) were added as cosponsors of S. 1392, a bill to provide additional time for the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to issue achievable standards for industrial, commercial, and institutional boilers, process heaters, and incinerators, and for other purposes.

S. 1438

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1438, a bill to provide that no agency may take any significant regulatory action until the unemployment rate is equal to or less than 7.7 percent.

S. 1454

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1454, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for extended months of Medicare coverage of immunosuppressive drugs for kidney transplant patients and other renal dialysis provisions.

S. 1465

At the request of Mr. REED, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1465, a bill to authorize a pilot program on enhancements of Department of Defense efforts on mental health in the National Guard and Reserves through community partnerships, and for other purposes.

S. 1467

At the request of Mr. BLUNT, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1467, a bill to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to protect rights of conscience with regard to requirements for coverage of specific items and services.

S. 1506

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. NELSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1506, a bill to prevent the Secretary of

the Treasury from expanding United States bank reporting requirements with respect to interest on deposits paid to nonresident aliens.

S. 1507

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) and the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1507, a bill to provide protections from workers with respect to their right to select or refrain from selecting representation by a labor organization.

S. 1508

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL), the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUYE), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS) and the Senator from Alaska (Mr. BEGICH) were added as cosponsors of S. 1508, a bill to extend loan limits for programs of the Federal Housing Administration, the government-sponsored enterprises, and the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

S. 1527

At the request of Mrs. HAGAN, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1527, a bill to authorize the award of a Congressional gold medal to the Montford Point Marines of World War II.

S. 1528

At the request of Mr. JOHANNS, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. COATS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1528, a bill to amend the Clean Air Act to limit Federal regulation of nuisance dust in areas in which that dust is regulated under State, tribal, or local law, to establish a temporary prohibition against revising any national ambient air quality standard applicable to coarse particulate matter, and for other purposes.

S. 1530

At the request of Mr. JOHANNS, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. COATS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1530, a bill to amend chapter 8 of title 15, United States Code, to provide for congressional review of agency guidance documents.

S. 1531

At the request of Mr. JOHANNS, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. COATS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1531, a bill to provide a Federal regulatory moratorium, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 248

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 248, a resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Brain Aneurysm Awareness Month.

S. RES. 253

At the request of Mr. HOEVEN, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 253, a resolution designating October 26, 2011, as ''Day of the Deployed''.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. COATS, Mr. COBURN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. KYL, Mr. MORAN, Mr. THUNE, Mr. KIRK, and Mr. ROBERTS):

S. 1538. a bill to provide for a time-out on certain regulations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, last month's dire economic news is a call to urgent action to get America working again. In August, our Nation produced no net new jobs. Productivity fell. Home sales fell. Construction spending fell. The manufacturing index declined. Unemployment is stagnant at 9.1 percent, and consumer confidence is plummeting.

Businesses, our Nation's job creators and the engine of any lasting economic growth, have been saying for some time that the lack of jobs is largely due to a climate of uncertainty, most notably the uncertainty and cost created by new Federal regulations.

The Regulatory Time-Out Act, which I am introducing today with 16 of my colleagues, provides job creators with a sensible breather from these burdensome new regulations. This would give businesses time to get back on their feet, create the jobs that Americans so desperately need, and enhance the global competitiveness of American workers.

Let me make clear that we also need to reform the process for issuing regulations. Earlier this year I proposed the CURB Act, which stands for Clearing Unnecessary Regulatory Burdens. The CURB Act would require agencies to examine the costs and benefits of proposed rules, prohibit them from attempting to set rules through unofficial guidance documents—thus circumventing the public notice and comment period—and provide businesses with relief from first-time paperwork violations when no harm comes from the violation. Senators BARRASSO and ROBERTS joined me in introducing this bill.

Indeed, as I am sure you are aware, many of our colleagues have recognized the need to reform the regulatory process and have introduced their own proposals. The Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee has already held three hearings on regulatory reform this year, and I expect this issue will be a priority for our committee this fall.

But the fact is, our economy cannot wait for Congress to complete an overhaul of the regulatory process. If we want to create more jobs, we must act now. We must send a clear signal to the job creators that we have heard them. That is why I believe we must have a timeout from any significant new regulation that would have an adverse impact on jobs, the economy, or our international competitiveness.

Under my bill, no significant final rule that would have an adverse impact could go into effect during a 1-year moratorium. This timeout would cover major rules costing more than $100 million per year, and other rules that have been considered ''significant'' under Executive orders going back to President Clinton and followed by President George W. Bush and President Obama.

Let me give an example of a rule that would be covered by the 1-year moratorium I am proposing. A rule that would be covered by this definition is EPA's Boiler MACT rule. I am sure the Presiding Officer is familiar with this rule. This one regulation, if it were fully implemented, could cost Maine's employers alone hundreds of millions of dollars. In fact, as the Wall Street Journal has recently reported, a jobs study just released shows that Boiler MACT, along with other pending air regulations, could cause 36 pulp and paper mills around the country to close, putting more than 20,000 Americans out of work. That is 18 percent of that industry's workforce. That shows you the potent and terrible impact excessive regulation can have on job preservation and job creation.

And that is just for starters. Once these mills close, the businesses that supply them would also be forced to lay off workers. Estimates are that nearly 90,000 Americans would lose their jobs, wages would drop by $4 billion, and government at all levels would see revenues decline by a staggering $1.3 billion.

That is why, along with Senator RON WYDEN, I have introduced a Boiler MACT bill that 24 of our colleagues on both sides of the aisle have already cosponsored. Our bill has been endorsed by 292 employer organizations and individual businesses—292 businesses and organizations representing employers. That shows you how worried our job creators are about the impact of just this one set of rules. Their letter sums up the impact of the Boiler MACT rule very plainly. It says:

> These rules place at risk tens of thousands of high-paying manufacturing jobs that our Nation cannot afford to lose.

The Boiler MACT regulations are exactly the kind of significant rules that my Regulatory Time-Out Act is intended to reach. The moratorium applies to rules issued by independent regulatory agencies such as the National Labor Relations Board as well as executive branch departments.

The impact of the regulatory burden under President Obama can be seen in the pages of the *Federal Register*. As my colleagues know, the *Federal Register* is the publication for all Federal regulations. Last year alone, the *Federal Register* expanded by nearly 82,600 pages, a level higher than any year under President Bush. Worse yet, the Obama administration has 144 rules in the pipeline that would each cost the economy at least $100 million. This is

nearly twice as high as the number of such rules that were in the pipeline each year of the Bush administration.

Let me clarify that the legislation I am proposing exempts those rules that are needed in emergencies such as imminent threats to public health or safety, as well as rules that are necessary to enforce our criminal laws, and with respect to military or foreign affairs. I think it is important that I put that on the record.

It also exempts rules that would reduce the regulatory burden, in order to help the private sector create jobs and boost the ability of American workers to compete. Unfortunately, those rules that actually reduce regulatory burdens and promote jobs are few and far between.

Finally, my bill requires that within 10 days of passage, agencies and departments must submit to Congress and to the Office of Management and Budget the list of rules they believe are exempt from the 1-year moratorium. That is important to make sure the intent of the law is followed and that Congress and the administration can exercise appropriate oversight.

The intent of my bill is to lift the cloud of uncertainty that is causing employers to be cautious and to refrain from creating jobs—jobs our economy desperately needs.

During the August recess, I asked employers throughout the great State of Maine what it would take to encourage them to add jobs. To a person, no matter what line of business these employers were in, no matter what the size of their workforce, each one of them replied that Washington needed to stop imposing crushing new regulations; that these job creators needed stable progrowth economic policies; that they needed an end to the uncertainty that was hampering their decisionmaking.

I am pleased that the Regulatory Time-Out Act has been endorsed by the NFIB, our Nation's largest small business advocacy group, and by the Small Business & Entrepreneurship Council. My bill has also been welcomed by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, which has stated:

> American businesses need immediate relief. A ''time out'' would allow both the regulators and the regulated to take a deep breath and ensure that regulations are not destroying jobs and economic growth.

I agree completely. I will ask that the letters from the NFIB, the SBEC, and the statement by the Chamber of Commerce, be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

I am honored to have the following colleagues as cosponsors of this 1-year regulatory moratorium: Senators ALEXANDER, BARRASSO, BLUNT, BOOZMAN, CHAMBLISS, COATS, COBURN, CORNYN, HOEVEN, HUTCHISON, ISAKSON, KIRK, KYL, MORAN, ROBERTS and THUNE.

I urge all of our colleagues to support the Regulatory Time-Out Act, which is a critical step toward easing the regulatory uncertainty and costs that are keeping our job creators from getting Americans back to work.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that materials of support be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SEPTEMBER 6, 2011.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
House of Representatives, Longworth House Office Building, Washington, DC.
Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
House of Representatives, Cannon House Office Building, Washington, DC.
Hon. HARRY M. REID,
U.S. Senate, Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, DC.
Hon. MITCH MCCONNELL,
U.S. Senate, Russell Senate Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER BOEHNER; MINORITY LEADER PELOSI; MAJORITY LEADER REID; MINORITY LEADER MCCONNELL: We are writing to express our united and strong support for H.R. 2250 and S. 1392, the ''EPA Regulatory Relief Act of 2011,'' bipartisan legislation to address the serious concerns that remain with EPA's Boiler MACT rules. As they exist today, the final Boiler MACT rules will have serious economic impacts on a vast array of facilities across the industrial, commercial and institutional sectors. These rules place at risk tens of thousands of high-paying manufacturing jobs that our nation cannot afford to lose.

As finalized, the Boiler MACT rules are unaffordable, just as the proposed rules were. The rules are not achievable for real-world boilers across the range of fuels and operating conditions. EPA also has created a presumption that materials commonly used as fuels are wastes subject to the extremely costly and stigmatizing incinerator standards. This would not only impose billions of dollars in unreasonable costs, but it also would cause millions of tons of valuable materials to be diverted to landfills and replaced with fossil fuel—a bad result for the environment.

As EPA has acknowledged, the rules were finalized with serious flaws because EPA was forced to meet a strict court-ordered deadline. The final Boiler MACT rule alone would cost over $14 billion in capital for the manufacturing sector, plus billions more in annual operating costs. Complying with the incinerator standards could cost several billion dollars more in capital.

Legislation is needed to resolve serious uncertainties and vulnerabilities, including to:

Ensure the rules are stayed for an adequate and certain period, as EPA's current administrative stay is being challenged in court;

Allow EPA adequate time to re-propose the rules and get them right, including time for stakeholders to conduct more emissions testing and to avoid mistakes that occur when rulemakings of this scope and importance are rushed and become vulnerable to legal challenge;

Provide direction and support for EPA to use the discretion it already has under the Clean Air Act and Executive Order 13563 to add flexibility and make the rules achievable;

Clarify that using non-hazardous materials as fuels does not result in boilers being treated as incinerators; and

Give facilities more time to comply with the complex and capital-intensive requirements of the rules.

If enacted, the ''EPA Regulatory Relief Act'' will provide the much-needed certainty and time for EPA to get the rules right and for businesses that will be investing billions of dollars to rationally plan for the capital expenses. This legislation will preserve jobs and the competitiveness of the U.S. manufacturing sector while protecting the environment.

We urge you to pass this important legislation as soon as possible and send it to the President for his signature.

Sincerely,

A/C Power Colver; AbitibiBowater; Alabama Forestry Association; Alabama Pulp & Paper Council; Allegheny Hardwood Utilization Group, Inc.; American Architectural Manufacturers Association; American Chemistry Council; American Coatings Association; American Coke & Coal Chemicals Institute; American Composites Manufacturers Association; American Fiber Manufacturers Association; American Forest & Paper Association; American Foundry Society; American Frozen Food Institute; American Home Furnishings Alliance; American Loggers Council; American Municipal Power; American Petroleum Institute; American Sugar Cane League; American Wood Council.

Amerities Holdings LLC; Anthony Liftgates, Inc.; APA—The Engineered Wood Association; Appleton Papers Inc.; APUs by Rex, LLC; Archer Daniels Midland Company; ARIPPA; Arkansas Forestry Association; Arkansas State Chamber of Commerce; Associated Industries of Arkansas, Inc.; Associated Industries of Vermont; Association of American Railroads; Association of Independent Corrugated Converters; Atlantic Wood Industries, Inc.; Barge Forest Products Co.; Beet Sugar Development Foundation; Belden Brick Company; Belimed, Inc.; Bennett Lumber Company Berco, Inc.

Biomass One, LP; Biomass Power Association; Blue Bell Creameries; Blue Ridge Paper Products; Boise Cascade, LLC; Boise Inc.; Brick Industry Association; Business Council of Alabama; Business Roundtable; Cahaba Timber Co.; California Forestry Association; California League of Food Processors; California Metals Coalition; Canyon Creek Logging; Carolina Cotton Works, Inc.; Cement Kiln Recycling Coalition; Chaney Lumber Co., Inc.; Charles Ingram Lumber Co.; Coast Wood Preserving, Inc.; Coastal Plywood Company; Collins Pine Company.

Colorado Association of Commerce & Industry; Composite Panel Association; Construction Materials Recycling Association; Corn Refiners Association; Council of Industrial Boiler Owners; Cresote Council; Decker Energy International, Inc.; Dietz & Watson, Inc.; Domtar Corporation; Douglas County Forest Products; Eastman Chemical Company; Eaton Corporation; Electric Mills Wood Preserving; Empire State Forest Products Association; Evergreen Packaging; Fibrek; Finch Paper LLC; Flakeboard America; Flambeau River Papers; Florida Forestry Association.

Florida Pulp and Paper Association; Flower City Tissue Mills Co., Inc.; FMC Corporation; Forest Landowners Association; Forest Resources Association Inc.; Forging Industry Association; Fowler Post Co, Inc.; Fox River Fiber Company; Genesee Power Station LP; George A. Whiting Paper Company; Georgia Association of Manufacturers; Georgia Paper & Forest Products Association, Inc.; Georgia-Pacific LLC; Glatfelter; Glier's Meats, Inc.; Green Diamond Resources Company; H. W. Culp Lumber Co.; Hardwood Federation; Hardwood Manufacturers Association; Hardwood Plywood and Veneer Association.

Harrigan Lumber Co., Inc.; Hawaii Forest Industry Association; Hesse and Sons Dairy LLC; Hood Industries, Inc.; Idaho Forest Group; INDA, Association of the Nonwoven

Fabrics Industry; Indiana Hardwood Lumbermen's Association; Industrial Energy Consumers of America; Industrial Fastener Institute; Industrial Minerals Association—North America; Innovative Pine Technology Inc.; Interior; International Falls Chamber of Commerce (MN); International Paper; J.T. Fennell Company, Inc.; JELD-WEN, Inc.; Jordan Lumber & Supply, Inc.; Kansas City Power & Light; Kapstone Paper and Packaging Corporation; Kentucky Forest Industries Association.

Kercher Industries, Inc.; Kitchen Cabinet Manufacturers Association; Koppers Inc.; Lake States Lumber Association; Land O Lakes Wood Preserving Co.; Langdale Forest Products Co.; L'anse Warden Electric Company, LLC; Leggett & Platt, Incorporated; Longview Fibre Paper and Packaging, Inc.; Louis Dreyfus Agricultural Industries; Louisiana Farm Bureau Federation; Louisiana Pacific Corporation; Louisiana Pulp and Paper Association; LyondellBasell Industries; Maine Pulp & Paper Association; Manufacture Alabama; Manufacturers and Chemical Industry Council of North Carolina; Maple Flooring Manufacturers Association; Maxi-Seal Harness Systems, Inc.; McShan Lumber Company, Inc.

MeadWestvaco; Melrose Timber Company, Inc.; Metal Treating Institute; Metals Service Center Institute; Michigan Biomass; Michigan Forest Products Council; Minnesota Chamber of Commerce; Minnesota Forest Industries; Mission Plastics North; Mission Plastics of Arkansas; Mississippi Manufacturers Association; Missouri Forest Products Association; Motor & Equipment Manufacturers Association; Mount Vernon Mills, Inc.; Muscatine Foods Corporation; National Association for Surface Finishing; National Association of Manufacturers; National Association of Trailer Manufacturers; National Concrete Masonry Association; National Council of Farmer Cooperatives.

National Council of Textile Organizations; National Federation of Independent Business; National Lumber and Building Material Dealers Association; National Oilseed Processors Association; National Solid Wastes Management Association; National Spinning Company; NC Association of Professional Loggers, Inc.; Neenah Paper Inc.; Nevada Manufacturers Association; New Hampshire Timberland Owners Association; Nippon Paper Industries USA Co.; Nisus Corporation; NORA, An Association of Responsible Recyclers (formerly the National Oil Recyclers Association); North American Die Casting Association; North American Wholesale Lumber Association; North Carolina Chamber; North Carolina Forestry Association; Northwest Pulp and Paper Association; Ohio Chamber of Commerce; Ohio Forestry Association.

Ohio Manufacturers' Association; Ohio Municipal Electric Association; Ohio Willow Wood Company; OMNOVA Solutions, Inc.; Oregon Forest Industries Council; Owens-Illinois, Inc.; Pacific Wood Laminates; Packaging Corporation of America; Page & Hill Forest Products Inc.; Partnership for Affordable Clean Energy; Pellet Fuels Institute; Pennsylvania Business Council; Pennsylvania Chamber of Business and Industry; Pennsylvania Forest Products Association; Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association; Peterson Mfg. Co.; Pile Driving Contractors; Association Piney Creek LP; Plum Creek; Port Townsend Paper Corporation.

Portland Cement Association; Possum Tree Farm; Potomac Supply Corporation; PPG Industries; Precision Machined Products Association; Precision Pulley & Idler; Prince Manufacturing Corporation; Railway Tie Association; Rex Lumber, LLC; Rhodia, Inc.; River Trading Company; Rock-Tenn Company; Rosboro LLC; Roseburg Forest Products Company; ROW, INC.; Roy ''O'' Martin Lumber Company, LLC; Rubber Manufactures Association; Rudd Company, Inc.; S.I. Storey Lumber Co., Inc.; Sage Automotive Interiors.

Sappi Fine Paper North America; Sauder Woodworking Co.; Scotch Plywood Company, Inc.; Seymour Manufacturing Co., Inc.; SierraPine Limited; Smith Street Mill; Society of Chemical Manufacturers and Affiliates; South Carolina Forestry Association; South Carolina Pulp and Paper Association (SCPPA); South Carolina Timber Producers Association; Southeast Wood; Southeastern Lumber Manufacturers Association; Southern Appalachian Multiple-Use Council; Southern Forest Products Association; Southern Pressure Treaters' Association; SP Newsprint Co.; States Industries, LLC; Steel Manufacturers Association; Stella-Jones Corporation; Streator Dependable Mfg. Co.

Sunbury Textile Mills, Inc.; Tegrant Corporation; Ten-Tec, Inc.; Tennessee Chamber of Commerce & Industry; Tennessee Forestry Association; Tennessee Paper Council; Texas Association of Manufacturers; Texas Forestry Association; Textile Rental Services Association; The Association for Hose & Accessories Distribution (NAHAD); The Business Council of New York State, Inc.; The Carpet and Rug Institute; The Dow Chemical Company; The International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers; The Oeser Company; The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Thilmany Papers; Thomasson Company; Thompson Industries, Inc.; Timber Products Company.

TMA; Tolleson Lumber Company; Tradewinds International Inc.; Treated Wood Council; Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association; TrueGuard—wood preservation; U.S. Beet Sugar Association; U.S. Chamber of Commerce; Uniboard USA LLC; Unifi Manufacturing Inc.; USA Rice Federation; Vector Tool and Engineering; Verso Paper Corp.; Virginia Chamber of Commerce; Virginia Forest Products Association; Virginia Forestry Association; Virginia Manufacturers Association; Washington Contract Loggers Association, Inc.; Water Treatment Services Inc.; Wausau Paper; Webb Consultants, Inc.; WEBB Furniture Enterprises Corp; The Westervelt Company; Weyerhaeuser Company; Window and Door Manufacturers Association; Wisconsin Manufacturers & Commerce; Wisconsin Paper Council; Wood Machinery Manufacturers of America.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Sept. 6, 2011]

ANOTHER EPA RULE COMES UNDER ATTACK

Just ahead of President Barack Obama's big jobs speech, the American Forest & Paper Association says a pending environmental rule could cost 20,500 jobs or 18% of the industry's workforce.

In a study to be released Wednesday, the group is taking aim at an Environmental Protection Agency rule to cut pollution from factory boilers, saying the regulation will cause 36 U.S. paper and pulp mills to close. The study comes on the heels of a decision by Mr. Obama to jettison another EPA air quality rule related to ozone that industry complained would kill millions of jobs.

The so-called boiler rule has come under sharp attack from both Republican and Democratic lawmakers, as well as industry, which say the regulations would be too costly and difficult to implement. House Majority Leader Eric Cantor included the rule in his list of 10 ''job-destroying regulations'' that he has vowed to fight.

The boiler rule would affect paper mills, refineries, chemical factories and other facilities that use boilers, such as universities, hospitals and apartment buildings. Boilers are on-site generators that can provide energy for facilities and factories. Bipartisan legislation is now pending in the House and Senate to delay implementation of the rule, with the aim of having EPA reconsider the regulation.

The AF&PA study, conducted by Fisher International, looked at how many mills would be in danger of closing if they had to comply with the new air quality regulations and install new pollution controls. The study found 36 mills would have to close, impacting 18% of the industry's workforce.

Supporters of the rule say the benefits far outweigh the costs and counter job loss claims by saying the new controls being required could provide an economic boost.

''Industry is trying to leverage fears about the economic impact and jobs and ignoring that pollution controls are made and installed here in the U.S.,'' said Paul G. Billings, vice president of national policy and advocacy for the American Lung Association.

Gina McCarthy, a top EPA official, is expected to testify Thursday before a U.S. House subcommittee about the rule. The agency, which has touted the health benefits of the rule, has delayed issuing final regulations, saying it needs more time for public input. That's frustrated environmental and public-health groups, which say the rules would save lives and help avoid thousands of heart and asthma attacks.

John Walke, clean air director at the Natural Resources Defense Council, said the boiler rule is critical because it will cut mercury and other toxic air emissions from incinerators and boilers at industrial facilities. ''The the reason it's important is those sectors are one of only a handful that still have not had lawful toxic emission standards adopted for them under the 1990 clean air act amendments,'' he said.

Donna Harman, president and CEO of AF&PA, said the rule will hurt an already hard-hit sector and said lawmakers and regulators should give the industry more time and impose a less stringent standard.

''We're not asking to not be regulated. We're asking to have a regulation that can be achieved based on the technology that's currently available,'' she said.

THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION OF INDEPENDENT BUSINESS,
Washington, DC, September 8, 2011.

Hon. SUSAN COLLINS,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR COLLINS: The National Federation of Independent Business is pleased to support the Regulatory Time-Out Act. This legislation provides small business owners—who create roughly two-thirds of the net new jobs in America—with relief from burdensome regulations for a period of one year.

The bill would impose a one-year moratorium on ''significant'' new rules—those with a cost of $100 million or more—from going into effect if those rules would have an adverse impact on jobs, the economy, or America's international competitiveness. These particular rules generally come with considerable uncertainty, which inhibits small businesses from making decisions that would help the economy grow.

A recent study released by the U.S. Small Business Administration showed that the cost of regulatory compliance for the smallest businesses is 36 percent more than their larger counterparts. The study estimates the cost of compliance for small businesses to be $10,585 per employee per year. Small businesses desperately need the help of Congress to cut red tape.

Importantly, the Regulatory Time-Out Act would not prevent important rules that address imminent threats to human health or

safety or other emergencies, or that apply to the criminal justice system, military or foreign affairs. Nor would the legislation prevent rules which foster private sector job creation and the enhancement of the competitiveness of the American worker, or which otherwise reduce the regulatory burden.

The Regulatory Time-Out Act that you have introduced is a prudent step toward providing small business owners with the certainty they need to create jobs for Americans. NFIB looks forward to working with you to help ensure that this important legislation becomes law.

Sincerely,

SUSAN ECKERLY,
Senior Vice President, Public Policy.

SMALL BUSINESS & ENTREPRENEURSHIP COUNCIL,
Oakton, VA, September 8, 2011.

Hon. SUSAN COLLINS,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR COLLINS: On behalf of the 100,000 members of the Small Business & Entrepreneurship Council (SBE Council), I offer our strong support for ''The Regulatory 'Time-Out' Act.'' Given the severe fragility of the economy and dismal job growth, placing a one-year moratorium on ''economically significant'' rules is a commonsense strategy. Even in better economic times, our economy and its competitiveness would suffer under a regulatory onslaught of the current order. Something must be done to counter the untamed and intrusive rulemaking coming out of Washington. The ''Time-Out Act'' is an approach that should warrant bipartisan support.

The torrent of new regulations being proposed by federal agencies is generating significant uncertainty among our nation's small business owners. Furthermore, once finalized, these regulations will impose a substantial burden on entrepreneurs, exacerbating existing financial pressures that are a result of weak sales and higher business costs.

The number of ''major'' regulations issued last year is unprecedented. Those costing the economy $100 million or more number 224—an increase of 22 percent over 2009 and the highest number on record. Many of these directly and indirectly impact small business. Quite simply, our economy and small businesses cannot absorb any more costs. As you well know, the disproportionate cost of regulation places a heavy burden on small firms. The ''Regulatory 'Time-Out' Act'' will help steady the rough economic and policy environment that has so badly shaken entrepreneurs.

The ''Time-Out'' act provides consideration for rules that address emergencies and imminent threats to human health and safety, as well as those that would enhance the environment for job creation, worker competitiveness or those that reduce the regulatory burden. No one can label this legislation as anything but smart, practical and essential.

Senator Collins, SBE Council appreciates your leadership. Please let us know what we can do to help advance the ''Regulatory 'Time-Out' Act'' into law.

Sincerely,

KAREN KERRIGAN,
President & CEO.

[From CHAMBERPOST, Sept. 8, 2011]

U.S. CHAMBER WELCOMES SEN. COLLINS' PROPOSED REGULATORY TIME-OUT BILL

(By Tom Collamore)

The U.S. Chamber welcomes Senator Susan Collins' proposed legislation requiring a regulatory ''time-out.'' American businesses have been overwhelmed by the recent onslaught of burdensome and job-killing regulations. With another 4,257 regulations in the pipeline, American businesses need immediate relief. A time-out would allow both the regulators and the regulated to take a deep breath and ensure that regulations are not destroying jobs and economic growth.

A regulatory ''time-out'' is one important step in stemming the tidal wave of new regulations. Reforming the regulatory process itself is another. Congress must bring fundamental reform to the rulemaking process, some elements of which have not been modernized in 65 years. We need permanent reforms to the administrative process to ensure regulations are narrowly tailored and impose the least amount of regulatory burden needed to achieve congressional intent, are based on quality data, and will not impede job creation and growth. Reforms must also encourage Congress to exercise its essential oversight over federal agencies to ensure they are carrying out its intent.

We applaud Senator Collins for focusing on one of the most important economic issues facing our economy—overregulation—and look forward to working with her on her regulatory time-out legislation.

By Mr. AKAKA:

S. 1543. A bill to amend chapters 83 and 84 of title 5, United States Code, to address retirement for Pentagon Force Protection Agency officers; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, today I am introducing the Retirement Equity for Pentagon Police Heroes Act, a bill to place Pentagon Police on par with Federal law enforcement officers government wide.

As we remember the tragic events of September 11, 2001, and the bravery of those who rushed into burning buildings as most ran away, it is particularly fitting to recognize the bravery of Pentagon Force Protection Agency Officers with this legislation.

Ten years ago, unthinkable acts of terrorism were perpetrated against America, resulting in the loss of thousands of innocent lives at the World Trade Center in New York, the Pentagon in Virginia, and the final landing site of flight 93 in Pennsylvania. The men and women of the Pentagon Force Protection Agency were among the first to respond in the chaotic minutes after flight 77 crashed into the Pentagon.

On the morning of September 11, Isaac Ho'opi'i, a Pentagon Police officer from my home state of Hawai'i, rushed into the Pentagon and carried eight people out of the rubble, many of whom were badly burned. Many others made it out of the Pentagon thanks to Mr. Ho'opi'i, who became known as ''the voice,'' because survivors remember him calling out for those lost in the smoke and debris to crawl towards the sound of his voice. In 2002, Mr. Ho'opi'i was awarded a Medal of Valor for his bravery and quick thinking on that fateful day.

Threats to the Pentagon continue to mount in the time since 9/11. Just last year, an armed gunman stormed the Pentagon, shooting at officers while attempting to enter the building. Officers Jeffery Amos and Marvin Carraway, Jr. were wounded during the shootout, but managed to neutralize the perpetrator, ensuring that no other officers or bystanders were harmed in the process.

Despite their heroic actions and the dangerous nature of their job, Pentagon Police officers do not accrue retirement benefits at the same rate as Federal law enforcement officers. This bill would add Pentagon Police to the list of employees under the Civil Service Retirement System and Federal Employees' Retirement System who make larger retirement contributions than most Federal employees, and accrue retirement benefits at an enhanced rate. The higher accrual rate is an important recognition that police work is dangerous and physically demanding, so law enforcement officers are required to retire earlier than others.

The time has come to recognize the courage of these brave men and women who everyday protect thousands of military personnel and civilians at the Pentagon.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1543

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Retirement Equity for Pentagon Police Heroes Act of 2011''.

SEC. 2. PENTAGON FORCE PROTECTION AGENCY.

(a) AMENDMENTS RELATING TO THE CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT SYSTEM.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—

(A) CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT SYSTEM.—Section 8331 of title 5 United States Code is amended—

(i) in paragraph (30), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(ii) in paragraph (31), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

''(32) 'Pentagon Force Protection Agency officer' means an employee appointed to perform law enforcement and security functions under section 2674(b) of title 10 whose permanent duty station is the Pentagon Reservation and who occupies a position in job series 0083, or any successor position, for which the rate of basic pay is fixed in accordance with paragraph (2) of such section.''.

(2) DEDUCTIONS, CONTRIBUTIONS, AND DEPOSITS.—Section 8334 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(1)(A), by striking ''or customs and border protection officer,'' and inserting ''customs and border protection officer, or Pentagon Force Protection Agency officer,''; and

(B) in the table contained in subsection (c), by adding at the end the following:

''Pentagon Force Protection Agency officer	7.5	After the date of enactment of the Pentagon Force Protection Agency Retirement Act of 2011.''.

(3) MANDATORY SEPARATION.—Section 8835(b)(1) of title 5, United States Code, is amended in the first sentence by striking ''or customs and border protection officer'' and

inserting ''customs and border protection officer, or Pentagon Force Protection Agency officer''.

(4) IMMEDIATE RETIREMENT.—Section 8336 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (c)(1), by striking ''or customs and border protection officer'' and inserting ''customs and border protection officer, or Pentagon Force Protection Agency officer''; and

(B) in subsections (m) and (n), by striking ''or as a customs and border protection officer,'' and inserting ''as a customs and border protection officer, or as a Pentagon Force Protection Agency officer,''.

(b) AMENDMENTS RELATING TO THE FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—Section 8401 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (35), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in paragraph (36), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(37) 'Pentagon Force Protection Agency officer' means an employee appointed to perform law enforcement and security functions under section 2674(b) of title 10 whose permanent duty station is the Pentagon Reservation and who occupies a position in job series 0083, or any successor position, for which the rate of basic pay is fixed in accordance with paragraph (2) of such section.''.

(2) IMMEDIATE RETIREMENT.—Paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 8412(d) of title 5, United States Code, are amended by striking ''or customs and border protection officer,'' and inserting ''customs and border protection officer, or Pentagon Force Protection Agency officer,''.

(3) COMPUTATION OF BASIC ANNUITY.—Section 8415(h)(2) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking ''or customs and border protection officer'' and inserting ''customs and border protection officer, or Pentagon Force Protection Agency officer.''.

(4) DEDUCTIONS FROM PAY.—The table contained in section 8422(a)(3) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''Pentagon Force Protection Agency officer	7.5	After the date of enactment of the Pentagon Force Protection Agency Retirement Act of 2011.''.

(5) GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS.—Paragraphs (1)(B)(i) and (3) of section 8423(a) of title 5, United States Code, are amended by inserting ''Pentagon Force Protection Agency officers,'' after ''customs and border protection officers,'' each place it appears.

(6) MANDATORY SEPARATION.—Section 8425(b)(1) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking ''or customs and border protection officers who'' and inserting ''customs and border protection officer, or Pentagon Force Protection Agency officers who''; and

(B) by striking ''or customs and border protection officer as the case'' and inserting ''customs and border protection officer, or Pentagon Force Protection Agency officer, as the case''.

(c) MAXIMUM AGE FOR ORIGINAL APPOINTMENT.—Section 3307 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(h) The Secretary of Defense may determine and fix the maximum age limit for an original appointment to a position as a Pentagon Force Protection Agency officer, as defined by section 8401(37).''.

(d) REGULATIONS.—Any regulations necessary to carry out the amendments made by this section shall be prescribed by the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE; TRANSITION RULES.—

(1) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall become effective on the first day of the first pay period beginning at least 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) TRANSITION RULES.—

(A) NONAPPLICABILITY OF MANDATORY SEPARATION PROVISIONS TO CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS.—The amendments made by subsections (a)(3) and (b)(6), respectively, shall not apply to an individual first appointed as a Pentagon Force Protection Agency officer before the effective date under paragraph (1).

(B) TREATMENT OF PRIOR PENTAGON FORCE PROTECTION AGENCY OFFICER SERVICE.—Nothing in this section or any amendment made by this section shall be considered to apply with respect to any service performed as a Pentagon Force Protection Agency officer before the effective date under paragraph (1).

(C) MINIMUM ANNUITY AMOUNT.—The annuity of an individual serving as a Pentagon Force Protection Agency officer on the effective date under paragraph (1) pursuant to an appointment made before that date shall, to the extent that its computation is based on service rendered as a Pentagon Force Protection Agency officer on or after that date, be at least equal to the amount that would be payable—

(i) to the extent that such service is subject to the Civil Service Retirement System, by applying section 8339(d) of title 5, United States Code, with respect to such service; and

(ii) to the extent that such service is subject to the Federal Employees' Retirement System, by applying section 8415(d) of title 5, United States code, with respect to such service.

(D) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in the amendment made by subsection (c) shall be considered to apply with respect to any appointment made before the effective date under paragraph (1).

(3) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ''Pentagon Force Protection Agency officer'' has the meaning given such term by section 8331(32) or 8401(37) of title 5, United States Code (as amended by this Act).

(4) EXCLUSION.—Nothing in this Act or any amendment made by this Act shall be considered to afford any election or to otherwise apply with respect to any individual who, as of the day before the date of the enactment of this Act—

(A) holds a position within the Pentagon Force Protection Agency; and

(B) is considered a law enforcement officer for purposes of subchapter III of chapter 83 or chapter 84 of title 5, United States Code, by virtue of such position.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 12, 2011, at 4 p.m., in room 215 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 2011

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, September 13; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; that following any leader remarks, the Senate be in a period of morning business for 1 hour, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each, with the time equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees, with the majority controlling the first half and the Republicans controlling the final half; that following morning business, the Senate resume consideration of the motion to proceed to H.J. Res 66, the joint resolution regarding Burma sanctions and the expected legislative vehicle for additional FEMA funds; further, that the Senate recess from 12:30 until 2:15 p.m. to allow for the weekly caucus meetings; finally, that if cloture is invoked on the motion to proceed to H.J. Res. 66, all time during adjournment, morning business, and recess count postcloture and, if cloture is not invoked, a motion to reconsider be considered entered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, if there is no business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it adjourn under the previous order at the conclusion of the cloture vote on the motion to proceed to H.J. Res. 66.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CONRAD. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

APPROVING THE RENEWAL OF IMPORT RESTRICTIONS CONTAINED IN THE BURMESE FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY ACT OF 2003—MOTION TO PROCEED—Continued

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion to invoke cloture.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

We the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close the debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 154, H.J. Res. 66,

a joint resolution approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the motion to proceed to H.J. Res. 66, an act approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003 shall be brought to a close? The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY), the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW), and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) are necessarily absent.

Mr. KYL. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. DEMINT), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN), the Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. KIRK), the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI), the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO), and the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. VITTER).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. DEMINT) would have voted ''nay.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 53, nays 33, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 131 Leg.]

YEAS—53

Akaka	Feinstein	Merkley
Baucus	Franken	Mikulski
Begich	Gillibrand	Murray
Bennet	Hagan	Nelson (NE)
Bingaman	Harkin	Nelson (FL)
Blumenthal	Heller	Pryor
Blunt	Inouye	Reed
Boxer	Johnson (SD)	Reid
Brown (MA)	Kerry	Schumer
Brown (OH)	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cantwell	Kohl	Snowe
Cardin	Lautenberg	Tester
Carper	Leahy	Udall (CO)
Coats	Levin	Udall (NM)
Collins	Lieberman	Warner
Conrad	Manchin	Webb
Coons	McCaskill	Whitehouse
Durbin	Menendez	

NAYS—33

Alexander	Barrasso	Burr
Ayotte	Boozman	Chambliss
Coburn	Isakson	Paul
Cochran	Johanns	Portman
Corker	Johnson (WI)	Risch
Cornyn	Kyl	Roberts
Crapo	Lee	Sessions
Enzi	Lugar	Shelby
Graham	McCain	Thune
Grassley	McConnell	Toomey
Hatch	Moran	Wicker

NOT VOTING—14

Casey	Kirk	Sanders
DeMint	Landrieu	Stabenow
Hoeven	Murkowski	Vitter
Hutchison	Rockefeller	Wyden
Inhofe	Rubio	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 53, the nays are 33. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

Under the previous order, a motion to reconsider is entered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 5:58 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, September 13, 2011, at 10 a.m.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO KIMBERLY KOPP

HON. SCOTT R. TIPTON

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 2011

Mr. TIPTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Kimberly Kopp, a loving mother of four children, and the wife of Colorado State Senator Mike Kopp. Over the past two years, Mrs. Kopp battled cancer, leaving her family, her friends, and her community with examples of courage and grace.

In 1994, Mrs. Kopp married her husband, Mike, whom she met at North Central University in Minneapolis, Minnesota. One year later, she graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Christian ministry. For several years, she and Mike worked for various nonprofit Para church ministries in New Mexico and Arizona, eventually landing in Colorado. For years, she and her husband served the communities they lived in, offering hope and assistance through their work and personal lives.

On August 30, 2010, Mrs. Kopp was diagnosed with a rare, recurring form of cancer. For nearly a year, she battled courageously. On July 20, 2011, Mrs. Kopp passed away.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to recognize Kimberly Kopp and the life she lived. Her life is a testament of grace, honor, and courage. She will be greatly missed.

TRIBUTE TO CARLA STEELE

HON. SCOTT R. TIPTON

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 2011

Mr. TIPTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Carla Steele for her extraordinary life and distinguished career as both a police officer and emergency medical technician for the fire department in Hayden, Colorado. Her zeal for learning helped her serve the community of Hayden with integrity and excellence.

Ms. Steele began her career as a police officer in August of 1995, after graduating from the police academy. For five years she served in many capacities as a reserve officer until becoming a full-time officer in October of 2000.

As a full-time officer, Ms. Steele was respected throughout Hayden by both her fellow officers and members of the community. For nine years, she devoted herself to the Hayden Police Department, working closely with the Sexual Assault Response and Domestic Violence teams. Her fellow officer, Hayden Police Chief Gordon Boosco said she was "wonderful to work with," and that he would be willing to go into any situation knowing Carla was with him.

The police department, was not the only avenue Ms. Steele used to serve the community of Hayden. In the fall of 1995 she started EMT courses at Colorado Northwestern Community College with Hayden Fire Chief Bryan Rickman. On June 13, 1996, she joined the Hayden Fire Department as a volunteer EMT, a position she loved.

For 15 years, Ms. Steele served both the Hayden Police Department and Fire Department, devoting her career to a life of service. On July 29, 24 days before her 49th birthday, Carla Jean Steele was tragically taken in a traffic accident.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to recognize Carla Steele. Her integrity and excellence as a public servant had a deep impact in the community of Hayden, Colorado, and she will be greatly missed.

TRIBUTE TO HOTCHKISS HIGH SCHOOL

HON. SCOTT R. TIPTON

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 2011

Mr. TIPTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Hotchkiss High School engineering team for their award winning project, the Caboose, which won first place in the Junior Engineering Technical Society and Ability One National Engineering Design Competition in Washington, D.C. last February.

The engineering team was made up of Hotchkiss High School seniors Brandon Duval, Isaac Fisher, Zachary Larmer, Cody Spiker, Ryan Spor and junior Dave Murry. Through hard work and bright innovation, this team beat over 300 other high school engineering teams throughout the nation.

The team's project, the Caboose, is designed to help a person who uses crutches to wheel their luggage behind them when travelling. The team's inspiration came from Hotchkiss local Paul Larmer, who is also the father of one of the members. After many interviews, the team and Mr. Larmer, along with Hotchkiss Physics Professor, Richard Hypio, concluded that transporting luggage through crowded airports is one of the more inconvenient parts of travelling while on crutches. So the team went to work.

After many designs and several prototypes, the team developed a hands-free system to carrying luggage while on crutches, which later became their award-winning project, the Caboose. Currently, the team is working to have the Caboose patented and be placed in the market.

Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to recognize the Hotchkiss High School engineering team. Through hard work and the innovative spirit that has made America great, this team has created a marketable product that will hopefully continue to help many Coloradans and Americans today.

REMEMBERING 9/11

HON. JAIME HERRERA BEUTLER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 2011

Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER. Mr. Speaker, we all remember ten years ago on September 11; where we were, and what we were doing when we learned of the terrorist attacks on the Twin Towers and Pentagon.

We all felt fear and confusion at the images of horror we saw on the news. But this is America. What makes this country great is the courage and bravery that emerges during our darkest times. Later that evening, the President recited the 23rd Psalm in his address to Americans:

"Even though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I fear no evil for you are with me."

A few months after 9/11, I was working with a small group of volunteers in a Red Cross shelter next to Ground Zero in New York. We were filling a simple role—serving eggs and providing blankets to those conducting the cleanup. It was a round the clock task and when the police, firefighters and construction workers needed to come in from the freezing weather, some would come in and attempt to rest. The scene was grave. Rubble that had been a pile was slowly turning into a pit as more was removed and cleaned up each day. Remains of victims were still being unearthed. But playing this small part in the healing process galvanized my desire to work in service to our communities. Like many Americans, my love and respect for our country and her citizens soared.

We take this ten year anniversary of the September 11 attacks to offer our heartfelt gratitude to our first responders, and the men and women of our military, who stepped forward to respond to this tragedy. And we remember those who have died for our country. May we also never forget the demonstrations of bravery or the spirit of service that resulted from 9/11.

ON RECOGNIZING THE SERVICE AND SACRIFICE OF THE WEST BLOOMFIELD FIRE DEPARTMENT ON THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

HON. GARY C. PETERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 2011

Mr. PETERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor public safety workers across Michigan's Ninth Congressional District, the State of Michigan and our Nation as we remember the tragedy that befell our country 10 years ago on September 11, 2001.

The brutal attacks of September 11, 2001 are no doubt etched into the minds of every

American, as they are in mine. I recall the disbelief, the shock and the horror we felt as we saw our Nation rocked to its core and saw thousands of innocent Americans lose their lives in New York, Pennsylvania, and Washington in acts of deliberate and horrific violence. It was an assault, the likes of which had never before been carried out on our homeland.

Yet, in the face of overwhelming tragedy, we witnessed the enduring resilience and unwavering determination of the American spirit as our public safety personnel thrust themselves into unimaginable danger to save the victims. Indeed, our public safety personnel, overcoming fear, in a moment that embodied their sense of service and professionalism, rose to meet a challenge that none before them had ever faced. And on that day, some of our brave firefighters, first responders and police, made the ultimate sacrifice as they gave their lives in the fulfillment of their duty to protect the communities they served.

In this poignant display of their bravery, their courage and their resolve, we are reminded that our public safety personnel willingly and fearlessly put their lives on the line every day to ensure our wellbeing.

The men and women of the West Bloomfield Fire Department in Oakland County, Michigan carry within themselves these same virtues. The 86 employees that comprise the department have made protecting the residents of West Bloomfield and its surrounding communities their professional responsibility. It is a tribute to the dedication and professionalism of the West Bloomfield Fire Department that it is being honored with a piece of steel from the World Trade Center. I know this dedication ceremony will serve as a constant reminder to the communities served by the first responders of West Bloomfield's Fire Department that their vigilance and sacrifice make our lives safer every day. I commend and recognize the families and individuals who have made this dedication possible.

Mr. Speaker, the service and sacrifice of our public safety personnel make them true American heroes. On the tenth anniversary of September 11, 2001, I rise with my colleagues and stand with my constituents in honoring the commitment and sacrifice made by our family, friends and neighbors who hear the call to serve the public as police, firefighters and first responders—they are truly emblematic of the great strength of our Nation.

OUR UNCONSCIONABLE NATIONAL DEBT

HON. MIKE COFFMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 2011

Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, today our national debt is $14,711,737,198,477.91.

On January 6, 2009, the start of the 111th Congress, the national debt was $10,638,425,746,293.80.

This means the national debt has increased by $4,073,311,452,184.11 since then. This debt and its interest payments we are passing to our children and all future Americans.

ON RECOGNIZING THE SERVICE AND SACRIFICE OF THE BIRMINGHAM FIRE DEPARTMENT ON THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

HON. GARY C. PETERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 2011

Mr. PETERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor public safety workers across Michigan's Ninth Congressional District, the State of Michigan and our Nation as we remember the tragedy that befell our country 10 years ago on September 11, 2001.

The brutal attacks of September 11, 2001 are no doubt etched into the minds of every American, as they are in mine. I recall the disbelief, the shock and the horror we felt as we saw our Nation rocked to its core and saw thousands of innocent Americans lose their lives in New York, Pennsylvania, and Washington in acts of deliberate and horrific violence. It was an assault, the likes of which had never before been carried out on our homeland.

Yet, in the face of overwhelming tragedy, we witnessed the enduring resilience and unwavering determination of the American spirit as our public safety personnel thrust themselves into unimaginable danger to save the victims. Indeed, our public safety personnel, overcoming fear, in a moment that embodied their sense of service and professionalism, rose to meet a challenge that none before them had ever faced. And on that day, some of our brave firefighters, first responders and police, made the ultimate sacrifice as they gave their lives in the fulfillment of their duty to protect the communities they served.

In this poignant display of their bravery, their courage and their resolve, we are reminded that our public safety personnel willingly and fearlessly put their lives on the line every day to ensure our wellbeing.

As is the case with their brothers and sisters across the Nation, these virtues are embodied by the first responders of the Birmingham Fire Department in Oakland County, Michigan. Last year they responded to over two thousand emergencies ranging from fires to motor vehicle accidents and hazardous material spills. With 32 employees, the department has worked vigilantly on daily basis to ensure the safety of Birmingham residents. And in honor to their service, I know the steel from the World Trade Center which is being presented to the department, will remind us all of the unwavering commitment they have made to our community. I commend and recognize the families and individuals who have worked hard to make this dedication possible.

Mr. Speaker, the service and sacrifice of our public safety personnel make them true American heroes. On the tenth anniversary of September 11, 2001, I rise with my colleagues and stand with my constituents in honoring the commitment and sacrifice made by our family, friends and neighbors who hear the call to serve the public as police, firefighters and first responders—they are truly emblematic of the great strength of our Nation.

HORSESHOE RIVERBEND FESTIVAL

HON. MARSHA BLACKBURN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 2011

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, every second weekend in September, Wayne County's population doubles as citizens and visitors alike attend the Horseshoe Riverbend Festival. Located on the banks of the Tennessee River in historic Clifton, Tennessee, this three day Festival celebrates the musical heritage championed in this great state.

Sponsored by the Clifton Rotary Club, the Horseshoe Riverbend Festival brings not just music, memories, and fireworks for those in attendance. More than those, the three day event raises support for charitable needs both at home and abroad. Gathering musicians with crafters and families with friends, the Horseshoe Riverbend Festival celebrates the great traditions of Tennessee.

I congratulate all those whose hard work and dedication to the City of Clifton have brought another year of success for the Festival. Tied together with the love of music and community, I ask my colleagues to join with me in celebrating the music, the local artisans, and the 29 years of service that comes from the Horseshoe Riverbend Festival.

ON THE OCCASION OF DEDICATING OAKLAND COUNTY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT'S NEW ''GREEN'' TERMINAL

HON. GARY C. PETERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 2011

Mr. PETERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the leaders of Oakland County on the completion of Oakland County International Airport's new ''green'' terminal. This impressive accomplishment will undoubtedly enhance the service the airport provides to residents and businesses across Southeast Michigan. As a believer in the idea that economic development can be environmentally balanced, I am pleased to have advocated for national support of this project, which received federal resources to make this new terminal a reality.

Following its construction in 1928, the Oakland County International Airport, OCIA, has been a symbol of the forward-thinking economic vision and entrepreneurial spirit upon which the county was founded. In 1930, as a first-in-the-nation event, the OCIA was certified with an A–1–A rating from the U.S. government and has since been an important component of the local economy.

Today, the OCIA continues to play a significant role in the ongoing development of Southeast Michigan's economy. On an annual basis, the airport generates over $150 million in revenue which supports the operations of Oakland County and the broader region. In 2010 alone, the airport served over a half a million passengers and pilots. With almost 120,000 departures and landings annually, the OCIA was the nation's twelfth busiest general aviation facility in 2010.

In keeping with its status as a symbol of Oakland County's economic progress and forward-thinking vision, the new terminal for the

OCIA has been LEED-certified by the U.S. Green Building Council—the first airport in the nation to achieve this distinction. Among its ''green'' features, the new terminal at OCIA boasts use of wind, solar and geothermal energy systems, which drastically reduce the environmental impact and cost of operating this regional economic engine. Additionally, the terminal includes recharging stations for electric vehicles and not only showcases the use of recycled materials in its construction, but also demonstrates recycling of rainwater for landscape irrigation use on the building's ''living'' wall.

Mr. Speaker, this latest first-in-nation accomplishment of the Oakland County International Airport is truly a remarkable milestone and as a lifelong Oakland County resident, it is a source of great pride. This ''green'' terminal is not only a realization of Oakland County residents' continuing commitment to build a better future, but is also a model for the nation of the success that comes from the merging of economic development and environmentally sound building strategies.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE RETIREMENT OF COLONEL JAMES C. MILLER FROM THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE AND OREGON AIR NATIONAL GUARD

HON. GREG WALDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 2011

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to Colonel James C. Miller on the occasion of his retirement from a long and outstanding career in the United States Air Force and the Oregon Air National Guard.

Colonel Miller began his career in the Air Force through the ROTC program at Central Washington University in 1984. Early in his Air Force career he qualified as a pilot in the T–37 and the F–15 Eagle aircraft and served honorably throughout the United States. In 1999 he became a member of the Oregon Air National Guard as an instructor pilot in the Fighter wing at Kingsley Field, Oregon, and has since served in numerous jobs of increasing responsibility at Kingsley Field. Throughout his career in the Air Force, he became an accomplished pilot, exceeding 4,300 flying hours in the F–15 Eagle.

Colonel Miller most recently served as the Commander of the 173rd Fighter Wing at Kingsley Field. During that tour of duty his exceptional leadership and tenacious dedication to duty to both the State of Oregon and the United States of America resulted in an outstanding set of accomplishments.

He commanded over 800 airmen, oversaw over $20 million annually in operating costs, and orchestrated over 44,000 Class A accident-free flying hours. Under his leadership the wing accepted 19 new aircraft and converted the aircraft to new engines in only five months, while maintaining the highest mission capable rate in the Air Force.

Colonel Miller's visionary leadership was instrumental in the establishment of Kingsley Field as the Air National Guard's premier F–15 training unit and the Wing's selection as the sole F–15 fighter training unit in the U.S. Air Force.

Colonel Miller served his community as well as his military mission. He spearheaded the efforts of the most successful series of Combined Federal Campaigns in Kingsley Field history, raising more than $500,000 for local non-profit agencies. He re-invigorated the Kingsley Field Military Affairs Committee, directly involving local civic and Chamber of Commerce leaders in supporting Kingsley Airmen. He created the ''Pilot for a Day'' program, allowing local underprivileged and challenged youth to experience what it's like to be an Air Force pilot.

Throughout his long career, Colonel Miller served his country and his state honorably, and, on behalf of the people of Oregon's Second District, I want to thank him for his service.

ON THE OCCASION OF DOKKA FASTENERS' GRAND OPENING IN AUBURN HILLS, MICHIGAN

HON. GARY C. PETERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 2011

Mr. PETERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Dokka Fasteners Inc. as the company commemorates the grand opening of its new facility in Auburn Hills, Michigan.

Dokka Fasteners is a company with over a century of experience in manufacturing precision quality bolts and studs for use in construction and energy development. Most recently, the company has expanded its focus to include production of bolts for alternative energy production systems, such as wind turbines. Over the company's history it has developed the expertise to create a precision process, certified by the International Organization for Standardization, which results in a 100 percent traceability of its materials and a consumer confidence that has made Dokka a leader in its field.

Dokka Fasteners' investment in Michigan is well poised to take advantage of a state whose leaders, from the local level to the federal level, are engaged in a concerted effort to develop Michigan as the center of knowledge, manufacturing and infrastructure of the next generation of energy production. As a commitment to developing alternative energy, state leaders passed a renewable portfolio standard which requires Michigan to produce at least 10 percent of its energy from alternative sources by 2015. As Oakland County's Representative to Congress, I am pleased to have supported multiple national efforts to develop our nation's alternative energy industry and nurture companies that are developing the vital information and infrastructure bases which are necessary to achieve those goals.

Dokka Fasteners' investment in the City of Auburn Hills, Oakland County, and Michigan speaks to the progress Oakland County and Michigan are making in the fight to become the leaders in alternative energy production. The company's facility will house a state-of-the-art quality inspection laboratory and will be the first hot-forming fastener manufacturing plant to open in the United States in over 40 years. Dokka's choice to develop their products in Michigan represents a multi-million dollar investment in our local economy which will create nearly 100 new jobs and will aid the Southeast Michigan region as it continues to develop its alternative energy portfolio.

Mr. Speaker, the grand opening of Dokka Fasteners' new facility in Auburn Hills is a testament to our local, state and national commitment to strengthen our development of alternative energy. It is with the hard work of companies like Dokka that America will be able to approach a clean energy future with the knowledge and production capabilities necessary to achieve our goals.

HONORING PETER DOUGLAS

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 2011

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the career of an exceptional man and public servant. Peter Douglas has dedicated his life to defending our natural heritage and promoting conservation along the California Coast. Rarely does a single man cast such a long and positive shadow over our state; but as an architect of the California Coastal Commission, and as its longest-serving Executive Director, Douglas's contributions are truly incalculable. His retirement in November 2011 will mark the end of a proud era in the history of our environmental movement.

Peter Douglas has long been a passionate fighter for a just cause. As a Jewish child born in Berlin in 1942, Douglas's early life was imbued with a special sense of purpose. Douglas eventually immigrated via Mexico to California, where he attended the University of California at Los Angeles, graduating with a law degree in 1969—months after the Santa Barbara oil spill, and just as the national environmental movement was beginning to make significant strides.

Douglas wasted little time in putting his passion for public service to work, throwing his energy and expertise into the California campaign for 1972's Proposition 20. Douglas was key in drafting the language for the voter-approval initiative that created one of the country's most powerful land-use agencies, overseeing development across California's entire Coastal Zone. In 1985, he became the third Executive Director of the California Coastal Commission, a position he has held to this day.

Under Douglas's tenure, the Coastal Commission has become a formidable instrument for ensuring that all Californians' voices are heard in development decisions affecting our unique coastal environment. Douglas has helped to expand public access to our beaches, limit private encroachment on public lands, and prevent the spread of pollution throughout our fragile ecosystem. His work has ensured that our coast remains above all a public landmark, inclusive of any individual who wishes to enjoy the same unspoiled natural wonder that has inspired others for generations.

Countless organizations have acknowledged the impact Peter Douglas has made as an environmental pioneer. He is the recipient of awards from groups as varied as the National Resources Defense Council, the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, the Sierra Club, the Environmental Defense Center, the California State Legislature, and the National Coast Trail Association. He was the first recipient of the

Julius A. Stratton ''Champion of the Coast'' Award, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has named him a National Marine Sanctuaries Environmental Hero. Douglas has also participated in an advisory role on President Clinton's U.S. Panel on Ocean Exploration, the National Academy of Sciences Committee on Science and Policy for the Coastal Ocean, and many others.

Throughout my tenure in the House of Representatives, I have had the special honor of calling Peter Douglas a constituent and a friend. A longtime resident of Marin County, Douglas has been a powerful advocate for the priorities that Marin residents hold dear and a staunch promoter of my legislation to extend federal Marine Sanctuary protection to the Sonoma coast. He has also had a hand in public service at the local level, co-founding community nonprofits and co-chairing one of California's first successful campaigns to enact a parcel tax to support local public schools.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me in recognizing a man who has made immense contributions to our environment, a man whose tireless advocacy has expanded the meaning of the public good. Peter Douglas's work has encouraged us to celebrate and protect the richness of our natural surroundings, and his legacy lives on in the unrivaled beauty of the coastline that defines California.

ON THE OCCASION OF THE FRIENDSHIP CIRCLE OF MICHIGAN'S SIXTH ANNUAL WALK4FRIENDSHIP

HON. GARY C. PETERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 2011

Mr. PETERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Friendship Circle of Michigan as it holds its sixth annual Walk4Friendship.

Founded on the noble ideal that every person, regardless of physical and mental ability, deserves to have a loving and supportive environment, the Friendship Circle has become an important support network for individuals with special needs and their families.

In its seventeen years of existence, the Friendship Circle has expanded to cover more than eighty locations across twenty-two states and seven countries. Annually, over twenty-five hundred students with special needs in the metro Detroit area benefit from the specialized learning envircinmerit the Circle provides.

While there are many benefits to the Friendship Circle's members that are intangible, there are many numbers that sum the critical support it provides. Nine, the number of essential life skills which are taught to circle members at two hundred schools over fifty-four districts across Southeast Michigan. Seventeen, the number of customized lessons which are used to teach circle members important life skills. Eleven, the number of real-life environments at the Friendship Circle's Weinberg Village where members can practice and perfect their lessons to become productive members of the community. Nine-hundred, the number of volunteers in the metro Detroit region who have devoted time in 2011 to continuing to make the Friendship Circle's mission possible. And most importantly, one, the founder of Friendship Circle, Rabbi Levi Shemtov, whose bold vision, righteous determination and commitment to his article of faith have made this program possible.

This year, as the Friendship Circle celebrates its sixth annual Walk4Friendship, we are reminded that our Nation is only as strong as the most vulnerable among us. With over five thousand participants expected this year, this 5k walk will continue to raise much needed resources and continue to raise the awareness community necessary to ensure that the Friendship Circle and its mission will endure.

Mr. Speaker, the Friendship Circle, along with its thousands of supporters in Southeast Michigan, has done so much to strengthen the lives of individuals with special needs and provide crucial support to their families. I am so pleased at the continuing success of the Friendship Circle in fulfilling its mission and look forward to continuing my work with it and its members as we move forward.

MARKING THE 10-YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF 9/11

HON. LEONARD LANCE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 2011

Mr. LANCE. Mr. Speaker, the 21st Century began, for all intents and purposes, on September 11, 2001. It did not begin well.

The war against terrorism is among the greatest public policy challenges of our generation. The deceased were casualties of war to the same extent as any person serving on the battlefield. But the terrorists made no distinction between members of the armed forces and civilians. The terrorists made no distinction between small children, infants and adults. They killed their victims at will.

We in New Jersey lost roughly 700 people, second only to the state of New York. I stated on the floor of the New Jersey State Legislature 10 years ago and I repeat here today on the floor of the United States House of Representatives that it will take the genius and the tenacity of a free society to overcome the scourge of terrorism, but overcome it we shall.

We have made much progress in the last 10 years, but Mr. Speaker, more progress needs to be made.

On December 8, 1941, speaking here in the house of the people, the House of Representatives, Franklin Roosevelt said famously that ''No matter how long it may take us to overcome this premeditated invasion, the American people in their righteous might will win through to absolute victory.''

That is as true today regarding the war against terror. as it was when Franklin Roosevelt spoke it about World War II so many years ago.

In one of the subsequent stanzas of ''America the Beautiful'' the author, Katherine Bates, wrote of ''Thine alabaster cities gleam, undimmed by human tears,'' but of course that is not true. Human tears are still shed based upon what happened on 9/11 and alabaster cities gleam not as brightly based upon the horrific acts of the terrorists.

At the National Cathedral on September 14, 2001, the President of the United States, George W. Bush, said this: ''There are prayers that help us last through the day or endure the night. There are prayers of friends and strangers that give us strength for the journey, and there are prayers that yield our will to a will greater than our own. This world He created is of moral design. Grief and tragedy and hatred are only for a time. Goodness, remembrance and love have no end, and the Lord of life holds all who die and all who mourn.''

The President went on to state at the conclusion of his remarks words that I believe are from the St. Paul's Epistle to Romans. The President said, ''As we have been assured, neither death nor life, nor angels nor principalities, nor powers nor things present nor things to come nor height nor death can separate us from God's love.''

Mr. Speaker, this weekend we honor the memories of those who were lost on 9/11. We also honor the brave first responders to the horrific acts of a decade ago, and recall the tremendous heroism and self-sacrifice of so many in New York, at the Pentagon and on an airplane over Western Pennsylvania.

May God bless all of those who died on 9/11 and their families, those who bravely responded to the tragedy, and those who ever put on the Nation's uniform to serve and protect us from the dangers we have faced and continue to face.

And, Mr. Speaker, may God continue to bless the United States of America.

TO COMMEMORATE THE LEADERSHIP OF RACHEL YOSKOWITZ AT JEWISH FAMILY SERVICES OF DETROIT

HON. GARY C. PETERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 2011

Mr. PETERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate my friend, Mrs. Rachel Yoskowitz, as she departs from Jewish Family Services of Detroit and for her lifetime of work and advocacy in the realm of public health.

Rachel has had a long and auspicious career with a record of strengthening public health and wellness, not only in the greater Detroit area, but across the country. Her decades of work in the field of public health span every niche of that realm, from instructing healthcare professionals, to directing non-profit health-related advocacy groups, to directing state public health programs. Over this time she has cultivated a breadth and depth of knowledge which have made her a leader in the public health arena taking part in the state and national task forces, crafting and implementing statewide programs for adolescent health during her time with the Delaware Department of Health and Social Services and writing many successful public and private grants to develop sustainability of programs she has created.

During her time in Southeast Michigan, Rachel has worked primarily with Jewish Family Services, an agency of the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Detroit. For the first 10 years she directed the Immigration and Citizenship program at JFS. Under her direction, JFS assisted recently arrived immigrants with assimilation and acculturation into metro Detroit, particularly senior citizens. Additionally, the program provided continuing support to new residents in all stages of the immigration process.

In 2004, Rachel began work on Project Chessed, a referral network designed to connect medically uninsured adults in Detroit's Jewish community with donated and low-cost health care resources to avoid inappropriate and costly visits to hospital emergency rooms. Project Chessed provides a developed network that links patients to a complete host of services, from diagnosis and treatment by physicians and larger public health institutions, to affordable prescription drug access. This program has served as a model for other communities in Southeast Michigan and across the Nation. Through Project Chessed, Rachel has had a direct impact on one of the greatest inefficiencies and inequalities of our time—access to quality, affordable healthcare.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to recognize Rachel's decades of work on behalf of countless Americans across so many communities. I know her work in Southeast Michigan with Jewish Family Services and the Jewish Federation has greatly assisted many of my constituents and that her departure will be deeply felt by those who have benefitted from her commitment, passion and professionalism. I wish Rachel and her husband, Rabbi Herb Yoskowitz, many more years of productive service to the community as she moves into the education sector where her righteous deeds will continue to impact so many lives.

IN HONOR OF JANE J. SCHWAGER OF FRAMINGHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

HON. STEPHEN F. LYNCH

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 2011

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Jane J. Schwager, in recognition of her outstanding contributions to the state of Massachusetts in the area of substance abuse and recovery, and to commend her for over fifteen years of dedicated service to her community.

Jane was born in Clifton Heights, PA to Ron and Peg Lanoie. As both of her parents dedicated much of their lives to the service of their country, with Ron serving in the United States Coast Guard, USCG, for 30 years and Peg working for the Civil Service for over 25 years, Jane grew up knowing service to one's community was important.

Jane has 2 children, Michael and Magdalene Tiapula, and is married to Jim Schwager. Jim and Jane currently reside in Worcester where they are raising their 3 year old granddaughter, Alysia.

In 1994, Jane began her work for the Early Intervention Program for children with disabilities. Eventually, Jane worked for the South Middlesex Opportunity Council, SMOC, and she continued her advocacy in the substance abuse field by participating in various treatment programs including the Meadows Program, the New Beginnings Program at Bethany Hill, and the Marlboro/Hudson Sober Housing. Using her own resources, Jane purchased a building in Worcester in 1999 and opened the J&J Sober House, a 10 bedroom house for men in recovery, which she continues to run to this day. The following year she was named as the program director at the Serenity House in Hopkinton, MA. Subsequently, in 2003, Jane became an adjunct faculty member and practicum supervisor for the Alcoholism/Chemical Dependency Treatment Program for UMASS Boston after obtaining her Licensed Alcohol and Drug Counselor (LADC) 1 certification.

Jane's approach to recovery from addiction is rooted in her commitment to helping people obtain another chance in life. Jane employs a balanced approach of compassion and "raw reality" that acknowledges each participant's strengths while recognizes the struggles and trauma that often pervades participants' histories. It should also be noted that she is currently overseeing the SMOC Rhodes to Recover Program in Millbury, MA.

Her deep commitment to each and every one of the thousands of participants that have come through the doors of her program is constantly displayed through her compassionate actions. It is a tribute to Jane's commitment that she continues to empower recovering addicts to achieve their goals, dreams, and ultimately repair their broken lives.

Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor to take the floor of the House today to join with the family, friends, and contemporaries of Jane J. Schwager to thank her for her remarkable service to her state of Massachusetts, and to thousands of substance abuse victims.

ON THE OCCASION OF HEAT AND FROST INSULATORS AND ALLIED WORKERS LOCAL 25'S 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. GARY C. PETERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 2011

Mr. PETERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate with the brothers and sisters of Heat and Frost Insulators and Allied Workers Local 25 as they celebrate the Local's 100th Anniversary.

As a part of organized labor, the members of Local 25 have been a voice in the chorus of a movement that has done much to ensure that today we are closer to knowing that a fair day's work equals a fair day's pay, that our work environment is safer than it has ever been and that when unexpected challenges strike, our jobs will be protected. Throughout our history, Local 25 and other locals across the labor movement have been at the forefront of protecting the rights of working Americans. Indeed, it is thanks to the aspiration, dedication and determination of working men and women and the labor movement that our Nation has given rise to a strong and dynamic middle class—the core of our vibrant economy. As a key force in these continuing endeavors, organized labor is the great fulcrum by which the gains of our economic success are enhanced.

As the members of Local 25 celebrate a truly tremendous milestone, 100 years of service to working men and women across Southeast Michigan and beyond, we are reminded that those benefits which we see today are a product of their struggles and their triumphs. Brought into reality by the hard work and determination of George Martens, Thomas Beasley and Nathan Metcalf, the Heat and Frost Insulators and Allied Workers Local 25 has been emblematic of the efforts of organized labor.

Following its creation 1911, the Local 25 advocated for the fair treatment and pay of its members and like many of their brothers and sisters, saw great success as minimum wage laws and fair labor laws were implemented and successfully defended. In 1950, Local 25 setup its first health and welfare fund to protect its members. Just six years later, the local created a pension fund and the following year insured that its members who had worked hard their whole life would have dignity in retirement.

As an advocate for safer working environments, in 1960, Local 25 took a leadership role in protecting its members from the harmful side effects of asbestos. As time pressed on, Local 25 pioneered the supplemental unemployment benefit fund in 1969, insulating its hard working members to be from work loss in slow economic times.

In its many evolving roles, Local 25 took on the role of educator to both current and aspiring members. In 1977 Local 25 created its apprenticeship and training programs, to educate new members and continue the education of its current members. Through this work, Local 25 has established a professional craftsman code of conduct which it uses to uphold its high standards of quality.

Mr. Speaker, I know in the years ahead that we will continue to see the rise of new challenges and opportunities. Thanks to hard work and dedication of working men and women, like those of Heat and Frost Insulators and Allied Workers Local 25, I am confident we will continue to rise above those challenges and embrace new opportunities that will benefit all Americans. Local 25's 100th Anniversary is truly an auspicious occasion and I wish its leadership and members many more years of success.

USS "O'BRIEN" DD725

HON. RANDY HULTGREN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 2011

Mr. HULTGREN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor all the World War II veterans, but especially our distinguished guests from the Honor Flight Chicago program. This noble program enables hundreds of Veterans from the Chicago area to come visit the memorial built to honor their great service and courage, and I have the great privilege of welcoming them to Washington DC.

We all have a special appreciation for our veterans because we know the sacrifices they made to protect us and bring peace to a world ravaged by war. These servicemen answered our nation's call during one of its greatest times of need. These brave Americans risked life and limb, gave service and sacrificed much, all while embodying what it is to be a hero. We owe them our deepest gratitude and thanks for protecting and ensuring our future.

I welcome these brave veterans to Washington and to their memorial. I am proud to submit the names of these men for all to see, hear, recognize and I call on my colleagues to rise and join me in expressing thanks.

Charles Anderson	Venice Anderson	James Anderson
Sam Lucas	Roy Anderson	May Anderson
Louis Beiriger	Laurain Beiriger	Edward Berry
Fran Berry	Norma Berry	Christine Roberts

David Bish	Elaine Bish	Tracy Bish
Lucile Slattery	Avon Blevins	Vivian Blevins
Patti Bortz	Stephanie Bortz	Jay Braxton
Edward Jones	David Caesar	Trevelon Caesar
Johnny Carlisle	Sarah Carlisle	Rubin Castillo
Patricia Castillo	Leo Chrostowski	Valita Chrostowski
Bill Clark	Dianne Brady	Joe Clark
Rose Clark	Bill Clawson	Pauleta Clawson
Malcolm Creighton	Nancy Creighton	Hoke Culbertson
Bea Culbertson	Ron Dotseth	Betty Dotseth
Jay Elshoff	Kathleen Elshoff	Charles Emanuele
Justus Ghormley	Harold Fuquay	Ann Fuquay
Floyd Gilmore	Janice Gilmore	Judy Daniel
Cindy Tester	Graig Godin	Sue Hayes
Edward Gore	Vanita Gore	William Hansen
Kristin Hansen	David Kedrowski	Sandie Kedrowski
Lawrence Klecha	Kathy Klecha	James Lamborn
Marilyn Lamborn	Gregg Lebert	Joy Lebert
Vernon Lewis	June Attaway	Ronald Litchy
Beverly Litchy	Herschel Luckinbill	Eva Luckinbill
Ray Madrid	Betty Madrid	Ladd McCarnan
Patty McCarnan	Kayla Feld	Denise Mire
Patrick Patterson	Rebecca Grace	George Padilla
Cecilla Padillo	Robert Prentiss	Dianna Tetrick
Joseph Ransom	Opal Ransom	Nicholas Rightor
Susan Mire	James Robbins	Barbara Robbins
Thomas Rowley	Rosemary Rowley	Bill Sasser
Nell Sasser	Dennis Schechinger	Maria Chu
Mario Silva	Armeda Silva	Ron Parsons
Patsy Parsons	Gary Sprenkle	Kay Sprenkle
Carl Vance	Margie Vance	Doug Ward
Theresa Ward	Phil Wilkes	Janice Wilkes
Charles Williams	Charlene Williams	John Yeager
Cynthia Yeager	Dennis Yepson	Nancy Yepson
Glen Zuhlke	Dave Zuhlke	Terry Michaels
Marilyn Michaels	Patrick Sweetland	Shirley Sweetland
Judy Gagnon	Kenneth Shofter	Ron Santoro
Cindy Santoro	Heber Dunkel	Robert F. Dorr
John Price	Al Doering	

AMERICA'S ENERGY INDEPENDENCE ACT

HON. STEPHEN LEE FINCHER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 2011

Mr. FINCHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill of great importance to families living on a budget. The recent overreaching regulations placed on energy and utility companies hinder America's economy while causing increases to families' utility bills. Families need certainty that their energy needs will be met and their energy costs will remain low. The Cross-State Air Pollution rule finalized by the Environmental Protection Agency, EPA, on July 6, 2011, will lead to increases in energy prices for families and prohibit jobs. Also, these regulations and rules were just recently updated in 2005.

America leads the world in providing safe, reliable energy to families. In order for America to continue to prosper, the regulatory process must follow common sense and not be unduly burdensome.

That is why I am pleased to introduce the America's Energy Independence Act, which prevents the EPA from implementing the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule for ten years. Simply put, this regulation will have a significant negative economic impact of $2.4 billion dollars a year which will lead to job loss, a reduction in energy outputs, and an increase to family's utility bills.

At a time when families are struggling to make ends meet, the last action the Obama Administration should take is another multi-billion dollar regulation that will kill jobs and increase costs. It is imperative that we keep the flow of energy high and the cost of utilities low.

Creating a stable regulatory environment, where the balance between the costs to families is balanced with the benefit of the regulation, allows families to have certainty that any new rules and regulations that are finalized will have their best interests in mind.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues in the House (and Senate) to support me in passing the America's Energy Independence Act and bring stability and balance to the regulatory process.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO THE LIFE OF MR. CHARLES T. MANATT

HON. JIM COSTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 2011

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Charles "Chuck" T. Manatt, California lawyer, banker and political visionary who recently passed away at the age of seventy-five.

Manatt was born on June 9, 1936 in Chicago, Illinois to William Price Manatt, and Lucille Taylor Manatt. Although born in Chicago, he grew up in Audubon, Iowa, helping his father care for the family farm. He was an Eagle Scout and a member of the Future Farmers of America. Following high school, Manatt attended Iowa State College, where he met fellow student Kathleen "Kathy" Klinkefus.

On December 29, 1957 Chuck and Kathy married and moved to Washington, DC where Chuck attended the George Washington University School of Law. Three years later, the couple moved again to Los Angeles where he founded a law firm with his long-time friend and colleague, Thomas Phelps. The start-up began as a six-man group of savings and loans lawyers and swelled to more than 100 lawyers by the early 1980s. Today, Manatt, Phelps & Phillips, LLP has over 350 in offices in New York, California and Washington, DC.

While in Los Angeles, Mr. Manatt also began to forge relationships with several of the Democratic National Committee's most influential leaders. In the aftermath of the 1980 elections, when Ronald Reagan was overwhelmingly elected to the White House, Chuck, who had been DNC finance chairman, openly campaigned for the position.

In 1981, Mr. Manatt claimed Chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee. He reinvigorated the party. On the eve of the 1984 Democratic convention in San Francisco, presidential nominee-in-waiting Walter Mondale tried to replace Manatt with Carter administration official, but backed off after an internal outcry. That year, Ronald Reagan handily secured the Presidential nomination, but Manatt and the Democrats fared better in 1992, when he was co-chairman of Bill Clinton's presidential campaign. Clinton went on to win the Presidency and later appointed Manatt as ambassador to the Dominican Republic, where he served from 1999–2001.

During the course of his prestigious career, Manatt served on the boards of the Mayo Foundation, the National Museum of American History, the Wesley Foundation, the National Legal Center for the Public Interest and the National Endowment for Democracy. He was also the founding chair of First Los Angeles Bank, was elected chair of the California Bankers Association, served on the board of directors of FedEx Corp., and was a member of the board of directors of Oak Value Management, Inc.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to rise and join me in paying tribute to the life of Charles Manatt as we offer our condolences to his family and celebrate his memory.

INVEST IN AMERICA ACT

HON. STEPHEN LEE FINCHER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 2011

Mr. FINCHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss an issue of great importance to individuals as they save for retirement and to assist companies to have the capacity to create jobs. The tax burdens placed on families and businesses hinders job creation, job retention, and innovative breakthroughs in technology.

The capital gains tax placed on families and family businesses creates less employment, produces less investment. Thus, making America less competitive in the global economy, and is just another example of how our tax code unfairly punishes innovation and wealth creation.

That is why I am pleased to introduce the Invest in America Act, which reduces the capital gains tax rate to zero for ten years for families, investors, and collectors. Simply put, my bill will create stability in the economy by allowing families and businesses to plan for the future. Lower taxes create a stable economic environment will encourage innovations, breakthroughs, and job creation by providing much needed capital to businesses and entrepreneurs. Lowering the cost of future consumption encourages more Americans to invest and create wealth.

Many countries, such as Germany, have no capital gains tax at all. At a time when the burdensome tax code and regulations are driving American businesses to be less competitive globally reducing the capital gains rate here at home would spark American investment and increase our competiveness globally. Bottom line, we need a streamlined tax code that is fairer, flatter, and simpler that encourages investment and wealth creation in order to get this country moving and working again.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues in the House (and Senate) to support me in passing the Invest In America Act and bring stability to the American economy.

IN RECOGNITION OF FLUETSCH AND BUSBY

HON. DENNIS A. CARDOZA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 2011

Mr. CARDOZA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Fluetsch & Busby Insurance, celebrating 100 years of quality service to the residents of Merced County.

Fluetsch & Busby was founded in 1912 by H.S. Shaffer, grandfather to Peter Fluetsch and great grandfather to Doug Fluetsch and Jeannie Fluetsch Bliss, the current proprietors. Mr. Shaffer was an insurance agent, realtor, District Attorney and Superior Court Judge for Merced County. The Shaffer Building still stands on the corner of ''M'' and Main Streets as a tribute to this prominent local citizen.

In 1934, the Shaffer Insurance Agency was changed to the Fluetsch & Shaffer Insurance Agency by second generation business owner, John J. Fluetsch. Then, in the 40's, John changed the name to Fluetsch Insurance Agency. Soon thereafter, Ralph Busby joined the company in 1949 after graduating from UC Berkeley.

Peter Fluetsch, joined the insurance company in 1955 after graduating from Menlo College and in doing so, became the third generation to work for the family business. Peter married the beautiful Catherine Bacciarini and together they raised 5 children while Peter and Ralph Busby continued to build the agency. Peter was an active member of the community who spent forty-two Decembers riding around the county dressed as Santa Claus delivering candy to disabled children.

After John Fluetsch passed away in 1966, the name was changed to Fluetsch & Busby Insurance Agency. Today, Fluetsch & Busby Insurance is a thriving business led by the fourth generation, Doug Fluetsch and his sister Jeannie Fluetsch Bliss. They are proud to continue the family legacy of business integrity, success and caring for our community. They support many community organizations including the Merced High Key Cub, Mercy Medical Center Foundation, Kiwanis Club, Merlock Athletic Association, the MERCO Cycling Classic, SCORE, United Way, the Greater Merced Chamber of Commerce, the Merced County Chamber of Commerce, the Citizens for the Betterment of Merced County, Merced Boosters, Boy Scouts of America and many others.

I would like to join my colleagues in congratulating Fluetsch & Busby Insurance for 100 years of success and dedication to the residents of Merced County.

REMEMBERING SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 2011

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, yesterday our Nation commemorated the tenth anniversary of one of the darkest days in our history. On September 11th, 2001, we were attacked by foreign terrorists who claimed the lives of 2,977 Americans, including 411 of our Nation's bravest first responders. We mark this occasion not only by remembering those that were lost that day, but also by recognizing the incredible displays of heroism, courage and selflessness that we witnessed.

On this day, more so than any other day of the year, we must put away our partisan differences and come together as Americans for the good of our country. There are many lessons we have learned from the attacks, and much works remains, not only to secure our country, but to repay the debt to those who sacrificed so much on that day and those that followed.

We must be committed to defending our Nation from another attack. Protecting our citizens must be the number one priority of all public servants, and we must never lose sight of this mission. We must be committed as a Nation to stand behind our country's first responders. The heroic cops, firefighters and other emergency personnel who lost their lives on 9/11 should not just merely be commemorated, but in fact their memories should spur us towards making our Nation stronger and safer.

The Eighth Congressional District is only 20 miles from Ground Zero, and I was honored this weekend to attend several ceremonies commemorating the occasion. One ceremony took place at the September 11th Memorial at the Eagle Rock Reservation in Essex County, which overlooks the Manhattan skyline, and was where many of my constituents gathered after the attacks to bear witness to the tragedy. Many of the wounds of September 11th will heal over time, but we will never forget the heroism we witnessed, the lessons we learned, and the redemption the American people earned through our own strength.

In closing I would like to enter into the RECORD the names of the forty Americans from my district that lost their lives on September 11th, 2001. We will continue to pray for those we have lost but also hold our heads up high to meet the challenges that are still to come.

Cesar A. Alviar, 60
John E. Bulaga Jr., 35
John A. Candela, 42
Lt. Robert D. Cirri, 39
Robert J. Coll Jr., 35
Michael L. Collins, 38
Caleb Arron Dack, 39
Luke A. Dudek, 50
Antoinette Duger, 44
John Ernst (Jack) Eichler, 69
Edgar H. Emery Jr., 45
William J. Erwin, 30
Christopher Faughnan, 37
Harvey J. Gardner III, 35
Barry H. Glick, 55
Emeric J. Harvey, 56
Zuhtu Ibis, 25
Donald T. Jones, 39
Howard L. Kestenbaum, 56
Dorota Kopiczko 26
Franco Lalama, 45
David S. Lee, 37
Kenneth P. Lira, 28
Ming-Hao Liu, 41
Joseph P. McDonald, 43
Craig D. Montano, 38
Robert M. Murach, 45
Edward C. Murphy, 42
Catherine A. Nardella, 40
Ehtesham U. Raja, 28
Stephen Louis Roach, 36
Leo A. Roberts, 44
Marsha A. Rodriguez, 41
Linda Rosenbaum, 41
Daniel Rosetti, 32
Norman Rossinow, 39
John P. Skala, 31
Jennifer M. Tino, 29
Francis Joseph Trombino, 68
Jorge Velazquez, 47

HONORING THE KEARNEY LITTLE LEAGUE BASEBALL TEAM

HON. ADRIAN SMITH

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 2011

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the Little League baseball team from Kearney, Nebraska. This team, with 13 talented young men and 3 patient coaches from the Third District of Nebraska, recently excelled in tournament competition and made history along the way.

Managed by Mike Koski with help from assistant coaches Gary Barth and Doug Holtmeier, the Kearney Little League team became the first Nebraska team in Little League history to compete in a regional championship game. With their second place finish in the 2011 Midwest Regional Tournament, the boys from Kearney finished the post-season with 8 wins and 4 losses, scoring 99 runs and allowing just 41 runs in 65 innings of play.

The skilled members on the 2011 Kearney Little League baseball team were Brant Barth, Ben Dinkel, Jack Herges, Carter Hollis, Brady Holtmeier, John Husmann, Ryan Koski, Tyler Mestl, Cam Moore, Eric Pacheco, Jared Wegner, Christian Westesen, and Creighton Westesen.

The Kearney Little League team embodied the Nebraska spirit both on and off the field. The team was committed to working hard, playing together as a team, and never quitting. These young men made the city of Kearney, Buffalo County, and the state of Nebraska proud with their character, sportsmanship, and passion for the game.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in honoring the exceptional talent and dedication of the Kearney Little League baseball team.

COMMEMORATING THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 2011

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, this weekend, we as a Nation commemorated the 10th anniversary of the tragic events of September 11, 2001. Like all Americans, I spent a great deal of time thinking about where I was on that sunny Tuesday ten years ago. I was sitting in my office at the Rules Committee on the third floor of the Capitol when the first plane hit the north tower of the World Trade Center. I remained there until 10:30 a.m., when a full evacuation of the Capitol was imposed.

During that time prior to the evacuation, I watched the news coverage of the planes that hit the south tower of the WTC and the Pentagon. I later heard the news of Flight 93,

which crashed in a field near Shanksville, PA. Knowing what we know now of the hijackers' intentions, this treasured building and the lives of all of us who were here that morning were preserved because of the heroics of the passengers of Flight 93.

I had the privilege of spending last Saturday in Shanksville with the families of those brave men and women. It was their loved ones' sacrifice that saved the lives of so many here in the Capitol that day. They also saved what has become the world's most recognizable symbol of democracy. I cannot think about that tragic day without thinking of the words inscribed on walls of the Capitol, just above the door to the Sergeant at Arms' office: "We have built no temple but the Capitol; we consult no common oracle but the Constitution."

It was my belief that this hallowed structure was as untouchable as the democracy it represents that led me to remain here, even as planes crashed into the World Trade Center and the Pentagon that day. Last week, a reporter questioned me, somewhat incredulously, as to how I could have been so naïve as to remain in my office that morning. I replied that we were all naïve that day. We learned in the most painful and tragic way possible that we were not untouchable; but we also learned, and have been continually reminded ever since, that as long as brave men and women are willing to fight for this country, we will continue to endure.

With this truth in mind, I submit for the RECORD the following poem written by Albert Caswell, who was also here in this building that morning ten years ago.

LIVES IN THE DISTANCE—IN MEMORY AND IN HONOR TO THE HEROES OF FLIGHT 93 ON THIS THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF 9/11

Lives In The Distance . . .

Lives . . .
In The Distance . . .
While, traveling the miles . . .
From down here on earth, rising up through the clouds . . .
reaching Heaven in style!
As a non stop flight, with its destination in sight . . .
as up towards Heaven, arrives . . .
with such fine heroes the while . . .
For no one so here, upon this our Mother Earth . . .
Throughout all of the miles, has no day so promised, until death . . . from conception to birth!
As each new day, is but a fine gift . . . as one to be ever so lived . . .
while, taking stock in its true worth . . .
For no man or woman, nor even a child . . . may so know of this,
his or hers one last final moments here upon Earth!
As on a bright beautiful fall morn . . .
As all of those magnificent heroes, of flight 93 were so to our nation to be born!
As now stands alone, with the greatest of all American heroes they own . . .
As their titles now worn . . .
For their great gift of life, for their most gravest of all sacrifice . . .
while, Saving Lives In The Distance . . . forever lives on!
For as long as Mankind . . . For as since the very beginning of time,
as one so surely finds . . .
As a struggle which spans, of Good vs Evil . . .
as our Lord's chosen people, who have so fought the darkest of all evils . . .
Just like Angels on earth . . . while, all showing their worth . . . as these most hallowed of heroes,
were all so to find the courage!
While, up on a plane . . . in the face of the darkest of all evils,
our Lord's chosen people upon flight 93 together so came . . .
For when it was time, and innocent life so lay on the line . . .
these most brilliant heroes so cried, ''let's roll'' . . . as the light so remained!
All in a few defining moments of truth, these brave hearts gave to all such the proof . . .
as why now we so ever honor their names!
For once they heard the news, To Save Precious Lives In The Distance . . .
was but their most sacred of all gifts they so to choose!
As one heroic band of sisters and brothers were so to stand, as like none others . . .
together enjoined, as they were not to lose!
As our Lord had stepped in, slowing the plane . . . as his Angels on earth,
could buy that most precious time that they so needed to use!
As they said their final hellos, and those most poignant last tearful goodbyes!
While, talking to their loved ones on their phones . . .
as upon their most magnificent faces, their tear drops now lie!
While, summing up all of their courage . . .
as their finest of souls were not so to be discouraged, as all so stood ready to die!
For there is no greater gift, nor a more so sacred offering as all of this . . .
than one's life! Moving forth, with our Lord at their sides!
Now, as I look up at our nation's dome on each new coming day . . .
As there in that moment, as out upon my way . . .
as I stop to reflect, as I find the time to pray . . .
For it was me who so stood on that rotunda floor, when on that fateful morning . . .
sure death but lay, only miles away!
All because of them, my sweet daughter Jennifer still has her best friend . . .
What greater gift, but than my life they so saved?
In life, heroes come in all shapes and sizes . . .
But, it's what lies deep down within one's heart as where their great courage rises!
Armed with but just their undaunted courage and faith, as these brave hearts were so not to be denied!
As I ask you now, how can any woman or man . . . in the midst of such evil so stand?
Could we, such the courage realize?
In this our most precious land of the free!
These brave heroes on this morning so shone so brilliantly, as forever etched in their great legacies!
As these selfless souls, so sacrificed . . . doing what was so right!
For Lives In The Distance, their own fine lives did so concede!
And still on this day, their fine lessons of life . . .
I shall never forget! Remembering them, on my knees as I pray.
And to all of those brokenhearted families, on this your saddest of days . . .
To the husbands, wives, sons, daughters, mothers and father's alive . . .
who now must so live without and so cry!
To the ones, who now live with such holes in their hearts . . .
as your anguish and pain, so forevermore so mounts!
As we pray on this day, asking our Lord to bring peace on your way . . .
knowing what your loved ones were so all about!
Not to witness another sunrise . . .
not to watch your child grow up to be old and wise,
or wake in the morn to see the joys of life comprised!
Or grow old with your loved ones at your side,
as throughout the years arriving at the true meaning of where life so lies . . .
As all of this is gone, as your heartache lives on . . .
while, into a future your faith shall be repaid in our Lord's eyes . . .
And when your child so asks you why?
With your arms all around them, wiping their tears from their eyes . . .
Tell them all about their most magnificent Moms and Dads . . .
Aunts, Uncles, Brothers and Sisters who will never die!
Tell them all about their most incredible faith, and about their greatest of all gifts . . .
Saving Lives In The Distance, so others may rise!
In Washington . . . . because of them,
The greatest symbol of democracy still shines . . .
even brighter in the midday sun which now lies!
All because of their most sacred sacrifice . . . as flight 93,
brought us our first victory in this tragic war against terrorism to be won!
Now, high atop our Capitol this very day,
The Statue of Freedom sheds a tear . . .
for all of those who did what must so be done!
A Life Saved In The Distance . . . What a most precious gift this is!
As in the coming years, maybe we shall all so witness!
Perhaps a Rembrandt, or a Dr. King . . .
or even perhaps a woman who might so save the world from all of this is!
Only time can tell, for only our Lord knows so very well . . .
for our futures do not occur by circumstance!
Never forget this!
As out in the distance we find . . .
are all of those most precious moments in time, as before us defined!
As Good so faced Evil, as the most selfless of all people . . .
as our Lord's Angels on earth, were so to shine!
While, Saving Lives In The Distance . . .
as upon our Lord's face his tears drops so lie . . .
watching his new Angels in Heaven arrive!

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 2011

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following remarks regarding my absence from votes which occurred on September 9, 2011. I attended the funeral at Arlington National Cemetery for retired Colonel Charles P. Murray, Jr., a Medal of Honor recipient and American hero of World War II, as well as a personal friend.

Listed below is how I would have voted if I had been present: roll Number 695—"aye"; roll Number 696—"no"; roll Number 697—"no"; roll Number 698—"aye."

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM TAYLOR WATSON, III

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 2011

Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, recently my District lost one of the most impressive men I have ever known.

William Taylor Watson, III passed away on July 19, 2011. I knew Bill personally for many years and considered him a good friend.

Born in Nashville and educated at Vanderbilt University, Bill's career as a businessman spanned 64 years and included many great accomplishments.

He was a leader and expert in finances, once overseeing some of the largest financial portfolios in the Nation.

Bill was also an active member of several churches, and I know his faith in God played a prominent role in everything he did.

Bill always said, despite his impressive life and great career successes, that his family was his greatest joy. I extend my condolences to his wife, Mary; daughter, Mary Pierson Gibson; sons, William T. Watson, IV and George Fitch Watson; and brother, Robert Watson. I know they will miss Bill greatly.

I have nothing but the greatest respect for any person who serves in the military, especially during a time of war. We use the word hero way too often these days, but Bill was truly an American hero.

Following his time at Midshipman's School at Northwestern University, where he graduated with high honors, Bill had his pick of top positions in the Military. He could have chosen a career in the safety of Washington, D.C., working inside the Navy Department; instead, he chose the most dangerous job in the military—Underwater Demolition Team frogman, the predecessor to the Navy Seals.

Bill's son, Bill Watson IV, recently contacted me to share this story as it was told in an editorial written about is father and published in the June 1, 1944, edition of The Sewanee Purple.

Mr. Speaker, this piece, which is reprinted below, shows the true character of Bill Watson better than anything I could express, and I bring it to the attention of my Colleagues and other Readers of the Record.

[From the Sewanee Purple, Jun. 1, 1944]

EDITORIAL

. . . the greater therefore should our courage be.—Henry V

On May 10th, a class of Midshipmen graduated from Northwestern University Midshipman School. Its members were commissioned Ensigns in the Untied States Naval Reserve. William Taylor Watson, III, of Nashville, graduated fifth in that class of fourteen hundred. He had attended Vanderbilt University, and was stationed at Sewanee in the V–12 Unit from July until November last year. To those who knew him, it was not surprising that he led his class.

At the time of his graduation, Admiral King had asked the Northwestern Midshipman School for a newly commissioned Ensign to take abroad his flagship, in order to see the calibre of the men the Midshipman School was turning out. There was a post in Washington, in the Navy Department, which Northwestern was to fill—and it would take a good officer to fill it. Both of those assignments were offered to Billy Watson. He turned them both down. He was given his choice of any assignment he wanted on active duty.

He chose what the Navy terms ''demolition''. Only volunteers are accepted for this work. It is a dirty job. The men in demolition ride small rubber rafts, in through the surf to the beaches, where an amphibious attack is to be made. A hundred yards from shore, the demolition men start to swim. They search the beaches, locating mines, clearing paths through them, and destroying any explosives which would interfere with a landing. Then they swim back to their little rubber rafts, and paddle away—if they can.

The choice that Watson made of course caused a good bit of comment. We heard one emptyheaded fool laugh at it; to this person it seemed a ludicrous choice!

There was a bright red haze in front of us for a long time afterwards. Speech came very hard, for there was no fitting answer to that sort of statement. The whole vital issue of the war seemed to be tied up in that little incident. On the one hand, was a man who had the same high ideal that kept the Spitfires flying in the battle of Britain—that kept the Russian line together before Moscow—that pervaded—and kept the courage up—in the soul shattering defeat in the South Pacific Withdrawals.

On the other hand—well—you name it. It doesn't print very well.

To William Watson, we can say only a part of what we feel by giving him a deeply respectful and admiring salute—for his nobility, his courage, and his superb action in accepting his individual responsibility.

AMERICA'S STRENGTH THROUGH DIVERSITY

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 2011

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, over the weekend of the Tenth Anniversary remembrances of the attacks of September 11th, I saw the strength and diversity of the people across the Midlands of South Carolina which is underestimated by our evil enemies.

The diversity of America by heritage, race, religion, gender, and politics makes America strong.

At the request of President Mary Peña, I spoke to the Filipino-American Association of Greater Columbia citing the special contribution of Filipino-Americans for over 100 years in defense of America into the Global War on Terrorism.

For our family, this September 11th began with participation in the Memorial Service sponsored by the West Metro Rotary Club, West Metro Chamber of Commerce, Lexington School District Two, and Pine Press Printers at the West Columbia River Walk Amphitheater. The passionate patriot Joe Pinner presided over tributes to our military, military families, and first responders highlighted by Sheriff James Metts and Irmo Fire Chief Mike Sonefeld.

Proof of the resolve of the New Greatest Generation was the Change of Command Ceremony of the Headquarters Support Company of Sumter's 351st Aviation Support Battalion. Before a fully staffed complement of all volunteers, Cpt. Julian D. Wilson relinquished command to Cpt. Michael W. Jones. Wilson had enlisted in the S.C. Army National Guard in December 2001 in the tradition of service as the namesake of Marine Major Julian D. Dusenbury who was awarded the Navy Cross for his successful capture of Shuni Castle on Okinawa in April 1945. Both Captains are symbols of military families with Cpt. Jones supported by his wife Terry and their six children, Michael, Jr., Megan, Nathaniel, Summer, Shan, and Brooke and Cpt. Wilson encouraged by his wife Joy and son Julian, Jr.

As a 31-year veteran of the Army Reserves and the S.C. Army National Guard, I have never been prouder of their committed members and their capabilities for domestic and overseas service. Due to the success of America's military more countries today have been liberated from totalitarianism in the history of the world living in freedom and democracy from Estonia to Thailand and South Korea to Bulgaria.

Due to the vision of Dan Hennigan, a 9/11 First Responders Remembrance Memorial featuring two New York World Trade Center steel beams were unveiled at the base of the State House in front of the Columbia Metropolitan Convention Center with Columbia Mayor Steve Benjamin and Governor Nikki Haley.

At the Remembrance, it was very appropriate on the front row of special guests were Hampton and Jane Caughman, proud parents of SPC Thomas W. Caughman who was killed June 9, 2004, Iraq. SPC Caughmnan was mature beyond his age concluding his letters with the adage, ''Freedom is not free.'' He understood we were in a long war to protect American families at home.

The weekend concluded with a moving Service of Remembrance at Saxe Gotha Presbyterian Church named in recognition of the community's original German Swiss farming settlers. Heartfelt leadership was provided by pastors Dr. Jim Glatz, Dr. Helen Harrison Coker, and Dr. Bill Johnston. Dr. Glatz recounted the extraordinary heroism of Todd Beamer on Flight 93. After reciting together The Lord's Prayer with air phone operators, Beamer stated to his comrades the immortal ''Let's Roll,'' which successfully stopped the jihadists from their murderous destruction of the U.S. Capitol Building. This was the first successful counterattack in the Global War on Terrorism. The service was enhanced by a Color Guard of the Lexington Police Department along with the Lexington County Choral Society and the Lake Murray Symphony Orchestra.

The positive message of Dr. Glatz was clear that the American people will prevail with faith, hope, and love.

In conclusion, God Bless Our Troops, and we will never forget September 11th in the Global War on Terrorism.

10TH ANNIVERSARY OF 9/11

HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 2011

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, as Congress marks the 10 year anniversary of the September 11th attacks, I rise to mourn the loss of the thousands of innocents who perished and to honor the selflessness of those who sacrificed so much to protect us, both on that day and in the decade since.

In recent months, much of our national conversation has fixated on what's wrong with America: spiraling debt, soaring unemployment, a poisoned political climate, and perhaps most troublingly, the undeniable sense that we are an increasingly divided people.

Indeed, our country is beset by a crisis of confidence, with faith in our institutions, our leaders and ourselves seemingly at all-time lows.

Coming at this moment of doubt and insecurity, it is my hope that the 10th anniversary of the September 11th attacks can offer the American people a potent reminder of the defining qualities we revealed in that moment of extreme tragedy: our willingness to sacrifice, our unwillingness to submit or surrender and ultimately our solidarity in the face of great pain and staggering loss.

Ten years ago in New York, as the towers were falling and thousands were fleeing, firefighters and police officers disregarded the dangers and rushed to save the victims.

In the skies above Pennsylvania, a courageous group of passengers fought back against the hijackers and ultimately brought down their own plane, dying so that others might live.

And across America, thousands of young men and women who watched the events of that day unfold on their TV screens decided to enlist, placing themselves in harm's way to keep our country safe.

9/11 was a moment when the American people were tested as never before and yet emerged unbeaten and unbowed. Through our grief, we were united in asserting that the American way of life would go on.

I believe our country's heroes on that day offer up a powerful example to our country's leaders ten years later.

Let us continue to cultivate the spirit of service that motivated the firefighters who responded and the soldiers who enlisted.

Let us use this opportunity to rediscover the togetherness that marked our response to the horrors we witnessed, finding the inspiration to set politics aside and begin solving the problems that matter.

Finally, let us honor the memories of all those who died on that day by working to ensure that America remains a country worthy of their sacrifice.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE LIFE OF OFFICER JUSTIN SOLLOHUB

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 2011

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I would like to request the House's attention today to recognize the life of a proud American hero, Anniston Police Officer Justin Sollohub.

Officer Sollohub of Jacksonville died August 25th due to injuries sustained while on duty.

Like others who have lost their lives serving their communities in the line of duty, words simply cannot express the sense of sadness we all have for Officer Sollohub's family, and the gratitude we feel for his service to the community. He was a selfless servant for the Anniston area, and he will be missed.

We will forever hold him closely in our hearts, and remember his willingness to serve and protect our community. Thank you, Mr. Speaker, for the House's remembrance at this mournful occasion.

RECOGNIZING PROFESSOR MITCHEL RESNICK

HON. MICHAEL E. CAPUANO

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 2011

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Professor Mitchel Resnick for receiving the Harold W. McGraw, Jr., Prize in Education. He is a Professor of Learning Research at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Media Lab, developing new technologies and activities that help children and adults engage in creative learning experiences.

Professor Resnick co-founded the Computer Clubhouse project, an international network of more than 100 after-school learning centers available to young people from low-income communities. It increases their access to technology, which can help improve their educational experience and better prepare them for the workforce. The Computer Clubhouse network has a strong global presence, with over 30 locations in countries as diverse as Mexico, Hungary, Israel, the Palestinian territories, India, and South Africa. It also still proudly serves Massachusetts youth, with a particular emphasis on reaching out to the many communities of Boston.

Professor Resnick's Lifelong Kindergarten research group developed the Programmable Bricks technology which helps children build and program their own robots. His research group also cultivated the Scratch programming environment and online community. It gives young people the tools they need to create their own stories or games and share their work with others online. Professor Resnick has worked for years to make technology fun and accessible—reaching out to students and helping them succeed in the classroom.

Professor Resnick earned his degree in physics from Princeton University. He then went on to MIT where he earned an MS and PhD in computer science. In 2010, Professor Resnick was awarded the Kids@Play prize as the top "Digital Pioneer for Kids." He was also named one of the 30 "most influential people affecting the advancement of technology in education" by Tech & Learning magazine.

I congratulate Professor Resnick on his latest accomplishment and on all of the innovative work he has done over the years. I look forward to his continuing contributions to children's education.

HONORING BROOKLAWN'S 9/11 MEMORIAL AND MONUMENT OF THE DELAWARE VALLEY

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 2011

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Brooklawn's 9/11 Memorial and Monument of the Delaware Valley. This monument is a special tribute to the victims and heroes of September 11th and a symbol of the spirit and courage of the American people.

Construction of the monument would not have been possible without the dedicated efforts of Brooklawn Police Captain Steven Saymon, who bravely responded on 9/11. Capt. Saymon designed the monument and collected the artifacts for the display. The efforts and contributions of local businesses and volunteers too numerous to mention were also invaluable. Their selflessness allowed the monument to be constructed without a penny changing hands.

Completed in just five weeks, the monument features the only local display of artifacts from all three sites: a four ton beam from the World Trade Center; a granite block from the Pentagon wreckage; and soil from the Flight 93 crash site in Pennsylvania. These relics serve as a reminder of the lives lost on that tragic day and the unity shown by American citizens.

Mr. Speaker, the citizens behind the 9/11 Memorial and Monument of the Delaware Valley should be recognized for their efforts and dedication in building this tribute to the memory of the tragic events of 9/11. This monument shows the lasting gratitude of the American people to those who gave their lives on that day. I encourage all of my constituents to visit this memorial, and to reflect on that tragic day, 10 years ago.

ON INTRODUCING THE CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES IMPROVEMENT AND INNOVATION ACT

HON. GEOFF DAVIS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 2011

Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Child and Family Services Improvement and Innovation Act.

The Child and Family Services Improvement and Innovation Act is bipartisan legislation that extends and makes modest adjustments to the Child Welfare Services and the Promoting Safe and Stable Families programs that both expire September 30th of this year. Although only a small part of all federal child welfare funding, these programs help ensure that children can remain safely with their own parents or be supported by other caring adults when necessary.

The bill reflects agreements between Republicans and Democrats on the House Ways and Means Committee, as well as with our colleagues on the Senate Finance Committee, for reauthorizing these programs. The bill is bipartisan and bicameral, and draws on the findings of several hearings we have had in the Human Resources Subcommittee this year on child welfare issues. Further, this bill does not increase spending or raise the deficit. When the American people ask us to work together across party lines to craft meaningful legislation that is fully paid for, this is the type of bill they have in mind.

In addition, this bill would renew authority for the Department of Health and Human Services to approve child welfare waivers. These waivers have been a valuable tool for States seeking to test new ways of helping children at risk of abuse and neglect, and the renewal of this authority will allow innovation to continue.

This bill adds important transparency and accounting requirements, and does not increase spending or deficits. This bill also requires that States establish common data standards to improve information sharing, which will improve the efficiency of the programs while allowing States to better coordinate services for children and families.

I thank the Ranking Member on the Human Resources Subcommittee, Mr. DOGGETT of Texas, for introducing this legislation with me, and for his efforts to move it forward and thus better serve children and families across the country.

I urge all my colleagues to support this important legislation.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, September 13, 2011 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

SEPTEMBER 14

9:30 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
Securities, Insurance and Investment Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine emerging issues in insurance regulation.
SD–538

10 a.m.
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
To hold hearings to examine securing the pharmaceutical supply chain.
SD–430

Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
Business meeting to consider an original bill entitled, ''Department of Homeland Security Authorization Act of 2011''.
SD–342

Judiciary
To hold hearings to examine the ''Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act'', focusing on renewing the commitment to victims of human trafficking.
SD–226

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Surface Transportation and Merchant Marine Infrastructure, Safety, and Security Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine moving intercity passenger rail into the future.
SR–253

11:15 a.m.
Appropriations
Financial Service and General Government Subcommittee
Business meeting to markup proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2012 for Financial Services and General Government.
SD–138

2 p.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
Housing, Transportation and Community Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine new ideas for refinancing and restructuring mortgage loans.
SD–538

Armed Services
Personnel Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine general and flag officer requirements.
SR–232A

2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
Business meeting to markup proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2012 for Commerce, Justice, Science and Related Agencies.
SD–192

SEPTEMBER 15

9:30 a.m.
Budget
To hold hearings to examine policy prescriptions for the economy.
SD–608

Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Gregory Howard Woods, of New York, to be General Counsel, David T. Danielson, of California, to be Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, and LaDoris Guess Harris, of Georgia, to be Director of the Office of Minority Economic Impact, all of the Department of Energy.
SD–366

10 a.m.
Finance
To hold hearings to examine tax reform options, focusing on promoting retirement security.
SD–215

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
To hold hearings to examine the future of employment for people with the most significant disabilities.
SD–106

Judiciary
Business meeting to consider S. 1151, to prevent and mitigate identity theft, to ensure privacy, to provide notice of security breaches, and to enhance criminal penalties, law enforcement assistance, and other protections against security breaches, fraudulent access, and misuse of personally identifiable information, S. 1408, to require Federal agencies, and persons engaged in interstate commerce, in possession of data containing sensitive personally identifiable information, to disclose any breach of such information, S. 1535, to protect consumers by mitigating the vulnerability of personally identifiable information to theft through a security breach, providing notice and remedies to consumers in the wake of such a breach, holding companies accountable for preventable breaches, facilitating the sharing of post-breach technical information between companies, and enhancing criminal and civil penalties and other protections against the unauthorized collection or use of personally identifiable information, H.R. 2480, to amend title 5, United States Code, to authorize appropriations for the Administrative Conference of the United States for fiscal years 2012, 2013, and 2014, and the nominations of Edgardo Ramos, of Connecticut, Andrew L. Carter, Jr., and Jesse M. Furman, all to be a United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York, and James Rodney Gilstrap, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Texas.
SD–226

Small Business and Entrepreneurship
To hold hearings to examine disaster recovery, focusing on evaluating the role of America's small business in rebuilding their communities.
SR–428A

2:15 p.m.
Indian Affairs
To hold an oversight hearing to examine tribal transportation, focusing on paving the way for jobs, infrastructure, and safety in native communities.
SD–628

2:30 p.m.
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
Federal Financial Management, Government Information, Federal Services, and International Security Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine improving financial accountability at the Department of Defense.
SD–342

Intelligence
To hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters.
SH–219

SEPTEMBER 20

9:30 a.m.
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
Oversight of Government Management, the Federal Workforce, and the District of Columbia Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine intelligence community contractors, focusing on striking the right balance; to be immediately followed by a closed hearing in Senate Security Conference Room 1.
SD–342

SEPTEMBER 21

10 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings to examine the legislative presentation of The American Legion.
SDG–50

2 p.m.
Judiciary
Antitrust, Competition Policy and Consumer Rights Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine Google, focusing on consumers and competition.
SD–226

2:30 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
National Parks Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine a recently released report by the National Park Service, focusing on ''A Call to Action Preparing for a Second Century of Stewardship and Engagement''.
SD–366

SEPTEMBER 22

2:15 p.m.
Indian Affairs
To hold an oversight hearing to examine the ''Tribal Law and Order Act'' one year later, focusing on improved public safety and justice throughout Indian country.
SD–628

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S5481–S5505

Measures Introduced: Seven bills were introduced, as follows: S. 1538–1544. **Pages S5498–99**

Measures Reported:

S. 958, to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the program of payments to children's hospitals that operate graduate medical education programs.

S. 1094, to reauthorize the Combating Autism Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–416). **Page S5498**

Measures Considered:

Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act—Agreement: Senate resumed consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of H.J. Res. 66, approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003. **Pages S5488–90, S5504–05**

During consideration of this measure today, Senate also took the following action:

By 53 yeas to 33 nays (Vote No. 131), three-fifths of those Senators duly chosen and sworn, not having voted in the affirmative, Senate rejected the motion to close further debate on the motion to proceed to consideration of the resolution. **Page S5504**

Subsequently, a motion was entered to reconsider the vote by which cloture was not invoked on the motion to proceed to consideration of the resolution. **Page S5504**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of the resolution at approximately 11 a.m., on Tuesday, September 13, 2011. **Page S5504**

Message from the President: Senate received the following message from the President of the United States:

Transmitting a legislative proposal entitled the "American Jobs Act"; which was referred to the Committee on Finance. (PM–20) **Page S5495**

Messages from the House: **Page S5495**

Measures Placed on the Calendar: **Page S5495**

Executive Communications: **Pages S5496–98**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S5499–S5500**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S5500–04**

Additional Statements: **Pages S5494–95**

Authorities for Committees to Meet: **Page S5504**

Record Votes: One record vote was taken today. (Total—131) **Page S5505**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 2 p.m. and adjourned at 5:58 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, September 13, 2011. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S5504.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Finance: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Joseph H. Gale, of Virginia, to be a Judge of the United States Tax Court, Michael W. Punke, of Montana, to be a Deputy United States Trade Representative, with the Rank of Ambassador, and Islam A. Siddiqui, of Virginia, to be Chief Agricultural Negotiator, Office of the United States Trade Representative, with the rank of Ambassador, both of the Executive Office of the President, Paul Piquado, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and David S. Johanson, of Texas, to be a Member of the United States International Trade Commission, who was introduced by Senators Cornyn and Grassley, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 18 public bills, H.R. 2882–2899; and 1 resolution, H.J. Res. 78, were introduced. **Pages H6096–97**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H6098–99**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 963, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide immunity for reports of suspected terrorist activity or suspicious behavior and response (H. Rept. 112–204) and

H.R. 1852, to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize support for graduate medical education programs in children's hospitals (H. Rept. 112–205). **Page H6096**

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he appointed Representative Simpson to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H6045**

Recess: The House recessed at 12:01 p.m. and reconvened at 2 p.m. **Page H6045**

Recess: The House recessed at 2:04 p.m. and reconvened at 4 p.m. **Page H6046**

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures:

Investigative Assistance for Violent Crimes Act of 2011: H.R. 2076, amended, to amend title 28, United States Code, to clarify the statutory authority for the longstanding practice of the Department of Justice of providing investigatory assistance on request of State and local authorities with respect to certain serious violent crimes, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 358 yeas to 9 nays, Roll No. 699; **Pages H6046–47, H6050–51**

Appeal Time Clarification Act of 2011: H.R. 2633, amended, to amend title 28, United States Code, to clarify the time limits for appeals in civil cases to which United States officers or employees are parties, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 384 yeas with none voting "nay", Roll No. 700; and **Pages H6047–48, H6051**

Protecting the safety of judges by extending the authority of the Judicial Conference to redact sensitive information: H.R. 1059, to protect the safety of judges by extending the authority of the Judicial Conference to redact sensitive information contained in their financial disclosure reports, by a yea-and-nay vote of 384 yeas with none voting "nay", Roll No. 701. **Pages H6048–49, H6052**

Recess: The House recessed at 4:26 p.m. and reconvened at 6:33 p.m. **Page H6049**

Order of Business: Agreed by unanimous consent that (1) it shall be in order at any time without intervention of any point of order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 2887) to provide an extension of surface and air transportation programs, and for other purposes; (2) the bill shall be considered as read; (3) the bill shall be debatable for one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure; and (4) the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit. **Page H6052**

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure—Communication: Read a letter from Chairman Mica wherein he transmitted copies of six resolutions, related to the General Services Administration's FY 2011 and FY 2012 Capital Investment and Leasing Program, adopted by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on September 8, 2011. **Page H6052**

Presidential Message: Read a message from the President wherein he transmitted a legislative proposal, the "American Jobs Act of 2011", together with a section-by-section analysis of the legislation—referred to the Committees on Education and the Workforce, Energy and Commerce, Financial Services, House Administration, the Judiciary, Oversight and Government Reform, Rules, Science, Space and Technology, Small Business, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Ways and Means (H. Doc. 112–53). **Pages H6049–50**

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appears on page .

Senate Referrals: S. 1239 was referred to the Committee on Financial Services. **Page H6094**

Quorum Calls—Votes: Three yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H6050–51, H6051, and H6052. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 12 noon and adjourned at 9:38 p.m.

Committee Meetings

No hearings were held.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 2011

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Department of Defense, business meeting to mark up proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2012 for Defense, 10:30 a.m., SD–192.

Committee on Armed Services: to hold hearings to examine the nomination of Ashton B. Carter, of Massachusetts, to be Deputy Secretary of Defense, 9:30 a.m., SD–106.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: to hold hearings to examine housing finance reform, focusing on if there should be a government guarantee, 10 a.m., SD–538.

Committee on Finance: Subcommittee on Fiscal Responsibility and Economic Growth, to hold hearings to examine whether there is a role for tax reform in comprehensive deficit reduction and United States fiscal policy, 2 p.m., SD–215.

Committee on Foreign Relations: business meeting to consider the nominations of Wendy Ruth Sherman, of Maryland, to be Under Secretary for Political Affairs, John A. Heffern, of Missouri, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Armenia, Francis Joseph Ricciardone, Jr., of Massachusetts, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Turkey, Robert Stephen Ford, of Vermont, to be Ambassador to the Syrian Arab Republic, and Norman L. Eisen, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to the Czech Republic, all of the Department of State, 2:15 p.m., S–116, Capitol.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: Subcommittee on Primary Health and Aging, to hold hearings to examine poverty, 10 a.m., SD–430.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: to hold hearings to examine ten years after 9/11, focusing on if we are safer, 10 a.m., SD–342.

Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management, the Federal Workforce, and the District of Columbia, to hold hearings to examine agro-defense, focusing on responding to threats against America's agriculture and food system, 2:30 p.m., SD–628.

Committee on the Judiciary: to hold an oversight hearing to examine the Civil Rights Division, 10 a.m., SD–226.

Select Committee on Intelligence: to hold a joint hearing with the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence to examine the anniversary of the 9/11 attacks, 9:30 a.m., HVC–210.

House Committees

Committee on Agriculture, Subcommittee on Rural Development, Research, Biotechnology, and Foreign Agriculture, hearing on Agricultural Program Audit: Examination of USDA Rural Development Programs, 10 a.m., 1300 Longworth.

Committee on Armed Services, Full Committee, hearing on the Future of National Defense and the U.S. Military Ten Years After 9/11: Perspectives from Outside Experts, 10 a.m., 2118 Rayburn.

Committee on Education and the Workforce, Subcommittee on Workforce Protections, hearing entitled ''Workforce Challenges Facing the Agriculture Industry.'' 10 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Energy, markup of the following: H.R. 2250, the ''EPA Regulatory Relief Act of 2011;'' and H.R. 2681, the ''Cement Sector Regulatory Relief Act of 2011.'' 10 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Committee on Financial Services, Subcommittee on Capital Markets and Government Sponsored Enterprises, hearing entitled ''Ensuring Appropriate Regulatory Oversight of Broker-Dealers and Legislative Proposals to Improve Investment Adviser Oversight.'' 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Domestic Policy and Technology, hearing entitled ''Road Map to Sound Money: A Legislative Hearing on H.R. 1098 and Restoring the Dollar.'' 2 p.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere and Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigation, joint hearing entitled ''Has Mérida Evolved? Part One: The Evolution of Drug Cartels and the Threat to Mexico's Governance.'' 2 p.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Committee on Homeland Security, Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security, hearing entitled ''Ten Years after 9/11: Can Terrorists Still Exploit our Visa System?'' 10 a.m., 311 Cannon.

Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security, hearing on H.R. 822, the ''National Right-to-Carry Reciprocity Act of 2011.'' 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Committee on Natural Resources, Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Public Lands, hearing on the following legislation: H.R. 302, the ''Preserve Land Freedom For Americans Act of 2011''; H.R. 758, the ''National Monument Designation Transparency and Accountability Act''; H.R. 817, to amend the Antiquities Act of 1906 to place additional requirements on the establishment of national monuments under that Act, and for other purposes; H.R. 845, the ''Montana Land Sovereignty Act''; H.R. 846, the ''Idaho Land Sovereignty Act''; and H.R. 2147, the ''Utah Land Sovereignty Act.'' 10 a.m., 1334 Longworth.

Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources, hearing on the following legislation: H.R. 2360 the ''Providing for Our Workforce and Energy Resources Act'' (POWER Act); H.R. 2752, the ''BLM Live Internet Auctions Act''; and H.R. 2803, to direct the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement, to conduct a technological capability assessment, survey, and economic feasibility study regarding recovery of minerals, other than oil and natural gas, from the shallow and deep seabed of the United States. 10 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, Subcommittee on Regulatory Affairs, Stimulus Oversight and Government Spending, hearing entitled ''Take Two: The President's Proposal to Stimulate the Economy and Create Jobs.'' 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''STEM in Action: Inspiring the Science and Engineering Workforce of Tomorrow.'' 10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs, Full Committee, hearing on Veterans Employment Summit, 9:30 a.m., 334 Cannon.

Joint Meetings

Joint Select Committee on Deficit Reduction: to hold hearings to examine the history and drivers of our nation's debt and its threat, 10:30 a.m., SH–216.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

10 a.m., Tuesday, September 13

Senate Chamber

Program for Tuesday: After the transaction of any morning business (not to extend beyond one hour), Senate will continue consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of H.J. Res. 66, Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act.

(Senate will recess from 12:30 p.m. until 2:15 p.m. for their respective party conferences.)

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

10 a.m., Tuesday, September 13

House Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Complete consideration of H.R. 2218—Empowering Parents through Quality Charter Schools Act.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

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