

The upper and lower Collinsville dams on the Farmington River were first built in the 18th and 19th centuries to power an ax manufacturer. Although this business closed in the 1960s, the dams have remained and are a lasting symbol of the manufacturing history of the Farmington Valley.

Today's legislation provides Canton the opportunity to create local clean energy and to stimulate local economic development along the scenic Farmington River.

As provided in the Senate's amendment to H.R. 316, Canton would need to file an application for approval with FERC that describes the town's qualifications to hold these licenses and to operate the dams.

It would require the town to be subject to the same conditions as in the original licenses, as well as any additional terms that FERC may deem necessary after reviewing the application.

I am aware that there are legitimate environmental concerns about the impact on the river and the surrounding ecosystem's health. These concerns are reflected in part with the addition of fish ladders to the hydrodams in the ensuing years since the closing of the facility.

To address those concerns, FERC would need to update the environmental impact statement provided for in the original licenses before they could be reinstated, extended, and transferred to the town.

If the Commission, under the authority provided in this bill, approves the application to reinstate these permits, the upper and lower Collinsville dams would provide nearly 2 megawatts of power. That is enough to power more than 1,500 homes.

It is important for me to acknowledge that the passage of this bill today is only possible because of the work and support of many others who have labored over this for many years.

First, I want to thank Senator CHRIS MURPHY—my colleague, friend, and neighbor—who championed this issue for several sessions here in the House, and our senior Senator, RICHARD BLUMENTHAL, for their leadership and sponsorship of the Senate amendment, which is before us today.

My thanks also go out to Chairman WHITFIELD, as well as Chairman UPTON and Ranking Members WAXMAN and RUSH and their staffs, for their bipartisan support to advance this legislation.

I also want to thank First Selectman Richard Barlow for all he has done over many years to spearhead this effort at home.

Finally, as I mentioned, 1½ years ago, when this bill first came to the floor, I want to honor two gentleman, Art Fournier and Mark Quattro, environmental and community leaders who sadly are no longer with us, but who championed this effort for many years. We could not be here today without their efforts.

Mr. Speaker, roughly 5,000 bills have been introduced in the House of Rep-

resentatives this Congress. Of those 5,000 pieces of legislation, this bill, H.R. 316, represents just the 167th bill which hopefully will pass both the House and the Senate.

I am honored and humbled to be able to work with colleagues across the aisle in this Congress to advance clean energy legislation that empowers local communities to harness local resources to produce renewable electricity and, at the same time, supports and advances local economic development.

There is much more that we can and should do to advance energy production and to protect our environment, but today is an excellent start.

I urge my colleagues to support the motion to concur in the Senate Amendment to H.R. 316.

Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I will just say this is a good bill, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. Speaker, I, too, would like to congratulate Ms. ESTY of Connecticut. This is an important bill. I salute her persistence.

With that, I urge my colleagues to support it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KINZINGER) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 316.

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. KINZINGER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

THERMAL INSULATION EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT ACT

Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4801) to require the Secretary of Energy to prepare a report on the impact of thermal insulation on both energy and water use for potable hot water.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4801

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

SECTION 1. REPORT ON ENERGY AND WATER SAVINGS POTENTIAL FROM THERMAL INSULATION.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy, in consultation with appropriate Federal agencies and relevant stakeholders, shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report on the impact of thermal insulation on both en-

ergy and water use systems for potable hot and chilled water in Federal buildings, and the return on investment of installing such insulation.

(b) CONTENTS.—The report shall include—

(1) an analysis based on the cost of municipal or regional water for delivered water and the avoided cost of new water; and

(2) a summary of energy and water savings, including short term and long term (20 years) projections of such savings.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KINZINGER) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. SARBANES) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous materials in the RECORD on the bill.

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

There was no objection.

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

I thank the Speaker for the time today to discuss H.R. 4801, the Thermal Insulation Efficiency Improvement Act.

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Today, millions of gallons of water and energy are wasted due to heating losses that could be prevented through the increased use of thermal insulation. The purpose of this legislation is to help identify opportunities in which we can maximize energy and water efficiency through the minimization of waste in our Federal facilities.

With the Federal Government being the single-largest consumer of energy in the country, the potential savings from the increased use of thermal insulation has the potential to be very significant in the amount of resources, both natural and financial, that can be saved.

For example, we have seen what the benefits of mechanical insulation maintenance in commercial buildings can be, with savings potentially topping \$4.8 billion annually. That is enough energy savings to light nearly 4 million homes per year.

Up to this point, there have only been small-scale studies conducted to show the benefits such insulation can have on water and energy resources that are otherwise being wasted. The potential increase in energy efficiency is tremendous, as has been shown through the use of mechanical insulation, but this has not yet been demonstrated on a large scale.

That is why I introduced H.R. 4801 with Congressman MCNERNEY. This legislation takes a step in the right direction in demonstrating the benefits of thermal insulation not only to the private sector, but to show the Federal Government how it can increase energy

efficiency and cost savings by applying these techniques in our Federal facilities. The bill does this by simply having the Department of Energy compile a study on the impact of thermal insulation on both energy and hot and cold water systems in Federal buildings.

I believe the addition of thermal insulation to the proper systems in our Federal facilities is both a relatively simple yet cost-effective way to reduce heat gains and losses that result in money simply going up in thin air. Estimates also show that thermal insulation saves up to 500 times more energy over its lifespan than its cost, which translates into fairly generous returns on energy efficiency. Simply put, thermal insulation saves energy, water, and money.

Once again, I urge passage of this bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this bipartisan bill sponsored by Mr. KINZINGER and Mr. MCNERNEY.

The bill is straightforward. It simply tasks the Department of Energy with preparing a report on the impacts of using thermal insulation in Federal buildings.

Insulating ducts and pipes can prevent a significant amount of energy from being wasted. That saves taxpayers money and it reduces pollution. This bill would ensure that the Department of Energy quantifies those potential savings so that the Federal Government can make commonsense energy efficiency investments.

The bill has broad stakeholder support and was reported by voice vote in the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Again, I congratulate my colleagues for their collaboration on this bill, and I urge my colleagues in the full House to support it.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, once again, I want to thank Congressman MCNERNEY for working with me diligently on this. I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, and I urge passage of the bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KINZINGER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4801.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WORLD WAR II MEMORIAL PRAYER ACT OF 2013

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1044) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to install in

the area of the World War II Memorial in the District of Columbia a suitable plaque or an inscription with the words that President Franklin D. Roosevelt prayed with the United States on D-day, June 6, 1944.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1044

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 “World War II Memorial Prayer Act of 2013”.

SEC. 2. PLACEMENT OF PLAQUE OR INSCRIPTION AT WORLD WAR II MEMORIAL.

The Secretary of the Interior—

(1) shall install in the area of the World War II Memorial in the District of Columbia a suitable plaque or an inscription with the words that President Franklin D. Roosevelt prayed with the United States on June 6, 1944, the morning of D-Day;

(2) shall design, procure, prepare, and install the plaque or inscription referred to in paragraph (1); and

(3) may not use Federal funds to prepare or install the plaque or inscription referred to in paragraph (1), but may accept and expend private contributions for this purpose.

SEC. 3. COMMEMORATIVE WORKS ACT.

Chapter 89 of title 40, United States Code (commonly known as the “Commemorative Works Act”), shall apply to the design and placement of the plaque within the area of the World War II Memorial.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) and the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. TSONGAS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, S. 1044 authorizes the Department of the Interior to place a plaque in the area of the World War II Memorial with the inscription of the words President Franklin Roosevelt prayed on the morning of D-day. This is especially appropriate because, only days ago, we commemorated the 70th anniversary of D-day and the tremendous sacrifice of American and Allied forces on that day.

I would like to note that there has been some controversy in recent years over the omission of the words “so help us God” from the inscription of Roosevelt’s address to Congress following Pearl Harbor. This legislation will go in the direction of easing those concerns with the addition of the D-day prayer.

The inscription will be modest in size to complement the existing World War

II Memorial and will be paid for through private fundraising efforts.

Our colleague from Ohio (Mr. JOHNSON) should be commended for authorizing and moving the House companion measure of this bill in the last two Congresses. This is a Senate bill. Nevertheless, the gentleman from Ohio has his fingerprints all over this, and I commend him for that.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

As Chairman HASTINGS has said, S. 1044 directs the Secretary of the Interior to install a plaque or an inscription in the area of the World War II Memorial with the 500-word prayer that President Franklin D. Roosevelt addressed to the Nation shortly after the D-day invasion began.

This bill authorizes the use of private contributions for the completion of this work and prohibits the use of Federal funds.

I have several concerns with this legislation, including the fact that the addition of the prayer could take away from the original intent of the existing memorial, which is to honor the brave members of the Armed Forces who served in World War II, including my father, who survived the attack on Pearl Harbor.

However, I would like to thank the sponsors of the bill for their willingness to work with the administration to allow for flexibility in determining the design and location of the plaque and inscription.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JOHNSON), the author of the companion House bill of this legislation.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Speaker, today, I rise in strong support of S. 1044, the World War II Memorial Prayer Act, legislation that was introduced by Senator ROB PORTMAN and that recently passed the Senate by unanimous consent.

I introduced companion legislation both in this session of Congress and the 112th session. In fact, the House passed my legislation on January 24, 2012, by a vote of 386–26, but, unfortunately, the Senate failed to act in 2012.

However, on the eve of the 70th anniversary of D-day this year, the Senate came around and passed this legislation. Once we pass this bill today, it will go on to the President’s desk, and I hope he wastes no time in signing it into law.

This legislation directs the Secretary of the Interior to install at the World War II Memorial a suitable plaque or an inscription with the words that President Franklin Roosevelt prayed with the Nation on the morning of the D-day invasion. This prayer, which has been entitled “Let Our Hearts Be Stout,” gave solace, comfort, and