

\$60 for oil, the whole world pays that, all our competitors pay that, and we are a very competitive global economy. But when we pay \$7.50 for natural gas, Canada pays about \$6. Europe is in the \$5 range. China, our big competitor, pays \$4, giving them another advantage on top of cheap labor and all the other ways they manipulate the economy.

Trinidad in northern South America, \$1.60. Russia, 90 cents, North Africa, 80 cents. Because of these prices for natural gas and a government here in Washington who will do nothing about it, three industries are leaving our country that are some of the best-paying jobs we have left. Twenty-one fertilizer factories that our farmers depend on closed last year. Why? Because their number one ingredient to make fertilizer is natural gas as an ingredient and as a fuel to make it. The petrochemical companies, again, 40 to 55 percent of their cost is natural gas. They are leaving as we speak. The polymers in plastics, the best jobs in America, are leaving as we speak.

We could be totally self-sufficient on natural gas if we made the right decisions. We need to open up many areas of the West that have been locked up, and we need to streamline the permitting process so that natural gas can move forward timely. We need to open up the Outer Continental Shelf, where there is enough gas to totally supply this country for 50, 60 years without any question.

With the clean fuel, natural gas is the clean fuel. No NO_x, no SO_x, a fourth of the CO₂; it is the nonpolluting fuel, it is the one we ought to be using. We could be using it in vehicles, we could be using it in a lot of ways that we are not using it today to need less oil. But we must open the production of natural gas on our Outer Continental Shelf. Every country in the world, Canada, does and sells it to us. They drill in our Great Lakes and sell it to us. Europe, Germany, England, Norway, Sweden, Australia, New Zealand all produce gas on the Outer Continental Shelf, with no negative impact.

A natural gas well is not an environmental hazard. It is a 6-inch hole in the ground with a steel casing cemented at the bottom and at the top, and you let gas out. It is a gas that is a clean burning fuel. And when you are 40 or 50 miles offshore, nobody knows they are there. There are fine beaches where natural gas is produced. There is fine recreation, there is fine fisheries.

Natural gas is the bridge to the future of America's economy, and if this Congress does not do something about it, they are going to give the best jobs in America to the rest of the world. In fact, last year one of our major chemical companies moved 2,000 jobs to Germany; not a cheap market.

Mr. Speaker, my conclusion is the number one issue facing the economy of this country is the availability and the price of natural gas and the decision is in our hands, this Congress' hands, and we need to make it soon.

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

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

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

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

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Sherman Williams, one of his secretaries.

IMPLEMENTING THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC-CENTRAL AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 109-36)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, without objection, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit legislation and supporting documents to implement the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement (the "Agreement"). The Agreement represents an historic development in our relations with Central America and the Dominican Republic and reflects the commitment of the United States to supporting democracy, regional integration, and economic growth and opportunity in a region that has transitioned to peaceful, democratic societies.

In negotiating this Agreement, my Administration was guided by the objectives set out in the Trade Act of 2002. Central America and the Dominican Republic constitute our second largest export market in Latin America and our tenth largest export market in the world. The Agreement will create significant new opportunities for American workers, farmers, ranchers, and businesses by opening new markets and eliminating barriers. United States agricultural exports will obtain better access to the millions of consumers in Central America and the Dominican Republic.

Under the Agreement, tariffs on approximately 80 percent of U.S. exports will be eliminated immediately. The Agreement will help to level the playing field because about 80 percent of Central America's imports already enjoy duty-free access to our market. By providing for the effective enforcement of labor and environmental laws,

combined with strong remedies for noncompliance, the Agreement will contribute to improved worker rights and high levels of environmental protection in Central America and the Dominican Republic.

By supporting this Agreement, the United States can stand with those in the region who stand for democracy and freedom, who are fighting corruption and crime, and who support the rule of law. A stable, democratic, and growing Central America and Dominican Republic strengthens the United States economically and provides greater security for our citizens.

The Agreement is in our national interest, and I urge the Congress to approve it expeditiously.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, June 23, 2005.

□ 1900

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE WESTERN BALKANS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 109-37)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MCHENRY) laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the Federal Register and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice to the Federal Register for publication, stating that the Western Balkans emergency is to continue in effect beyond June 26, 2005. The most recent notice continuing this emergency was published in the Federal Register on June 25, 2004, 69 FR 36005.

The crisis constituted by the actions of persons engaged in, or assisting, sponsoring, or supporting (i) extremist violence in the Republic of Macedonia, and elsewhere in the Western Balkans region, or (ii) acts obstructing implementation of the Dayton Accords in Bosnia or United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 of June 10, 1999, in Kosovo, that led to the declaration of a national emergency on June 26, 2001, has not been resolved. Subsequent to the declaration of the national emergency, I amended Executive Order 13219 in Executive Order 13304 of May 28, 2003, to address acts obstructing implementation of the Ohrid Framework

Agreement of 2001 in the Republic of Macedonia, which have also become a concern. The acts of extremist violence and obstructionist activity outlined in Executive Order 13219, as amended, are hostile to U.S. interests and pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared with respect to the Western Balkans and maintain in force the comprehensive sanctions to respond to this threat.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, June 23, 2005.

HONORING THE FALLEN IN IRAQ

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2005, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EMANUEL) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, there are 1,917 American military personnel who have given their lives in the service of our Nation in Iraq and Afghanistan. We owe these brave men and women, and their families, a debt of gratitude that can never fully be repaid.

It is our responsibility to honor the ultimate sacrifice that our men and women in uniform have made while serving our country. We often invoke their sacrifices in general. Seldom do we take the time to thank them individually.

My colleagues and I would like to take this hour and recognize these individual heroes on the floor of the people's House, their House. Over the next hour, and continuing next week until we finish, we will read the name and rank of each servicemember who has fallen in the Iraq and Afghanistan theaters of war.

By reading these names into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, we hope to ensure that our Nation never forgets their sacrifice, and their families will know that their loved ones will be part of the official CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

As President Franklin Delano Roosevelt said, your loved one, "stands in the unbroken line of Patriots who have dared to die that freedom might live, and grow and increase its blessings. Freedom lives, and through it he lives, in a way that humbles the undertakings of most men."

God bless, and keep each of the brave Americans whose memory we now honor.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK).

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, as I continue, I just want to apologize for the inevitable mispronunciation that may come in. I hope that no one will think that this in any way denigrates the respect and admiration that we have for these brave people and the deep sympathy we extend to their families.

1. Master Sergeant Evander E. Andrews
 2. Specialist John J. Edmunds
 3. Private First Class Kristofor T. Stonesifer
 4. Machinist's Mate Fireman Apprentice Bryant L. Davis
 5. Engineman First Class Vincent Parker
 6. Electronics Technician Third Class Benjamin Johnson
 7. CIA Johnny Michael Spann
 8. Private Giovanni Maria
 9. Electrician's Mate Fireman Apprentice Michael Jakes, Jr.
 10. Staff Sergeant Brian C. Prosser
 11. Master Sergeant Jefferson D. Davis
 12. Sergeant First Class Daniel H. Petithory
 13. Sergeant First Class Nathan R. Chapman
 14. Captain Matthew W. Bancroft
 15. Lance Corporal Bryan P. Bertrand
 16. Gunnery Sergeant Stephen L. Bryson
 17. Captain Daniel G. McCollum
 18. Staff Sergeant Scott N. Germosen
 19. Sergeant Jeannette L. Winters
 20. Sergeant Nathan P. Hays
 21. Staff Sergeant Dwight J. Morgan
 22. Staff Sergeant Walter F. Cohee
- III
23. Specialist Jason A. Disney
 24. Major Curtis D. Feistner
 25. Captain Bartt D. Owens
 26. Chief Warrant Officer Jody L. Egnor
 27. Staff Sergeant James P. Dorrity
 28. Staff Sergeant Kerry W. Frith
 29. Specialist Thomas F. Allison
 30. Master Sergeant William L. McDaniel II
 31. Staff Sergeant Juan M. Ridout
 32. Specialist Curtis A. Carter
 33. Chief Warrant Officer Stanley L. Harriman
 34. Senior Airman Jason D. Cunningham
 35. Technical Sergeant John A. Chapman
 36. Sergeant Peter P. Crose
 37. Specialist Marc A. Anderson
 38. Private First Class Matthew A. Commons
 39. Aviation Boatswain's Mate-Handling First Class Neil C. Roberts
 40. Sergeant Philip J. Svitak
 41. Chief Petty Officer Matthew J. Bourgeois
 42. Staff Sergeant Brian T. Craig
 43. Sergeant First Class Daniel A. Romero
 44. Sergeant Jamie O. Maugans
 45. Staff Sergeant Justin J. Galewski
 46. Sergeant Gene A. Vance Jr.
 47. Staff Sergeant Anissa A. Shero
 48. Technical Sergeant Sean M. Corlew
 49. Sergeant First Class Peter P. Tycz II
 50. Sergeant First Class Christopher J. Speer
 51. Sergeant Ryan D. Foraker
 52. Lance Corporal Antonio J. Sledd
 53. Private James H. Ebbers
 54. Specialist Pedro Pena
 55. Sergeant Steven Checo
 56. Chief Warrant Officer Thomas J. Gibbons
 57. Staff Sergeant Daniel Leon Kisling Jr.
 58. Sergeant Gregory Michael Frampton
 59. Chief Warrant Officer Mark O'Steen
 60. Sergeant Michael C. Barry
 61. Operations Officer Helge Boes
 62. Specialist Brian Michael Clemens
 63. Specialist Rodrigo Gonzalez-Garza
 64. Sergeant William John Tracy Jr.
 65. Chief Warrant Officer Timothy Wayne Moehling
 66. Chief Warrant Officer John D. Smith
 67. Private First Class Spence A. McNeil
 68. Private First Class James R. Dillon Jr.
 69. Navy Petty Officer Third Class Jason Proffitt
 70. Staff Sergeant John "Mike" Teal
 71. Lieutenant Colonel John Stein
 72. Senior Airman Jason Thomas Plite
 73. First Lieutenant Tamara Long Archuleta
 74. Staff Sergeant Jason Carlyle Hicks
 75. Master Sergeant Michael Maltz
 76. Sergeant Orlando Morales
 77. Staff Sergeant Jacob L. Frazier
 78. Private Jerod R. Dennis
 79. Airman First Class Raymond Losano
 80. Sergeant First Class John E. Taylor
 81. Captain Seth R. Michaud
 82. First Class Petty Officer Thomas E. Retzer
 83. Specialist Kelvin Feliciano Gutierrez
 84. Sergeant Christopher Geiger
 85. Petty Officer First Class David Tapper
- Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES).
- Mr. JONES of North Carolina.
1. Sergeant First Class Mitchell A. Lane
 2. Specialist Chad C. Fuller
 3. Private First Class Adam L. Thomas
 4. Private First Class Evan W. O'Neill
 5. Private First Class Kristian E. Parker
 6. Lieutenant Colonel Paul W. Kimbrough
 7. Navy Petty Officer Darrell Jones
 8. Civilian contractor William Carlson
 9. Civilian contractor Christopher Glenn Mueller
 10. Staff Sergeant Paul A. Sweeney
 11. Sergeant Jay A. Blessing
 12. Staff Sergeant Thomas A. Walkup Jr.
 13. Major Steven Plumhoff
 14. Technical Sergeant Howard A. Walters
 15. Sergeant Major Phillip R. Albert
 16. Technical Sergeant William J. Kerwood