

OPPOSING THE PRIVATIZATION OF SOCIAL SECURITY

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

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to reiterate my emphatic opposition to the privatization of Social Security. This program would not only hurt millions of elderly Americans but, ultimately, the whole country. For women and working families especially, Social Security is a lifeline, and they need to know that they can rely on a guaranteed benefit.

Social Security was never intended to be a roll-the-dice stock market gambit. Social Security was never meant to be an elaborate investment scheme geared to maximizing returns. Social Security was designed as a simple, straightforward social insurance program that ensures all of us to spend our golden years in a basic level of dignity, independence, and security.

Mr. Speaker, privatization is also not good for young workers. A 30-year-old worker making \$40,000 a year will lose 27 percent of their benefits under this plan. That is almost \$6,000 a year.

I urge all of my colleagues, let us work together and solve a manageable problem.

PARENTS DESERVE THE RIGHT TO KNOW

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

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, a woman from my district came to Washington last month to tell Congress about how her daughter was taken to New Jersey for an abortion without her knowledge. This mom knew about her 14-year-old daughter's pregnancy. Her daughter had chosen to keep the baby and was attending prenatal classes.

But the boyfriend's family, according to her testimony, "planned, paid for, coerced, harassed, and threatened her into having an abortion. They left her alone during the abortion and went to eat lunch."

About 80 percent of the public favors parental notification laws. Over 30 States have enacted such laws. As in the case of my constituent, these laws are often evaded by interstate transportation of minors, and it is often openly encouraged in advertising by abortion providers.

This week, the House will consider legislation that merely says that in States that protect a parent's right to know, taking a young girl across State lines will not keep the parent in the dark. The bill would make it a Federal offense to transport a minor across State lines to circumvent that State's abortion parental notification laws. In addition, the bill requires that in a State without parental notification,

abortion providers are required to notify a parent.

I urge support of the bill.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FORBES). 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 is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

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

REAUTHORIZING THE STEEL AND ALUMINUM ENERGY CONSERVATION AND TECHNOLOGY ACT OF 1988

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1158) to reauthorize the Steel and Aluminum Energy Conservation and Technology Competitiveness Act of 1988, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1158

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

SECTION 1. AMENDMENTS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 9 of the Steel and Aluminum Energy Conservation and Technology Competitiveness Act of 1988 (15 U.S.C. 5108) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 9. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

"There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this Act \$12,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2006 through 2010."

(b) STEEL PROJECT PRIORITIES.—Section 4(c)(1) of the Steel and Aluminum Energy Conservation and Technology Competitiveness Act of 1988 (15 U.S.C. 5103(c)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (H), by striking "coatings for sheet steels" and inserting "sheet and bar steels"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

"(K) The development of technologies which reduce greenhouse gas emissions."

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The Steel and Aluminum Energy Conservation and Technology Competitiveness Act of 1988 is further amended—

(1) by striking section 7 (15 U.S.C. 5106); and

(2) in section 8 (15 U.S.C. 5107), by inserting "beginning with fiscal year 2006," after "close of each fiscal year".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LIPINSKI) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 1158, as amended, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1158, the Steel and Aluminum Energy Conservation and Technology Competitiveness Act. I would like to commend my colleague, the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. HART), for reintroducing this important legislation which she originally introduced and which passed the House in the 108th Congress.

There are many reasons why we should pass this legislation today.

First of all, the metals industry is highly energy-intensive. Taken together, the steel, aluminum, and copper industries account for more than 10 percent of industrial usage in the United States. President Bush's national energy plan recognized that improving energy efficiency in our most energy-intensive industries could yield large improvements in productivity, product quality, safety, and pollution prevention.

Second, we have a strategic national interest in helping our metals industry remain competitive. For any industry, energy efficiency means increased production without increased energy consumption or costs. Improving energy efficiency helps the bottom line, making American metal products more competitive on the global market. That means more jobs here at home.

But energy efficiency is more than that. Reducing energy use means reducing our emissions of pollutants and greenhouse gases, and increasing our energy security. In this way, energy efficiency just makes sense, dollars and cents, for the Nation.

H.R. 1158 recognizes this fact and puts in place a new requirement that program managers consider the potential for technologies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions when developing their research plans. In this way the bill updates the plan to address current concerns about the impact of energy-intensive industries.

For these reasons, both the Committee on Science and the full House passed a similar bill by voice vote in the 108th Congress, and the Committee on Science approved H.R. 1158 by voice vote in March.

I encourage my colleagues to demonstrate support for this bill again today.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to join the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT) in support of H.R. 1158, the Steel and Aluminum Energy Conservation and Technology Competitiveness Act. I commend her for her support today, and I also commend the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. HART) for taking a leadership role in pursuing this