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House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
February 26, 2010.

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

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:

Lord, our God, You reward the just and hate injustice. You forgive those who repent their sins and stir compassion for those who suffer.

Once again, Lord, during Black History Month, You have brought to mind pitiful stories of slavery and the deep yearning of people to be free.

With the craft of mass communication and the skill of good teachers, You have brought to life again powerful stories of African American heroes, scholars, artists, and outstanding leaders throughout our Nation's history.

Much of this artistry, delightful spirit, strong determination, and hard work was inspired by religious faith in You and the promise of the Holy Bible. Their witness to undying hope and peaceful resolution changed this Nation forever.

Lord, we praise and thank You for the African American communities across this landscape who have shared our past, bless our present culture, and endow our future with profound hope, genuine laughter, memorable music, and so many other contributions to our common good.

May the African American people continue to be a blessing, Lord, upon this Nation, now and forever.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. TSONGAS) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. TSONGAS 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.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to five requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

END THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN AND BRING OUR TROOPS HOME

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

Mr. KUCINICH. The Washington Post reports that nearly $1 billion a year in cash, suspected to include U.S. aid, opium trade receipts, or both, is moving from Afghanistan to Dubai, where friends and family of Afghanistan's President Karzai have multimillion dollar villas. Dubai real estate deals and a number of crooked enterprises connected to the Karzai family have created crony capitalism in a country awash in U.S. cash and U.S. blood.

Nearly 1,000 U.S. soldiers have died, and for what? Hundreds of billions spent, and for what? To make Afghanistan safe for crooks, drug dealers, and crony capitalism?

Next Thursday I will bring a privileged resolution to this House so that Congress can claim our constitutional right to end this war and to bring our troops home. Please support the resolution.

HEALTH CARE SUMMIT

(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, yesterday, the President missed an important opportunity to restart the national debate on health care reform. Americans who tuned into this health care summit were disappointed that they were left with the same Big Government health care takeover.

The American people are facing waves of Groundhog Day, as they have already rejected this type of government health care takeover.

There are substantive alternatives to consider. Republicans have offered 70 different health care bills to the Washington liberal majority. With 14.8 million Americans out looking for work, Congress should not be taking over a health care system that will destroy jobs, which the National Federation of Independent Business says will kill 1.6 million more jobs.

It's time to come to consensus on responsible health care elements that both parties agree on, and then move on to focus on job creation policies.

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

☐ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., ☐ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.
Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

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Best wishes for the continued success of the Historically Black Colleges and Universities of South Carolina.

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

(Mrs. DAHLKEMPER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. DAHLKEMPER. Mr. Speaker, in honor of Black History Month, I rise to celebrate the lives of two African Americans from Erie, Pennsylvania.

Born in 1886, Harry T. Burleigh was a world-famous musician. Burleigh was the first African American composer acclaimed for his concert music, and he wrote more than 200 American art songs.

After his death in 1949, Harry Burleigh was largely forgotten until Rev. Charles Kennedy of Erie revived his memory. Rev. Kennedy, a minister and a musician, was a distinguished community leader and president of the Harry T. Burleigh Society. He championed the legacy of Burleigh's incredible talent. Sadly, Rev. Kennedy passed away this November.

Harry Burleigh and Charles Kennedy made unforgettable contributions to the African American community and all of American society. For Black History Month and every month, we honor their memories.

LET'S GET PEOPLE BACK TO WORK

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the number of new unemployment benefit claims jumped last week to 496,000 Americans. More people out of work, more people looking for those promised jobs.

Meanwhile, a year later, we're bogged down debating the administration's $1 trillion government-run health care bill, a government-created problem that most Americans flatly reject.

Our priorities should be getting people back to work. Get government off the back of small businesses, the real creator of jobs.

But the talk around town is to raise taxes. John Marshall said, ''An unlimited power to tax involves the power to destroy. There is a limit beyond which no institution and no person can bear taxation.''

Tax hikes for more Federal boondoggles won't create any jobs. Leave money in the hands of the people who earned it, the American public.

Meanwhile, 15 million Americans are unemployed.

And that's just the way it is.

CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION AGENCY

(Ms. TSONGAS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. TSONGAS. Mr. Speaker, Americans have long demanded reliable consumer protections for goods and services.

Much as snake oil cures, flammable children's sleepwear, and lead toys were once commonly found in the marketplace, predatory lending, hidden fees, and skyrocketing interest rates are shamefully common today, with little oversight on behalf of the consumer.

This failure has had devastating consequences for our Nation, and was one of the principal drivers of the financial crisis that resulted in a deep depression.

A strong, independent Consumer Financial Protection Agency would have the ability to rein in the worst practices of the big credit card companies, banks, and other large financial institutions, placing the consumer on a level playing field. It would also help responsible institutions like community banks and credit unions by requiring their competitors in the unregulated shadow banking world to play by the same consumer rules.

I call on the Senate to follow the House's lead in including a strong consumer rights agency in financial reform.

FUNDING FOR NASA

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

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss NASA funding. The President's proposed budget would end the Constellation program and shift funds to private companies, effectively killing United States human space flight. This shift to private sector is not a taxpayer savings. The Federal Government has already spent $9 billion on NASA'S Constellation program.

The new budget proposes to spend an additional $2.5 billion to kill the Constellation, and billions more will be spent on unproven private sector entities. So, we're wasting $11.5 billion to ensure that America's 50-year reign as the global leader in human space flight is over.

The President's budget does not even cut NASA's funding. It simply shifts funds dedicated for actual human space flight to unproven commercial entities, forcing us to reinvent the wheel on human space flight. This is not sound fiscal policy. It's not good for America's future.

I urge my colleagues to join me to support efforts to restore Constellation funding.

JOBS

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

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, 1 year ago last week, the President signed the Recovery Act, a comprehensive bill that reinvested in the American workforce, an event that my colleagues on the other side have rallied against since President Obama took office. The facts simply don't back them up.

In the first quarter of 2009, our economy was losing 726,000 jobs a month. And now, largely due to the Recovery Act, the number has been reduced to 35,000 last quarter. The fact is, the CBO states that the Recovery Act created 2.4 million jobs through the end of 2009.

The Recovery Act also provided $120 billion in tax cuts for 95 percent of working families. That's 95 percent of working families, and that's a tax cut.

Going forward, we must continue to build off this momentum of the Recovery Act. That includes passing meaningful job-creation legislation that will help small businesses and reduce unemployment. It also includes continuing focus on infrastructure projects and promoting energy efficiency initiatives.

Finally, that means we must pass meaningful health care reform.

RECOGNIZING THIRTY YEARS OF DEDICATED SERVICE OF VICKIE L. BANDY

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

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, the Bible tells us for everything there is a season. Surely, that includes a time to work and a time to rest.

Since 1979 I've had the privilege and indeed the honor of working with a West Virginian who has had an extraordinary time of working with me for the people of southern West Virginia. Vickie L. Bandy was born in our hometown of Beckley, West Virginia, and came to Washington, our Nation's Capital, three decades ago. She began her long career serving the State she loves and its people at my front desk. This week she retires from her Hill career serving as my deputy chief of staff.

Vickie, as we say back home, was raised right by her parents. But the truest power her parents gave her was her active faith. Far from being left at the church steps on Sunday mornings, Vickie's faith never tires. She has carried that throughout her career working on my staff and working for the people of southern West Virginia.

Our mission, of course, is larger, filling the giant void that is left in Vickie's absence. And I'm sure that we will have a hard task to do in our office, but we will do it for the people of West Virginia and for Vickie's continuing legacy of working for those people.

□ 0915

PROVIDING FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2701, INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010

Mr. CARDOZA. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I

call up House Resolution 1113 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1113

Resolved, That during further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2701) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2010 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, pursuant to House Resolution 1105, amendment number 1 printed in House Report 111–419 shall be considered as modified by striking the matter proposed to be inserted as section 506.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. CARDOZA. Mr. Speaker, for the purposes of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER). All time yielded during consideration of the rule is for debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CARDOZA. I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material into the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, the resolution provides for further consideration of H.R. 2701, the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010. The rule modifies amendment No. 1 printed in House Report 111–419 by striking the matter proposed to be inserted as section 506.

Mr. Speaker, the Intelligence Authorization Act provides much-needed policy guidance for the 16 agencies that comprise the intelligence community. At the same time, this bill improves accountability and helps to prevent the often disastrous consequences that faulty intelligence and misinformation to Congress can have on national security. This bill is vitally important because it recognizes the fundamental reality that solid intelligence is our Nation's first line of defense against terrorists.

This Congress has not reauthorized the intelligence bill in 4 years. The funding in this bill provides our intelligence agencies with tools, resources, and authorities they need to keep us safe. For example, it increases funding for human intelligence collection and counterintelligence activities; it makes significant investments in cybersecurity safety while also improving language capabilities in the intelligence community. Furthermore, it fully authorizes the President's budget request for the intelligence community programs and operations.

The rule we are debating this morning is the second rule the House has considered. Yesterday we heard impassioned arguments from both sides of the aisle regarding an amendment from Mr. MCDERMOTT on actions of the intelligence officers in the field and their criminal liability. Today, we are moving ahead with the authorization bill without that language because it's important to keep this bill moving forward.

The President has issued guidelines on this subject, and it deserves to be considered by this body. However, we are 4 years overdue on reauthorization, and our intelligence community cannot wait any longer.

I urge my colleagues to support this rule so that we can continue the business of protecting America's families. No American should ever face harm because this body could not do its job, and this bill needs to move forward.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I want to begin by expressing my appreciation for my Rules Committee colleague, the gentleman from Atwater, and I yield myself such time as I may consume as we proceed with our customary 30 minutes.

(Mr. DREIER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, my friend has just gone through—as was the case yesterday when Mr. HASTINGS, the gentleman from Fort Lauderdale, was managing the rule on his side—the importance of dealing with our Nation's intelligence. And we obviously have, since this bill first came to the forefront last year, been dealing with a wide range of very, very serious challenges: the shooting at Fort Hood, which the Speaker pro tem understands very well took place in his home State of Texas; the great threat that existed on Christmas Day when Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab posed a threat, and thanks to the fact that his device did not go off, and, even more important than that, the fact that we were able to see these courageous passengers come forward and prevent this man from posing a threat to all of those on board; and then, of course, the arrests of those who posed a terrorist threat, Najibullah Zazi and David Headley. And then of course there are many other instances that have not been in the headlines.

But those three which I have just mentioned have developed since last summer when this bill first came forward.

Mr. Speaker, what is happening today is, unfortunately, a very disturbing trend. We have had some records set by this Congress and, frankly, since Speaker PELOSI has been leading this Congress and the last Congress.

Last year, we went through the entire—entire—calendar year, the first session of the 111th Congress, without a single open rule. Not a single open rule on even the appropriations bills. Never before in the now 221-year history of the Republic have we had that take place. We, in fact, in the last 3 years have saved the appropriations process, in the first 2 years of Speaker PELOSI's leadership, we have had a grand total, Mr. Speaker, of one open rule. And now, today, we seem to be establishing another very disturbing and unfortunate record.

It seems to me that as we look at legislation in its first stage, which is where we are right now, in its first stage, we are now considering not the second rule, as my friend from Atwater has said in his opening remarks, but in fact the third rule because this legislation last July was reported out of the Rules Committee. We had a rule. On July 3, we had a statement that came forward from the administration that leveled a very, very harsh criticism of the bill itself.

Now, we've gone through a wide range of measures that have been very important and many that are less than important in the last 8 months, and yet we have not considered this very important intelligence bill. My friend from Atwater has just talked about how critically important it is; and if that were the case in the eyes of the majority, it would seem to me that last July we would have dealt with this bill, since it's been 4 years since we have had an intelligence authorization measure.

Now, the language which has just been stricken from this bill, it was one of 21 amendments, Mr. Speaker, included in the manager's amendment. And the message that comes through to me over and over and over again—and my friend from Atwater just referred to it as a vigorous debate on both sides as an attempt to continue to move the legislation forward—this language was taken out.

Well, the bottom line is it meant that the votes weren't there on either the Democratic or the Republican side to move ahead with the intelligence authorization bill. Why? Because one of the most outrageous amendments imaginable was incorporated in this measure, and that's the McDermott language.

Yesterday, Mr. LUNGREN and Mr. THORNBERRY and Mr. HOEKSTRA and I, and I know others during the debate throughout the bill, talked about this language. And I think that probably this was best put when the special election took place in Massachusetts and we saw our new colleague, SCOTT BROWN, elected to the United States Senate. And he gave an entertaining and rather lengthy victory speech that night. But the message that came through loud and clear was that when he got to Washington, he was going to do everything within his power to make sure that we expand our hard-earned taxpayer dollars ensuring that we defeat the terrorists and not defend them.

And the language that was included—not allowed for debate on the House floor, but actually included among the 20 other amendments all by Democrats in the manager's amendment—the manager's amendment is usually a relatively noncontroversial measure, Mr.

Speaker, that comes to the floor and there is often a very brief 10-minute debate and it sails through with bipartisan support—but the manager's amendment included this McDermott amendment. And it provided a circumstance which could have seriously jeopardized our men and women who are courageously engaging in intelligence gathering.

Now, when we talk about, as now-Senator BROWN mentioned, the rights of those individuals who have perpetrated terrorist acts against us and our interests around the world, the notion of using the word ''phobia,'' which was actually included in the McDermott amendment, it would mean that an individual could be imprisoned and they could claim that for religious reasons it's absolutely essential that they have a knife with them at all times.

People can say, Well, that is silly. How can that possibly take place? I mean, one has to scratch their head thinking that that could happen. And yet there are individuals who've interpreted that language which was included in the manager's amendment, Mr. Speaker, as language that would have allowed a prisoner to say that for religious reasons it's absolutely essential that they have a knife in their possession, obviously posing a threat to everyone around them.

And so, again, it's difficult to comprehend that that could take place, but we know how ruthless these barbarians are who have been perpetrating acts against us and other freedom-loving peoples around the world.

So, Mr. Speaker, it to me is very disturbing that we are here dealing with what has been once again a major management problem which has taken place in this institution.

The American people want us to focus on job creation, economic growth. We, of course yesterday, saw the 7-hour summit take place at the White House on the issue of health care. But of paramount importance is our security. It's the single most important thing that we deal with. And to have it mishandled in the way that it has that has led us at 9:25 Friday morning to be on the House floor with the third rule dealing with the Intelligence authorization bill is, I think, a sad commentary on where we are.

I have to say that this rule actually included several other provisions which should not have been included at this point, and I discussed this last night up in the Rules Committee when we met into the evening. And that is we understand—I mean, I was privileged to serve as chairman of the Rules Committee, and we understand that moving the agenda and ensuring the process of getting that agenda passed is very, very important. And yet, Mr. Speaker, what this rule did was it put into place a so-called martial law rule.

Mr. Speaker, martial law basically means that something can move immediately to the House floor, and it usually takes place—and I see the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, my friend, Mr. OBEY, here. He knows very well that martial law rule usually takes place at the end of a session when there are very, very pressing needs that need to be addressed.

□ 0930

When we are dealing with those issues we can see martial law imposed. I understand that and recognize that sometimes it's necessary. But, Mr. Speaker, we are in the second month of the second session of the 111th Congress, and yet we have imposed a so-called martial law rule here.

So the most important thing is, of course, dealing with the intelligence authorization bill. But underlying all of that are very, very serious management flaws which have taken place. So I just want to voice my concern, and I know we are going to have a number of my colleagues who are going to want to speak and address the issue of the intelligence authorization bill.

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

Mr. CARDOZA. Mr. Speaker, I would submit to my colleague from California that we must get this legislation done. I agreed with him. He agreed with me. This is very important legislation. It's critical to the country.

Then he said, well, there is no real rush because you are doing a martial law rule. I submit to you that we need to get this done. It's very important for the country, and we have taken a long time. And I would also submit that the majority of the Congress people speaking to us all, Republicans and Democrats, as I said in my opening statement, felt that that amendment wasn't appropriately included in the manager's amendment. We agreed. That's why we are here today striking it out.

I realize that the gentleman is saying, well, it should have never been in there to begin with, and that may be true, but the reality is we are fixing and correcting that error today. That is why we are here, and I appreciate the gentleman's statement.

Mr. DREIER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARDOZA. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. DREIER. I thank my friend for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, let me just say that, interestingly enough, the measure that we are addressing here is not being considered under a martial law rule. The martial law provision in this rule was to deal with any other issue that would have come to the floor either yesterday or today. The idea of including that in the rule——

Mr. CARDOZA. The gentleman is correct, and there are other measures, like the jobs bill, which is critically important, critically important to our home State.

Mr. DREIER. Absolutely.

Mr. CARDOZA. Like my district, it has got 20 percent unemployment. So there are other pressing matters that we have to get to, and that's exactly the kind of point that I was making.

Mr. DREIER. Absolutely.

Mr. CARDOZA. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would simply say that obviously job creation and economic growth is a very, very important priority, but the notion of saying that all of a sudden this has to be done under martial law, which basically undermines the legislative process, is not only not necessary, but we are all focusing on job creation. We want to do what we can. We all have very strong feelings as to what should be done on this and we are concerned about this dramatic expansion of government.

Let me at this point, Mr. Speaker, yield 4 minutes to the very thoughtful, diligent, and hardworking gentleman from Clarendon, Texas, the ranking member of the Select Committee on Intelligence, Mr. THORNBERRY.

Mr. THORNBERRY. I thank the gentleman from California for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, since a number of our colleagues were watching the events or participating in the events at the White House yesterday, like the gentleman from California, I think it's important to review briefly the history of this legislation.

The Intelligence Committee referred or reported out H.R. 2701 out of committee on June 26, 2009, by a party line vote of 12–9. The Rules Committee first reported a rule out for its consideration on July 8, 2009, and from July 8, 2009, until February 24, 2010, it just sat there, no action.

Meanwhile, there were at least eight attempted terrorist attacks or plots for which arrests were made against our homeland. Meanwhile, events changed in Afghanistan, Yemen, Somalia, Iran. All around the world things were changing, but we couldn't find time on the floor to deal with the Intelligence authorization bill. We had important things to do. We had post offices to name.

But then on February 24, 2010, the Rules Committee reported the second rule out, which included the McDermott language as part of a manager's amendment that was 31 total amendments combined into one. That McDermott language would create a new crime and penalties only for our intelligence professionals if they did things like deny terrorists a proper amount of sleep or if they did something that would violate a terrorist's religious beliefs however the terrorist chose to define those religious beliefs. There was no standard of reasonableness there at all.

So throughout the day yesterday, as most people were watching events in the White House, we argued against that provision; yet it was defended on the other side of the aisle throughout

the day. Some people said, Oh, it just restates current law. Mr. MCDERMOTT answered that himself in a 1-minute last night. He said, My amendment would have expanded on the President's Executive order to define what constitutes cruel, inhuman, and degrading interrogation, and it will create criminal penalties for those who use those kinds of interrogations.

People over there who said that it just restates current law were just mistaken. Somebody else said it reflects American values. I don't know when it became American value to treat terrorists better than we treat Americans in the criminal justice system. When it came time to vote, the majority found that they didn't have enough votes to pass the bill, and so they went back to Rules a third time on this bill. Now this rule strips out that provision that the majority spent the whole day yesterday defending.

Now, I heard what the gentleman from California said. I am not quite clear that I have understood why we have had this amazing turn of events, why the Rules Committee on Wednesday night would say this provision is so important it must be in the manager's amendment, but on Thursday night they say, no, we are going to have a rule that does nothing but strip it out. Maybe they didn't really know what the McDermott language did. Maybe they just voted the way the Speaker's office told them to vote.

As a matter of fact, there is a report in the Washington Times today that says a House Democratic aid told the Washington Times leadership supported the amendment and told the House Rules Committee to put it in the provisions. Maybe they were just persuaded by our eloquence on the floor yesterday, Mr. Speaker, and decided that it needed to be removed. I don't know, but this provision is deplorable; it needs to be scrapped. But it's a symptom, I would suggest, of a deeper sickness that, in fact, some in this body, some in the administration, of how they view our intelligence professionals. Their reflex action is to blame the intelligence community first. We see it when special prosecutors are appointed to go after our intelligence professionals. We see it when classified interrogation memos are released, despite the protestations of five former CIA directors.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. DREIER. I yield the gentleman an additional 1 minute.

Mr. THORNBERRY. We also see that ''blame the intelligence professionals first'' mentality when someone as distinguished as the Speaker of the House, under political pressure, just accuses them of lying all the time. That's the sort of mentality that gets a provision made in order that mixes up the good guys and the bad guys and goes after the good guys and puts a higher standard on them than any county sheriff or State trooper in the country would have.

Mr. Speaker, this is serious business. Terrorists are plotting and planning to attack us every single day. It doesn't do our intelligence professionals much good if we give them nice words and then enact new crimes against them. What counts is our actions, standing up for them and what they do to protect us, and I would suggest this bill needs to go a long way further in doing that. But that strain that goes through this House and some in the administration to attack them first must be stopped at all costs.

Mr. CARDOZA. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, in light of the fact that my friend from Atwater has chosen to reserve his time, I am happy at this point to yield 4 minutes to another hardworking member of the Select Committee on Intelligence who brings his great experience, having served in the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the gentleman from Brighton, Michigan (Mr. ROGERS).

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Thank you to my friend from California.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I think, was a very, very important symptom for us to all understand, and it's easy to get confused, by the way, in who the good guys are and who the bad guys are. When you take the fight on the war on terror from a proactive intelligence approach to a law enforcement approach, things get pretty murky in a hurry, and everything slows down, and information exchanges slow down.

What we have done, what they have tried to do in the middle of the night, is sneak in a provision that would actually, when you read the entire thing, treat terrorists with a special carve-out that not even white-collar criminals, organized crime members, extortionists as American citizens would get, that your interrogator could be brought up on charges for what you believed might be incidences that offend you. Unbelievable. But that's exactly what happens when you are confused about who the bad guys are.

This bill should be known for what it doesn't do. I mean, right now, they are getting ready to bring, through the administration policy and support of this Congress, hundreds of some of the most dangerous terrorists in the world to the United States. Do you know that about over a dozen times where these terrorists have been held overseas, including places like Great Britain, that terrorists have tried to break in to break them out? And guess what? Our policy is to bring them to the United States, give them a special carve-out, and treat them like American citizens at the cost of hundreds of millions of dollars.

You know, we had the opportunity to do disruptive activities to al Qaeda, and some speculate that between the Fort Hood shooting and the Christmas Day bomber, there were methods and activities that we as a Nation didn't engage in because we were confused about being proactive on intelligence against terrorism or treating it like a law enforcement matter. There is a lot to be accountable in that decision, but it can happen when you get confused who the bad guys are.

We have never had a full vetting of what was known at one time as the Global Justice Initiative where you send FBI agents around the world, including to the battlefield, to Mirandize foreign-trained terrorists who have declared war on the United States. That can happen when you forget who the bad guys are. There is nothing in this bill that protects the very courageous CIA interrogators for following Department of Justice guidelines in the interrogation and the development of information that will have saved lives in the United States.

And, by the way, it was brought to our attention that the same interrogators who gave us about 70 percent of what we know about the logistics and operations of al Qaeda are subject to criminal investigations. You know why that happens? Because it's easy to do when you are confused about who the good guys are and who the bad guys are.

Yesterday was that symptom, Mr. Speaker, that when you make that decision, there are serious consequences. Now, folks want to say, oh, that's just politics you are trying to interject.

This is serious business. Khalid Sheikh Mohammed will come to New York. Some estimate it as high as $200 million just for the security. That city said, ''No.'' Michigan said, ''No.'' Kansas said, ''No.'' Americans are saying, ''No.''

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. DREIER. I yield the gentleman an additional 1 minute.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. We ought to stand together in this body and say, ''No.''

This bill falls short of addressing the serious debate we better have ongoing from a proactive intelligence approach to a law enforcement approach. This is not about you have the right to remain silent and if you can't afford an attorney one will be appointed for you at the expense of the U.S. taxpayers. This is about aggressively pursuing terrorists where they live, where they train, where they operate.

If our whole new plan is a law enforcement approach and we are going to catch them at the airport, we are going to lose this fight, and that's exactly what this bill fails to address. You cannot let one stand in the line with any American citizen and hope to God your last defense works, and that's what happens when you go to a law enforcement approach and you treat CIA officers like criminals and you treat foreign terrorists like high-status American citizens. You could get confused on who the good guys are and who the bad guys are in a hurry.

I would recommend strong rejection of this bill. We need to start over, and we need to start asking hard questions

about what this policy is doing to the national defense of the United States.

□ 0945

Mr. CARDOZA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas, the chairman of the Intelligence Committee, Mr. REYES.

Mr. REYES. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful for the opportunity to speak in support of this rule. It provides us with the opportunity to advance the Intelligence Authorization Act to conference and then to the President.

This bill provides essential funding to the intelligence community, improves and updates critical legal authorities, and enhances important oversight authorities that will empower the congressional intelligence committees to carry out their constitutional responsibility to monitor the work of the intelligence agencies.

As everybody knows, I take this obligation very seriously. The work of the intelligence community is of critical importance, but by its nature must be done largely behind closed doors. As a result, the intelligence committees exist to ensure that the work of the intelligence agencies is being done in a manner that is effective, that is legal, and that is without waste. H.R. 2701 provides the funding authorities and the guidance necessary to that function.

First and foremost, this bill will dramatically improve the process for congressional notification of covert actions. Over the past several years, Democrats and Republicans have both had complaints about the notification process. Provisions in the manager's amendment will require notifications in writing, insist that the President certify the need to restrict briefings to the Gang of Eight, and compel the executive branch to provide the legal authority under which covert action is being conducted.

As I have said before, this bill was truly a team effort. We received input and drafting assistance from a variety of Members. The manager's amendment also includes contributions from many of my colleagues.

Representative GIFFORDS from Arizona crafted a provision that would require the DNI to report on intelligence cooperation between the Federal Government and State and local law enforcement.

Representative BOCCIERI asked for a report on the dissemination of counterterrorism information from the intelligence community to local law enforcement.

Representative BISHOP introduced language to require the DNI to submit to Congress a report describing the strategy of the United States in balancing intelligence collection needs with the prosecution of terrorist suspects.

Representative HARMAN, the former ranking member of the Intelligence Committee, submitted an amendment that will require the Inspector General of the intelligence community to report to Congress on the problem of overclassification of intelligence and ways to address that issue and those problems.

The manager's amendment also contains language from Representative HINCHEY requiring a report on previous intelligence community activities in Argentina, an issue that has long been a concern of Representative HINCHEY.

Representative LANGEVIN, a leader on the issue of cybersecurity, drafted a provision that requires the President to submit a plan to Congress to secure the networks of the Federal Government.

Finally, Representative MARKEY of Colorado drafted language that will require the Director of National Intelligence to submit a report to the congressional Intelligence Committees assessing the threat posed to allies and interests of the United States in the Persian Gulf by Iran's missile arsenal.

Beyond the manager's amendment, the base text of the bill makes several important improvements in oversight of intelligence activities. First, it establishes an Inspector General for the entire intelligence community. This provision will help eliminate fraud, waste, and abuse, and it will also keep a close eye on the protection of the rights of Americans.

The bill will also require the DNI to establish a plan to increase diversity within the intelligence community. As is very clear, this is a measure that is important to all our Members, to me personally, and to the committee's vice chairman, Mr. HASTINGS. For the intelligence agencies, diversity is not just about virtue and equality, though both are important ideals; it is about making sure that we have a clear and complete understanding of the different languages and cultures around the world. In the world of intelligence, diversity translates directly into improved operational capability.

Mr. Speaker, as the chairman of the Intelligence Committee, it has been a privilege to work with both sides of the aisle to craft this bill. It is important to keep in mind that all of these issues are vital and important components of making sure we do our work.

With that, I urge all my colleagues to support this rule and enact these critical provisions into law.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 30 seconds, and I do so to congratulate the distinguished Chair of the Select Committee on Intelligence, my good friend, for his service in the Border Patrol. And we have worked together on a wide range of issues. I thank him for that.

I have to say that I am very concerned, though, about the fact that we, unfortunately, have not seen what is best described as a forward-leaning policy when it comes to dealing with this threat of terrorism.

We all know that law enforcement by its nature is reactive, and we need to have a policy that is more proactive. The inclusion of language like the McDermott amendment in this measure in the manager's amendment unfortunately creates a scenario whereby we are not focused on being the forward-leaning entity that we should.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I am very happy to yield 5 minutes to the distinguished ranking member on the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, my friend from Holland, Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA).

Mr. HOEKSTRA. I thank Mr. DREIER from California for giving me the 5 minutes.

Here we go again. This bill could have been done in July, but it was pulled. This is the third rule that we've had on one bill. It's almost unprecedented; I'm not sure that I have ever seen this before. It was pulled in July because of the controversy surrounding the Speaker's remarks saying the CIA lies, the CIA lies all the time. So it sat dormant as this country was under attack.

When we went to the Rules Committee this week, we had a lot of amendments that we thought should have been put in order. An amendment that would direct the DNI to establish a panel to review the capabilities of Iran—it wasn't important enough to debate that when we went through the debate on this bill yesterday. An amendment that would require the CIA to release publicly unclassified versions of documents relating to the use of enhanced interrogation techniques—that wasn't important enough to debate. What we are going to do with the folks in Guantanamo—that wasn't important enough to debate. What the intelligence community did after Fort Hood and in between Fort Hood and Christmas Day—that wasn't important enough to debate. The process for authorization and notification of covert actions that may result in the death of a targeted U.S. citizen—that wasn't important enough to debate.

But then we see that there is an amendment to be offered by the manager of the bill, the chairman of the committee, 22 pages, including an amendment from Mr. MCDERMOTT. And here's Mr. MCDERMOTT's own words: ''My amendment would have expanded upon the President's executive order to clearly define what constitutes a cruel, inhumane, or degrading interrogation so that it is unmistakable what kinds of techniques are unacceptable. It also creates criminal penalties for those who use those kinds of interrogations.'' Not a single minute of debate on this amendment, not one hearing on this amendment, and we dump it into a manager's amendment, along with 22 other amendments. Sloppy work.

And how do we know it's sloppy? Because we're back here today for a third time with a third rule pulling it out. It's not because the leadership on the other side believes that this is a bad amendment. They believe it's the right

amendment. That's why they put it into the manager's amendment. That's why the chairman put this amendment into the manager's amendment, because he agrees with it. He defended this yesterday, expansion of criminal penalties only to the intelligence community; on the floor defending this amendment, saying it was the good thing and the right thing to do, and it was consistent with American values. If it's consistent with American values, why are they pulling it out? Because they know it's unfair to the intelligence community.

We asked the question yesterday, what are you going to say to the men and women, the front lines in the intelligence community, when you go and visit them and say you have created a special set of penalties only for them? You know, these rules, this new criminal law, you wouldn't even apply these to your county sheriff, you wouldn't even apply them to your State trooper, but they wanted to sneak them in in the middle of the night, with no debate, no hearing, saying this is the right way to go. They're pulling it today because they recognize, their leadership on this issue, that when they turned around, they had no followers. They didn't have enough votes to pass this. It jeopardized their bill. It was sloppy work to put this in in the first place, and it's an indication of how this bill has gone through the process. This amendment was put in without any consultation with the other side of the aisle. This is a partisan bill. As my colleague said earlier, it creates some real confusion as to whether we're in the law enforcement business or whether we're in the fighting terrorism business.

I'm glad this is coming here today, but we could have dealt with this yesterday. It should never have been in the manager's amendment to begin with. If they wanted to put it up, put it up for a separate vote as a separate amendment. But they knew they couldn't do that.

We asked questions yesterday that they didn't answer. Why does this amendment define a criminal offense that only intelligence community personnel would be guilty of? They wouldn't answer that, they wouldn't engage in that debate. The amendment would make it a crime for depriving an individual of necessary food, water, sleep. How does the bill define ''necessary?'' Participate in acts intended to violate the individual's religious beliefs. Is there an objective standard? Then it gets into phobias. Exploit the phobias of the individual. We asked the other side, please define this for us, and they didn't.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. DREIER. I am happy to yield my friend an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. HOEKSTRA. I thank my colleague.

They weren't willing to answer any of those questions or even have a debate or a discussion on what the amendment meant. So that is why we're back here today. But the bottom line is it's a symptom, it's a symptom of the confusion on the other side, the sloppiness with which they brought this bill to the floor. I am glad that they have taken this lousy amendment and they are going to trash it today. It should never have been in there. It jeopardized and attacked our men and women on the front lines who are keeping us safe each and every day.

The McDermott amendment was an insult, an insult to American men and women in the intelligence community.

Mr. CARDOZA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to inquire as to the time remaining on each side?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California (Mr. CARDOZA) has 21 minutes remaining, and the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER) has 3½ minutes remaining.

Mr. CARDOZA. Mr. Speaker, I now yield such time as he may consume to the chairman of the committee, Mr. REYES.

Mr. REYES. I thank the gentleman for yielding time.

You know, facts are pesky things, and sometimes we have to keep reminding those on the other side of the aisle that they are entitled to their own opinions, but they are not entitled to their own facts.

When the ranking member made reference to the Speaker and her comment about being misled by the CIA, it is important to keep in perspective that we are talking about the last administration, where the policymakers repeatedly misled the Congress. He himself complained bitterly many, many times about those kinds of issues. In fact, one of the amendments, the amendment on the issue of Peru, is a direct result of complaints voiced by the ranking member and others on the committee.

He asked a rhetorical question: What will we say to the men and women of the intelligence community? My message has always been consistent: We appreciate their work, we honor their professionalism, we depend on them, and the safety of our country relies on them doing the job that they need to do.

□ 1000

It's interesting for me to note that, over the course of the last few months, because of an issue that the minority has with Miranda warnings, they have been repeatedly questioning the proficiency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have 26½ years of experience in Federal law enforcement. I've had an opportunity to work with the agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and I know they are the best we have.

Do you know why I say that?

Because they didn't need to resort to waterboarding. They didn't need to resort to enhanced interrogation techniques. All they did was conduct interrogations professionally and bring all the tools to bear that they have traditionally relied on, and they got information from the individual who tried to take down the airliner on Christmas Day.

I know it's a tough contrast, because some would like to take shortcuts. Some would like to subscribe to the last administration's policy of ''anything goes.'' Well, facts and rules are pesky things. I know the Constitution, which they like to quote, is pesky because it provides protection to anyone here in the United States, whether you are here legally, illegally, whether you are in a car, on a plane or in another type of conveyance. The Federal Bureau of Investigation understands that, and that's why, once they determined that there was a violation, they gave the Miranda warnings.

The other side would like to mischaracterize that and say, ''We're in favor of the FBI's going around the world, giving the Miranda warnings to those who would seek to harm our country.'' Well, the difference between us and the rest of the world should be that we are a Nation of laws, that we don't seek to take shortcuts, that we don't think it's a good idea to waterboard and to torture and do those kinds of things. That's a basic and fundamental difference in political philosophy, I think, here today.

Do you know what? As I go around the world and talk to members of the intelligence community in the CIA, the NSA, the DIA, the FBI, and others, that's what they want to do. They want to be given the tools to carry out their jobs and to do their jobs within the framework that we are so proud of as Americans. That's what we should be doing. That's, more than anything, what this debate is about.

Are we going to honor the traditions that our country stands for—the reasons that we are held up as a model around the world—or are we going to subscribe to the policies of the previous administration which say, because people are intent on attacking us, that anything goes, that we throw the rule book out the window, that we throw the Constitution out the door and let people do whatever they want, whenever they want, however they want? That is not who we are. That is not what we should be about. Believe me, the men and women who are charged with keeping us safe want those issues to be clear-cut and understood.

I will close by saying it is very telling that, when the last administration made a decision under enhanced interrogation, to waterboard, two things happened. First of all, the CIA did not have that expertise in-house. They had to go to the DOD to get it. Secondly, when the FBI realized that that was part of the interrogation process, they said, you know, that's not what we're about. We can get the job done the right way without resorting to those kinds of techniques, and they returned back to headquarters.

So, with that, I hope that we can have a substantive debate on issues

that are important to our country, on issues that are relevant and, most importantly, on issues that provide the men and women, the professionals in whatever agency you're talking about, the tools and the direction that we are a Nation of laws. We have to respect our Constitution.

Mr. DREIER. At this point, Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to another hardworking, thoughtful member of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, the gentleman from metropolitan Chumuckla, Florida (Mr. MILLER).

Mr. MILLER of Florida. I thank the ranking member for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to use my 2 minutes in a colloquy with the chairman of the full committee.

If you believe what you've just said, why are we striking section 506 from your manager's amendment?

Mr. REYES. If the gentleman would yield, last night, we offered a unanimous consent to withdraw it.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Reclaiming my time, why did you do that?

Mr. REYES. The issue, after reflecting on it, was, at least as I understood from the comments that were being made by your side, there were some misimpressions of what, actually, the amendment was intending on doing, so I offered to withdraw that under unanimous consent, and your side decided not to.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Chairman, again, please, I am going to continue the colloquy.

You are saying there are misimpressions on our side. It was your side last night that blew up when this issue was brought forward, and you didn't have the votes to do it. So my next question is: If you had defended it all-day long, why did you allow it to be put in the bill in the first place?

Mr. REYES. Well, we can only do so much to make sure that your side understands that the concerns that you were raising were not, in fact, what was meant by the amendment. That's the long and short of it.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Thank you, sir.

Reclaiming my time, that is exactly what I am trying to put forth to the public today.

You talk about our being entitled to our own opinions but not to our own facts. Facts are facts. The facts are the chairman of the committee had this put into the bill. The chairman of the committee is now having it pulled out of the bill, which is the way they want to go.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to my friend from Gold River, California (Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN).

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. I am sorry, I had to come over here and just respond to what was said by the chairman of the Intelligence Committee.

You said, in the previous administration, anything goes. Read the memo that just came out of the Justice Department. Look at the actions of the Justice Department. They suggest that anything did not go. To say that now is to besmirch the reputations of good men and women who have worked both career and political to save us from the threat of terrorists since 9/11. To come here and to say ''anything goes'' is a continuation of besmirching the reputations of good men and women. Frankly, it ought not to stand. Look at the facts. Look at the recent memo that reviewed those analyses. You will see that is not the case.

Mr. CARDOZA. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the chairman such time as he may consume.

Mr. REYES. First of all, in response to my friend from California's comment, I will just give you one example.

The issue of waterboarding has been characterized as the equivalent of a training exercise, that the SERE training does it to train our pilots. Don't you think there is a big difference between categorizing it in that way and waterboarding an individual 183 times?

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. If the gentleman would look at the memo that just came out which reviews the legal analysis provided by the Justice Department in terms of waterboarding, you would see that there is not only a historic but a legal and substantial difference between the waterboarding referenced in the complaints versus that which we did.

Mr. REYES. Answer the question: Do you think there is a difference between a training exercise that simulates waterboarding?

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. I would be happy to respond if the gentleman would allow me to.

Mr. REYES. Please.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. There is no difference in the application—the numbers, yes.

The fact of the matter is, after that individual was waterboarded multiple times, we received actionable information from the intelligence community, which allowed us to stop plots that were aimed at killing Americans. That has been said under oath by the highest levels of the intelligence community in the United States.

Mr. REYES. Reclaiming my time, that doesn't deserve a response.

What I will say is that the FBI and our interrogators, the professionals that they are, have proven that you can get better information by following the traditional interrogation procedures. You don't have to resort to ''enhanced interrogation techniques.''

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. The facts are difficult.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday at the White House, Speaker PELOSI said that people sitting around the kitchen table don't care about process; they care about results.

Well, the fact of the matter is this has been an extraordinarily sloppy process. As we've just seen from the exchange that has taken place, it looks like we had the potential for very, very serious, far-reaching results which could have been devastating had we included the McDermott language in this measure.

Now, Mr. Speaker, as we look at this pattern, it is unfortunate. I think we have made history here today by having the third rule considered for the first step of legislation. It has taken 8 months for us to get here when we should have dealt with it last summer when it was a priority for us.

I've got to say, Mr. Speaker, when you have bad process, you end up with bad results, and that's exactly what has happened here. So I am very, very troubled that we are at this point, but we are going to try to do what we can to move forward.

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

Mr. CARDOZA. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I want to say that I am pleased we are removing the language today.

I want to remind my colleagues that, in this bill, we are helping to prevent the disastrous consequences that faulty intelligence and misinformed Congresses can have on national security. I urge a ''yes'' vote on the rule and on the previous question.

I yield back my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agrees to House amendment to the Senate amendment to a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 1299. An act to make technical corrections to the laws affecting certain administrative authorities of the United States Capitol Police, and for other purposes.

INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1105 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2701.

□ 1013

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2701) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2010 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, with Mr. RAHALL (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Thursday,

February 25, 2010, a request for a recorded vote on amendment No. 12 printed in House Report 111–419, offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SCHAUER), had been postponed.

Pursuant to House Resolution 1113, amendment No. 1 shall be considered as modified by striking the matter proposed to be inserted as section 506.

The text of the amendment, as modified, is as follows:

Amendment No. 1 offered by Mr. REYES:

Page 9, line 21, strike ''$672,812,000'' and insert ''$643,252,000''.

Page 23, line 14, strike ''a grant program'' and insert ''grant programs''.

Page 23, line 15, strike ''subsection (b)'' and insert ''subsections (b) and (c)''.

Page 24, after line 10, insert the following:

''(c) GRANT PROGRAM FOR HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.—(1) The Director of National Intelligence may provide grants to historically black colleges and universities to provide programs of study in educational disciplines identified under subsection (a)(2) or described in paragraph (2).

''(2) A grant provided under paragraph (1) may be used to provide programs of study in the following educational disciplines:

''(A) Foreign languages, including Middle Eastern and South Asian dialects.

''(B) Computer science.

''(C) Analytical courses.

''(D) Cryptography.

''(E) Study abroad programs.''.

Page 24, line 11, strike ''(3) An'' and insert ''(d) APPLICATION.—An''.

Page 24, line 15, strike ''(4) An'' and insert ''(e) REPORTS.—An''.

Page 25, line 1, strike ''(c)'' and insert ''(f)''.

Page 25, line 4, strike ''(d)'' and insert ''(g)''.

Page 25, line 10, strike the quotation mark and the second period.

Page 25, after line 10, insert the following:

''(3) ANALYTICAL COURSES.—The term 'analytical courses' mean programs of study involving—

''(A) analytic methodologies, including advanced statistical, polling, econometric, mathematical, or geospatial modeling methodologies;

''(B) analysis of counterterrorism, crime, and counternarcotics;

''(C) economic analysis that includes analyzing and interpreting economic trends and developments;

''(D) medical and health analysis, including the assessment and analysis of global health issues, trends, and disease outbreaks;

''(E) political analysis, including political, social, cultural, and historical analysis to interpret foreign political systems and developments; or

''(F) psychology, psychiatry, or sociology courses that assess the psychological and social factors that influence world events.

''(4) COMPUTER SCIENCE.—The term 'computer science' means a program of study in computer systems, computer science, computer engineering, or hardware and software analysis, integration, and maintenance.

''(5) CRYPTOGRAPHY.—The term 'cryptography' means a program of study on the conversion of data into a scrambled code that can be deciphered and sent across a public or private network, and the applications of such conversion of data.

''(6) HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY.—The term 'historically black college and university' means an institution of higher education that is a part B institution, as such term is defined in section 322 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1061).

''(7) STUDY ABROAD PROGRAM.—The term 'study abroad program' means a program of study that—

''(A) takes places outside the geographical boundaries of the United States;

''(B) focuses on areas of the world that are critical to the national security interests of the United States and are generally underrepresented in study abroad programs at institutions of higher education, including Africa, Asia, Central and Eastern Europe, Eurasia, Latin American, and the Middle East; and

''(C) is a credit or noncredit program.''.

Page 30, strike lines 10 through 12.

Page 30, line 13, strike ''(C)'' and insert ''(B)''.

Page 30, line 16, strike ''(D)'' and insert ''(C)''.

Page 30, line 19, strike ''(E)'' and insert ''(D)''.

Page 31, line 1, strike ''any information'' and all that follows through ''dissenting legal views'' and insert ''the legal authority under which the intelligence activity is being or was conducted''.

Page 31, line 11, strike ''any information'' and all that follows through ''legal views'' and insert ''the legal authority under which the covert action is being or was conducted''.

Page 31, strike line 18 and all that follows through line 8 on page 32 and insert the following:

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''in writing'' after ''be reported'';

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''If the President'' and inserting ''Subject to paragraph (5), if the President''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(5)(A) The President may only limit access to a finding in accordance with this subsection or a notification in accordance with subsection (d)(1) if the President submits to the Members of Congress specified in paragraph (2) a certification that it is essential to limit access to such finding or such notification to meet extraordinary circumstances affecting vital interests of the United States.

''(B) Not later than 180 days after a certification is submitted in accordance with subparagraph (A) or this subparagraph, the Director of National Intelligence shall—

''(i) provide access to the finding or notification that is the subject of such certification to all members of the congressional intelligence committees; or

''(ii) submit to the Members of Congress specified in paragraph (2) a certification that it is essential to limit access to such finding or such notification to meet extraordinary circumstances affecting vital interests of the United States.'';

Page 32, strike lines 12 through 15 and insert the following:

(B) in paragraph (1), as designated by subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, by inserting ''in writing'' after ''notified''; and

Page 33, line 13, insert ''or to the limiting of access to such finding or such notice'' after ''notice''.

Page 33, line 13, strike ''48 hours'' and insert ''seven days''.

Page 33, line 22, strike ''on the content of'' and insert ''regarding''.

Page 34, strike lines 14 through 20.

Strike section 334 (Page 41, line 8 and all that follow through line 25 on page 44) and insert the following new section:

SEC. 334. REPORT ON FOREIGN LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY IN THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for four years, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees and the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report on the proficiency in foreign languages and, as appropriate, in foreign dialects, of each element of the intelligence community, including—

(1) the number of positions authorized for such element that require foreign language proficiency and the level of proficiency required;

(2) an estimate of the number of such positions that each element will require during the five-year period beginning on the date of the submission of the report;

(3) the number of positions authorized for such element that require foreign language proficiency that are filled by—

(A) military personnel; and

(B) civilian personnel;

(4) the number of applicants for positions in such element in the preceding fiscal year that indicated foreign language proficiency, including the foreign language indicated and the proficiency level;

(5) the number of persons hired by such element with foreign language proficiency, including the foreign language and proficiency level;

(6) the number of personnel of such element currently attending foreign language training, including the provider of such training;

(7) a description of the efforts of such element to recruit, hire, train, and retain personnel that are proficient in a foreign language;

(8) an assessment of methods and models for basic, advanced, and intensive foreign language training;

(9) for each foreign language and, as appropriate, dialect of a foreign language—

(A) the number of positions of such element that require proficiency in the foreign language or dialect;

(B) the number of personnel of such element that are serving in a position that requires proficiency in the foreign language or dialect to perform the primary duty of the position;

(C) the number of personnel of such element that are serving in a position that does not require proficiency in the foreign language or dialect to perform the primary duty of the position;

(D) the number of personnel of such element rated at each level of proficiency of the Interagency Language Roundtable;

(E) whether the number of personnel at each level of proficiency of the Interagency Language Roundtable meets the requirements of such element;

(F) the number of personnel serving or hired to serve as linguists for such element that are not qualified as linguists under the standards of the Interagency Language Roundtable;

(G) the number of personnel hired to serve as linguists for such element during the preceding calendar year;

(H) the number of personnel serving as linguists that discontinued serving such element during the preceding calendar year;

(I) the percentage of work requiring linguistic skills that is fulfilled by an ally of the United States; and

(J) the percentage of work requiring linguistic skills that is fulfilled by contractors;

(10) an assessment of the foreign language capacity and capabilities of the intelligence community as a whole;

(11) an identification of any critical gaps in foreign language proficiency with respect to such element and recommendations for eliminating such gaps;

(12) recommendations for eliminating required reports relating to foreign-language proficiency that the Director of National Intelligence considers outdated or no longer relevant; and

(13) an assessment of the feasibility of employing foreign nationals lawfully present in

the United States who have previously worked as translators or interpreters for the Armed Forces or another department or agency of the Federal Government in Iraq or Afghanistan to meet the critical language needs of such element.

Page 45, beginning on line 18, strike ''one of the congressional intelligence committees'' and insert ''a committee of Congress with jurisdiction over such program or activity''.

Page 46, beginning on line 8, strike ''the congressional intelligence committees'' and insert ''each committee of Congress with jurisdiction over the program or activity that is the subject of the analysis, evaluation, or investigation for which the Director restricts access to information under such paragraph''.

Page 46, line 13, strike ''report'' and insert ''statement''.

Page 46, line 16, strike ''report'' and insert ''statement''.

Page 46, beginning on line 17, strike ''the congressional intelligence committees any comments on a report of which the Comptroller General has notice under paragraph (3)'' and insert ''each committee of Congress to which the Director of National Intelligence submits a statement under paragraph (2) any comments on the statement''.

Page 46, line 21, strike the closing quotation mark and the final period.

Page 46, after line 21, insert the following:

''(c) CONFIDENTIALITY.—(1) The Comptroller General shall maintain the same level of confidentiality for information made available for an analysis, evaluation, or investigation referred to in subsection (a) as is required of the head of the element of the intelligence community from which such information is obtained. Officers and employees of the Government Accountability Office are subject to the same statutory penalties for unauthorized disclosure or use of such information as officers or employees of the element of the intelligence community that provided the Comptroller General or officers and employees of the Government Accountability Office with access to such information.

''(2) The Comptroller General shall establish procedures to protect from unauthorized disclosure all classified and other sensitive information furnished to the Comptroller General or any representative of the Comptroller General for conducting an analysis, evaluation, or investigation referred to in subsection (a).

''(3) Before initiating an analysis, evaluation, or investigation referred to in subsection (a), the Comptroller General shall provide the Director of National Intelligence and the head of each relevant element of the intelligence community with the name of each officer and employee of the Government Accountability Office who has obtained appropriate security clearance and to whom, upon proper identification, records and information of the element of the intelligence community shall be made available in conducting such analysis, evaluation, or investigation.''.

Page 48, line 15, strike ''BIANNUAL'' and insert ''BIENNIAL''.

Page 48, line 19, strike ''biannually'' and insert ''biennially''.

Page 62, line 14, strike ''**NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE**'' and insert ''**REPORT**''.

Page 62, beginning on line 18, strike ''National Intelligence Estimate or National Intelligence Assessment'' and insert ''report''.

Page 62, strike line 20 and insert the following: ''supply chain and global provision of services to determine whether such supply chain and such services pose''.

Page 62, line 21, strike ''counterfeit''.

Page 62, line 22, strike ''defective'' and insert ''counterfeit, defective,''.

Page 62, line 23, insert ''or services that may be managed, controlled, or manipulated by a foreign government or a criminal organization'' after ''organization''.

Page 63, beginning on line 5, strike ''counterfeit''.

Page 63, line 6, strike ''defective'' and insert ''counterfeit, defective,''.

Page 63, line 8, insert ''or services that may be managed, controlled, or manipulated by a foreign government or a criminal organization'' after ''organization''.

Page 63, at the end of line 8 insert the following: ''Such review shall include an examination of the threat posed by State-controlled and State-invested enterprises and the extent to which the actions and activities of such enterprises may be controlled, coerced, or influenced by a foreign government.''.

Strike section 353 (Page 67, line 20 and all that follows through line 25 on page 68).

Page 69, beginning on line 5, strike ''Federal Bureau of Investigation'' and insert ''Federal Bureau of Investigation, in consultation with the Secretary of State,''.

Insert after section 354 (Page 69, after line 15) the following new sections:

SEC. 355. REPORT ON QUESTIONING AND DETENTION OF SUSPECTED TERRORISTS.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with the Attorney General, shall submit to Congress a report containing—

(1) a description of the strategy of the Federal Government for balancing the intelligence collection needs of the United States with the interest of the United States in prosecuting terrorist suspects; and

(2) a description of the policy of the Federal Government with respect to the questioning, detention, trial, transfer, release, or other disposition of suspected terrorists.

SEC. 356. REPORT ON DISSEMINATION OF COUNTERTERRORISM INFORMATION TO LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to Congress a report on the dissemination of critical counterterrorism information from the intelligence community to local law enforcement agencies, including recommendations for improving the means of communication of such information to local law enforcement agencies.

SEC. 357. REPORT ON INTELLIGENCE CAPABILITIES OF STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to Congress a report on the intelligence capabilities of State and local law enforcement agencies. Such report shall include—

(1) an assessment of the ability of State and local law enforcement agencies to analyze and fuse intelligence community products with locally gathered information;

(2) a description of existing procedures of the intelligence community to share with State and local law enforcement agencies the tactics, techniques, and procedures for intelligence collection, data management, and analysis learned from global counterinsurgency and counterterror operations;

(3) a description of current intelligence analysis training provided by elements of the intelligence community to State and local law enforcement agencies;

(4) an assessment of the need for a formal intelligence training center to teach State and local law enforcement agencies methods of intelligence collection and analysis; and

(5) an assessment of the efficiently of colocating such an intelligence training center with an existing intelligence community or military intelligence training center.

SEC. 358. INSPECTOR GENERAL REPORT ON OVER-CLASSIFICATION.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community shall submit to Congress a report containing an analysis of the problem of over-classification of intelligence and ways to address such over-classification, including an analysis of the importance of protecting sources and methods while providing law enforcement and the public with as much access to information as possible.

(b) FORM.—The report under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 359. REPORT ON THREAT FROM DIRTY BOMBS.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, shall submit to Congress a report summarizing intelligence related to the threat to the United States from weapons that use radiological materials, including highly dispersible substances such as cesium-137.

SEC. 360. REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY IN ARGENTINA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report containing the following:

(1) A description of any information in the possession of the intelligence community with respect to the following events in the Republic of Argentina:

(A) The accession to power by the military of the Republic of Argentina in 1976.

(B) Violations of human rights committed by officers or agents of the Argentine military and security forces during counterinsurgency or counterterror operations, including by the State Intelligence Secretariat (Secretaria de Inteligencia del Estado), Military Intelligence Detachment 141 (Destacamento de Inteligencia Militar 141 in Cordoba), Military Intelligence Detachment 121 (Destacamento Militar 121 in Rosario), Army Intelligence Battalion 601, the Army Reunion Center (Reunion Central del Ejercito), and the Army First Corps in Buenos Aires.

(C) Operation Condor and Argentina's role in cross-border counterinsurgency or counterterror operations with Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, or Uruguay.

(2) Information on abductions, torture, disappearances, and executions by security forces and other forms of repression, including the fate of Argentine children born in captivity, that took place at detention centers, including the following:

(A) The Argentine Navy Mechanical School (Escuela Mecanica de la Armada).

(B) Automotores Orletti.

(C) Operaciones Tacticas 18.

(D) La Perla.

(E) Campo de Mayo.

(F) Institutos Militares.

(3) An appendix of declassified records reviewed and used for the report submitted under this subsection.

(4) A descriptive index of information referred to in paragraph (1) or (2) that is classified, including the identity of each document that is classified, the reason for continuing the classification of such document, and an explanation of how the release of the document would damage the national security interests of the United States.

(b) REVIEW OF CLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS.—Not later than two years after the date on which the report required under subsection (a) is submitted, the Director of National Intelligence shall review information referred to in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a) that is classified to determine if any of such information should be declassified.

(c) FORM.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Select Committee on Intelligence and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

SEC. 361. REPORT ON NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY STRATEGY TO PROTECT DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE NETWORKS.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the National Security Agency shall submit to Congress a report on the strategy of the National Security Agency with respect to securing networks of the Department of Defense within the intelligence community.

SEC. 362. REPORT ON CREATION OF SPACE INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to Congress a report on the feasibility and advisability of creating a national space intelligence office to manage space-related intelligence assets and access to such assets.

SEC. 363. PLAN TO SECURE NETWORKS OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

(a) PLAN.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to Congress a plan to secure the networks of the intelligence community. Such plan shall include strategies for—

(1) securing the networks of the intelligence community from unauthorized remote access, intrusion, or insider tampering;

(2) recruiting, retaining, and training a highly-qualified cybersecurity intelligence community workforce and include—

(A) an assessment of the capabilities of such workforce;

(B) an examination of issues of recruiting, retention, and the professional development of such workforce, including the possibility of providing retention bonuses or other forms of compensation;

(C) an assessment of the benefits of outreach and training with both private industry and academic institutions with respect to such workforce; and

(D) an assessment of the impact of the establishment of the Department of Defense Cyber Command on personnel and authorities of the intelligence community;

(3) making the intelligence community workforce and the public aware of cybersecurity best practices and principles;

(4) coordinating the intelligence community response to a cybersecurity incident;

(5) collaborating with industry and academia to improve cybersecurity for critical infrastructure, the defense industrial base, and financial networks;

(6) addressing such other matters as the President considers necessary to secure the cyberinfrastructure of the intelligence community; and

(7) reviewing procurement laws and classification issues to determine how to allow for greater information sharing on specific cyber threats and attacks between private industry and the intelligence community.

(b) UPDATES.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the plan referred to in subsection (a) is submitted to Congress, and every 90 days thereafter until the President submits the certification referred to in subsection (c), the President shall report to Congress on the status of the implementation of such plan and the progress towards the objectives of such plan.

(c) CERTIFICATION.—The President may submit to Congress a certification that the objectives of the plan referred to in subsection (a) have been achieved.

SEC. 364. REPORT ON MISSILE ARSENAL OF IRAN.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report assessing the threat posed by the missile arsenal of Iran to allies and interests of the United States in the Persian Gulf.

SEC. 365. STUDY ON BEST PRACTICES OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS IN COMBATING VIOLENT DOMESTIC EXTREMISM.

(a) STUDY.—The Director of National Intelligence shall conduct a study on the best practices of foreign governments (including the intelligence services of such governments) to combat violent domestic extremism.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report containing the results of the study conducted under subsection (a).

SEC. 366. REPORT ON INFORMATION SHARING PRACTICES OF JOINT TERRORISM TASK FORCE.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall submit to Congress a report on the best practices or impediments to information sharing in the Federal Bureau of Investigation-New York Police Department Joint Terrorism Task Force, including ways in which the combining of Federal, State, and local law enforcement resources can result in the effective utilization of such resources.

SEC. 367. REPORT ON TECHNOLOGY TO ENABLE INFORMATION SHARING.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to Congress and the President a report describing the improvements to information technology needed to enable elements of the Federal Government that are not part of the intelligence community to better share information with elements of the intelligence community.

SEC. 368. REPORT ON THREATS TO ENERGY SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to Congress a report in unclassified form describing the future threats to describing the future threats to the national security of the United States from continued and increased dependence of the United States on oil sources from foreign nations.

Page 70, strike lines 1 through 7.

Page 74, line 16, strike ''includes'' and insert ''means''.

Page 75, line 24, strike the closing quotation mark and the final period.

Page 75, after line 24, insert the following:

''(D) TERRORIST SCREENING PURPOSE.—The term 'terrorist screening purpose' means—

''(i) the collection, analysis, dissemination, and use of terrorist identity information to determine threats to the national security of the United States from a terrorist or terrorism; and

''(ii) the use of such information for risk assessment, inspection, and credentialing.''.

Page 86, line 11, strike ''the congressional defense committees'' and insert ''Congress''.

Page 87, line 17, strike ''the''.

At the end of subtitle E of title III (Page 88, after line 18), add the following new section:

SEC. 369. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON MONITORING OF NORTHERN BORDER OF THE UNITED STATES.

(a) FINDING.—Congress finds that suspected terrorists have attempted to enter the United States through the international land and maritime border of the United States and Canada.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the intelligence community should devote sufficient resources, including technological and human resources, to identifying and thwarting potential threats at the international land and maritime border of the United States and Canada; and

(2) the intelligence community should work closely with the Government of Canada to identify and apprehend suspected terrorists before such terrorists enter the United States.

Page 96, line 14, insert after the period the following: ''Nothing in this paragraph shall prohibit a personnel action with respect to the Inspector General otherwise authorized by law, other than transfer or removal.''.

At the end of subtitle A of title IV (Page 116, after line 6), add the following new section:

SEC. 407. DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT FOR REVIEWS OF INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN ARMS REGULATIONS AND EXPORT ADMINISTRATION REGULATIONS.

The Director of National Intelligence may provide support for any review conducted by a department or agency of the Federal Government of the International Traffic in Arms Regulations or Export Administration Regulations, including a review of technologies and goods on the United States Munitions List and Commerce Control List that may warrant controls that are different or additional to the controls such technologies and goods are subject to at the time of such review.

Strike section 411 (Page 116, line 9 and all that follows through line 2 on page 118) and insert the following new section:

SEC. 411. REVIEW OF COVERT ACTION PROGRAMS BY INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.

Section 17 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. 403q) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(4)—

(A) by striking ''(4) If'' and inserting ''(4)(A) If''; and

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

''(B) The Director may waive the requirement to submit the statement required under subparagraph (A) within seven days of prohibiting an audit, inspection, or investigation under paragraph (3) if such audit, inspection, or investigation is related to a covert action program. If the Director waives such requirement in accordance with this subparagraph, the Director shall submit the statement required under subparagraph (A) as soon as practicable, along with an explanation of the reasons for delaying the submission of such statement.'';

(2) in subsection (d)(1)—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (E) and (F) as subsections (F) and (G), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after subparagraph (D) the following new subparagraph:

''(E) a list of the covert actions for which the Inspector General has not completed an audit within the preceding three-year period;''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(h) COVERT ACTION DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'covert action' has the meaning given the term in section 503(e) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 413b(e)).''.

Strike section 426 (Page 128, line 21 and all that follows through line 15 on page 129).

Strike section 427 (Page 129, lines 16 through 25).

Strike section 502 (Page 133, line 1 and all that follow through line 10 on page 134).

At the end of subtitle A of title V (Page 135, after line 12), add the following new section:

SEC. 505. CYBERSECURITY TASK FORCE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a cybersecurity task force (in this section referred to as the ''Task Force'').

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Task Force shall consist of the following members:

(A) One member appointed by the Attorney General.

(B) One member appointed by the Director of the National Security Agency.

(C) One member appointed by the Director of National Intelligence.

(D) One member appointed by the White House Cybersecurity Coordinator.

(E) One member appointed by the head of any other agency or department that is designated by the Attorney General to appoint a member to the Task Force.

(2) CHAIR.—The member of the Task Force appointed pursuant to paragraph (1)(A) shall serve as the Chair of the Task Force.

(c) STUDY.—The Task Force shall conduct a study of existing tools and provisions of law used by the intelligence community and law enforcement agencies to protect the cybersecurity of the United States.

(d) REPORT.—

(1) INITIAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Task Force shall submit to Congress a report containing guidelines or legislative recommendations to improve the capabilities of the intelligence community and law enforcement agencies to protect the cybersecurity of the United States. Such report shall include guidelines or legislative recommendations on—

(A) improving the ability of the intelligence community to detect hostile actions and attribute attacks to specific parties;

(B) the need for data retention requirements to assist the intelligence community and law enforcement agencies;

(C) improving the ability of the intelligence community to anticipate nontraditional targets of foreign intelligence services; and

(D) the adequacy of existing criminal statutes to successfully deter cyber attacks, including statutes criminalizing the facilitation of criminal acts, the scope of laws for which a cyber crime constitutes a predicate offense, trespassing statutes, data breach notification requirements, and victim restitution statutes.

(2) SUBSEQUENT.—Not later than one year after the date on which the initial report is submitted under paragraph (1), and annually thereafter for two years, the Task Force shall submit to Congress an update of the report required under paragraph (1).

(e) TERMINATION.—The Task Force shall terminate on the date that is 60 days after the date on which the last update of a report required under subsection (d)(2) is submitted.

□ 1015

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in House Report 111–419 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 1, as modified, by Mr. REYES of Texas.

Amendment No. 3 by Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.

Amendment No. 12 by Mr. SCHAUER of Michigan.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. REYES

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment, as modified, offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. REYES) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 246, noes 166, not voting 26, as follows:

[Roll No. 69]

AYES—246

Adler (NJ)
Altmire
Andrews
Arcuri
Baca
Baird
Baldwin
Barrow
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Boccieri
Bordallo
Boren
Boswell
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Bright
Brown, Corrine
Butterfield
Cao
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Childers
Christensen
Chu
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Dahlkemper
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (TN)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Driehaus
Edwards (MD)
Edwards (TX)
Ellison
Ellsworth
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Faleomavaega
Farr
Fattah
Foster
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Giffords
Gonzalez
Gordon (TN)
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Halvorson
Hare
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hodes
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson, E. B.
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kilroy
Kind
Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Kissell
Klein (FL)
Kosmas
Kratovil
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney
Markey (CO)
Markey (MA)
Marshall
Massa
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McMahon
McNerney
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Minnick
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (NY)
Murphy, Patrick
Nadler (NY)
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Norton
Nye
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Perlmutter
Perriello
Peters
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Polis (CO)
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Rodriguez
Ross
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sablan
Salazar
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schauer
Schiff
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sestak
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shuler
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Space
Speier
Spratt
Sutton
Taylor
Teague
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Wilson (OH)
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth

NOES—166

Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blunt
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boozman
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Castle
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Costello
Crenshaw
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dreier
Duncan
Ehlers
Emerson
Filner
Flake
Fleming
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Granger
Graves
Griffith
Guthrie
Harper
Hastings (WA)
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Hoekstra
Hunter
Inglis
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan (OH)
King (IA)
Kingston
Kirk
Kline (MN)
Kucinich
Lamborn
Lance
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (NY)
Lewis (CA)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Manzullo
Marchant
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McKeon
McMorris Rodgers
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Murphy, Tim
Myrick
Neugebauer
Nunes
Olson
Paulsen
Pence
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Posey
Price (GA)
Putnam
Rehberg
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Schmidt
Schock
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Souder
Stearns
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Turner
Upton
Walden
Wamp
Waters
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—26

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Barrett (SC)
Bishop (NY)
Boehner
Boucher
Capps
Deal (GA)
Dent
Fallin
Hall (TX)
Inslee
Johnson (GA)
King (NY)
Mack
Moran (KS)
Paul
Pierluisi
Radanovich
Reichert
Scalise
Stark
Stupak
Sullivan
Tanner
Westmoreland

□ 1047

Mr. CASSIDY changed his vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

Messrs. TAYLOR and WU changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment, as modified, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. HASTINGS OF FLORIDA

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. CUELLAR). The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 401, noes 11, not voting 26, as follows:

[Roll No. 70]

AYES—401

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

NOES—11

Akin
Broun (GA)
Campbell
Franks (AZ)
King (IA)
Lungren, Daniel E.
McClintock
Miller, Gary
Rohrabacher
Royce
Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—26

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Barrett (SC)
Bishop (NY)
Boehner
Boucher
Capps
Deal (GA)
Dent
Fallin
Hall (TX)
Inslee
King (NY)
Mack
Moran (KS)
Olver
Paul
Pierluisi
Radanovich
Reichert
Scalise
Stark
Stupak
Sullivan
Tanner
Westmoreland

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining on this vote.

□ 1055

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MR. SCHAUER

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SCHAUER) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 410, noes 1, not voting 27, as follows:

[Roll No. 71]

AYES—410

Aderholt
Adler (NJ)
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Andrews
Arcuri
Austria
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Baird
Baldwin
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boccieri
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boozman
Bordallo
Boren
Boswell
Boustany
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Cao
Capito
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cassidy
Castle
Castor (FL)
Chaffetz
Chandler
Childers
Christensen
Chu
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cohen
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Dahlkemper
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
Davis (TN)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Dreier
Driehaus
Duncan
Edwards (MD)
Edwards (TX)
Ehlers
Ellison
Ellsworth
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Faleomavaega
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Flake
Fleming
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gallegly
Garamendi
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Giffords
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gordon (TN)
Granger
Graves
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffith
Grijalva
Guthrie
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Halvorson
Hare
Harman
Harper
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heinrich
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hodes

Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Hunter
Inglis
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan (OH)
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kilroy
Kind
King (IA)
Kingston
Kirk
Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Kissell
Klein (FL)
Kline (MN)
Kosmas
Kratovil
Kucinich
Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (CA)
Lee (NY)
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney
Manzullo
Marchant
Markey (CO)
Markey (MA)
Marshall
Massa
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McCotter
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McMahon
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Minnick
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (NY)
Murphy, Patrick
Murphy, Tim
Myrick
Nadler (NY)
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Neugebauer
Norton
Nunes
Nye
Oberstar
Obey
Olson
Olver
Ortiz
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perriello
Peters
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Polis (CO)
Pomeroy
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Putnam
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Rehberg
Reyes
Richardson
Rodriguez
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Sablan
Salazar
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schauer
Schiff
Schmidt
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sestak
Shadegg
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Souder
Space
Speier
Spratt
Stearns
Sutton
Taylor
Teague
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden
Walz
Wamp
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Whitfield
Wilson (OH)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Wu
Yarmuth
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOES—1

Woolsey

NOT VOTING—27

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Barrett (SC)
Bishop (NY)
Blackburn
Boehner
Boucher
Bright
Capps
Deal (GA)
Dent
Fallin
Hall (TX)
Inslee
King (NY)
Mack
Moran (KS)
Paul
Pierluisi
Radanovich
Reichert
Scalise
Stark
Stupak
Sullivan
Tanner
Westmoreland

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining on this vote.

□ 1102

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. BRIGHT. Madam Chair, on rollcall No. 71, had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended, was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. Accordingly, under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SERRANO) having assumed the chair, Mr. CUELLAR, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2701) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2010 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, pursuant to House Resolution 1105, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Yes, in its current form.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Hoekstra moves to recommit the bill, H.R. 2701, to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendments:

At the end of subtitle A of title IV, add the following new section:

SEC. 407. COORDINATION OF HIGH-VALUE DETAINEE INTERROGATION.

Section 102A of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 403–1) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(s) INTERROGATION OF HIGH-VALUE DETAINEES.—(1) The Director of National Intelligence shall, in consultation with the heads of departments and agencies of the United States Government containing elements of the intelligence community, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation—

''(A) coordinate the interrogation of high-value detainees associated with international terrorism captured, held, or questioned by a department or agency that is or contains an element of the intelligence community;

''(B) be responsible for any interagency group conducting an interrogation of a high-value detainee associated with international terrorism; and

''(C) before an officer or employee of the Federal Government provides the warnings of constitutional rights described in Miranda vs. Arizona, 384 U.S. 436 (U.S. 1966) to a high-value detainee who is suspected of terrorism, associated with terrorists, or believed to have knowledge of terrorists and who is captured, held, or questioned by a department or agency that is or contains an element of the intelligence community, approve the providing of such warnings to such high-value detainee.

''(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to a detainee who is captured on the battlefield by the Armed Forces of the United States, unless the Director of National Intelligence determines that such detainee is a high-value detainee.

''(3) The Director of National Intelligence may not delegate the authority to approve the providing of warnings under paragraph (1)(C).''.

At the end of subtitle B of title IV, add the following new section:

SEC. 417. REVIEW OF BRIEFINGS ON COVERT ACTIONS BY THE CIA; PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF UNCLASSIFIED VERSIONS OF DOCUMENTS RELATING TO USE OF ENHANCED INTERROGATION TECHNIQUES.

(a) REVIEW OF BRIEFINGS.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Central Intelligence Agency shall—

(1) compile any objections raised by a Member of Congress to a covert action (as defined in section 503(e) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 413b(e))) on which such Member of Congress was briefed by personnel of the Central Intelligence Agency after September 11, 2001; and

(2) assess whether the Central Intelligence Agency addressed such objections.

(b) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF UNCLASSIFIED VERSIONS OF DOCUMENTS RELATING TO USE OF ENHANCED INTERROGATION TECHNIQUES.—The Director of the Central Intelligence Agency shall make publicly available—

(1) an unclassified version of all Memoranda for the Record memorializing briefings made to Members of Congress on the use of enhanced interrogation techniques; and

(2) an unclassified version of finished intelligence products produced after September 11, 2001, assessing the information gained from detainee reporting, including documents dated July 15, 2004, or June 1, 2005.

Mr. HOEKSTRA (during the reading). I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to dispensing with the reading?

Mr. REYES. I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

The Clerk will continue to read.

The Clerk continued to read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Our country and our intelligence community are at a crossroads. Over the last 14 months, we've been struggling as to whether we're going to be focused on defeating terrorists or whether we're going to be focused on a law enforcement approach. This couldn't have been defined more clearly than what it was yesterday when the manager of this bill brought forward an amendment that would have put our intelligence community professionals at risk putting them under criminal statutes that you wouldn't even apply to your local sheriff or your local State trooper.

Thankfully, many of our colleagues on the other side of the aisle joined with us and forced the majority to go back and rewrite the rule and come back and strip that provision from the bill.

But that move yesterday should not have been a surprise. It was only last year that the Attorney General appointed a special prosecutor to investigate CIA personnel even though career Justice Department officials had already decided that there was no basis for prosecution. It appears that the majority wants to investigate and prosecute everyone who has been involved in our critical interrogation programs—except themselves.

The records of briefings have shown clearly and repeatedly that Democratic and Republican leadership of the House were briefed early and often on the use of the same techniques that they wanted to criminalize yesterday. And they never objected. And while there has been a selective release of certain briefing documents over the last few days, the record is far from complete because the administration and the majority have repeatedly blocked requests and amendments to publicly release a full, unclassified briefing of the classified records: who knew what and when.

The motion to recommit would stop the criminalization of our national security policy and ensure that Members of Congress would be as accountable for their conduct as the majority wants to hold the men and women of the CIA.

The motion would ask the CIA Inspector General to conduct an independent review of whether any Member of Congress objected to the use of the techniques to review what steps were taken and to require the release of all of the briefing memos. If the majority was not briefed or raised concerns, it should have nothing to fear from an independent and objective review by the facts of the Inspector General.

And, secondly, the motion would also clarify once and for all that the Director of National Intelligence should be in charge of coordinating interrogation of terrorists and should ensure we have collected all actionable intelligence before reading terrorists their Miranda rights.

This is a proposition that should not be controversial. Why is this in here? It was only on Christmas Day that the DNI, the Director of the National Counterterrorism Center, and the Secretary of Homeland Security all said that they were not consulted before the Christmas Day bomber was read his Miranda rights.

These provisions are fully consistent with all of the other authorities that have been given to the DNI to coordinate the activities of the intelligence community. It makes no sense for the DNI to be in charge of coordinating all other intelligence activities but then the Attorney General is in charge of interrogation of foreign terrorists.

This motion would place the emphasis back where it belongs. It would align accountability and authority for those who make the decisions with the DNI.

□ 1115

The DNI is responsible for collecting intelligence to prevent attacks. This is where we need to go.

We can answer two fundamental questions with this motion to recommit. Who knew what, when, on enhanced interrogation techniques. Before we go and prosecute people in the intelligence community, let's have a clear record of what Members of this body knew and approved, because basically the administration and this Congress asked the intelligence personnel to do what they did. They were following our orders and instructions to keep America safe.

The second thing is, let's make sure that the DNI, the person with the responsibility to keep us safe, has the final decision on when and how we will interrogate foreign terrorists to keep America safe. It's his job. It's his responsibility. Let's get rid of the confusion. Let's get the alignment. Let's do what's necessary to keep America safe and to protect and recognize the service of our men and women in the intelligence community.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. REYES. I rise in opposition to the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, to me, it seems that the minority would have us fight terrorism with one hand tied behind our back. This motion to recommit would require that before a Miranda warning can be issued, an investigator or a beat cop would have to get permission from a gaggle of Cabinet-level officials in Washington. This is simply absurd.

The minority would put FBI agents who arrest potential terrorists in a bitter catch-22. The courts require that Miranda warnings be given in certain circumstances. The minority would have an FBI agent ignore those rules and shut down the possibility of ever building a criminal case, or the agent can stop an interrogation while someone tries to get signatures from half of Washington.

The provision doesn't even include authority for these officials to delegate the required certification. This means that if one official happens to be traveling, it's just going to take that much longer for that beat cop or that FBI agent to start gathering evidence.

Let's get the facts straight about Miranda. Federal agents are not required to Mirandize terrorism suspects when there is an imminent risk to public safety. They are free to interrogate suspects on concerns about any immediate or ongoing threat to our country. Federal agents questioned the Christmas Day bomber without the Miranda warnings under this very public safety exemption. Federal agents also don't need to give Miranda warnings when an interview is voluntary. The FBI routinely secures intelligence from suspected terrorists without Miranda in this manner.

But even when Miranda warnings are given, the record is crystal clear; suspected terrorists do not stop talking. Just this week, in the case of Najibullah Zazi, who pled guilty to charges of attempting to kill innocent civilians on the New York subway, was apprehended by law enforcement, given Miranda warnings, and interrogated thoroughly. In that questioning, Zazi provided valuable information about the plot and now he will be convicted without any fanfare. That is just one example among many. The Christmas Day bomber, the shoe bomber, Richard Reid, and scores of other suspected terrorists provided valuable intelligence after receiving Miranda warnings.

But this really, today, isn't about Miranda at all. What the minority really wants to take away is our ability to use the criminal justice system to go after suspected terrorists. I urge my colleagues not to make such an irresponsible and reckless decision. Don't support this motion to recommit.

The Federal criminal justice system has proven to be the most reliable and effective means we have for putting terrorists behind bars. Federal prosecutors, law enforcement officials, and judges know better than anybody else how to interrogate, how to try, how to convict, and how to hold terrorists.

In the 10 years since 9/11, the Justice Department has successfully convicted more than 300 terrorists in Federal criminal courts. These include hardened members of al Qaeda such as the so-called 20th hijacker, Zacarias Moussaoui.

One case in particular on this point, Richard Reid was arrested for attempting to ignite a bomb in his shoe while on a flight to Miami in December of 2001. Reid was advised of his Miranda rights within 5 minutes of being removed from the aircraft and was reminded of these rights four times within 48 hours and now is serving a life sentence in Federal prison. To my knowledge, my Republican friends did not criticize the Bush administration for its handling of that case or any of the other cases that we have on file.

This motion to recommit applies to the high-value detainees, so that in the

toughest cases, they want us to play by a completely unreasonable set of rules that will slow us down and make us weaker. That is why the Department of Defense opposes this, the Director of National Intelligence opposes this, the Department of Justice opposes this.

I think this morning, it's time to say enough with the games. It's time for us to stop playing politics with our national security. It's time for us to create a system that makes those responsible for our safety not play it with one hand tied behind their back.

Let's let our law enforcement professionals do their jobs. Above all, let's stop attacking the FBI agents that know what they are doing, know how to do it, and let's vote down this motion to recommit. Vote ''no'' on the motion to recommit.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 and clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on the motion to recommit will be followed by 5-minute votes on passage of H.R. 2701, if ordered, and the motion to suspend the rules on H. Con. Res. 238.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 186, noes 217, not voting 29, as follows:

[Roll No. 72]

AYES—186

Aderholt
Adler (NJ)
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Austria
Bachmann
Barrow
Bartlett
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boozman
Boren
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bright
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Cao
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Castle
Chaffetz
Childers
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Costello
Crenshaw
Culberson
Dahlkemper
Davis (KY)
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duncan
Ehlers
Emerson
Flake
Fleming
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Giffords
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Granger
Graves
Griffith
Guthrie
Halvorson
Harper
Hastings (WA)
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Herseth Sandlin
Hoekstra
Hunter
Inglis
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan (OH)
King (IA)
Kingston
Kirk
Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Kline (MN)
Lamborn
Lance
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (NY)
Lewis (CA)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Manzullo
Marchant
Marshall
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
McKeon
McMahon
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Melancon
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Minnick
Mitchell
Murphy, Tim
Myrick
Neugebauer
Nunes
Nye
Olson
Owens
Paulsen
Pence
Peters
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pomeroy
Posey
Putnam
Rehberg
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Schmidt
Schock
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Souder
Space
Stearns
Taylor
Teague
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Turner
Upton
Walden
Wamp
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOES—217

Andrews
Arcuri
Baca
Baird
Baldwin
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Boccieri
Boswell
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown, Corrine
Butterfield
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Chu
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (TN)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Driehaus
Edwards (MD)
Edwards (TX)
Ellison
Ellsworth
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Gonzalez
Gordon (TN)
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Hare
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Hill
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hodes
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kilroy
Kind
Kissell
Klein (FL)
Kosmas
Kratovil
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney
Markey (CO)
Markey (MA)
Massa
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (NY)
Murphy, Patrick
Nadler (NY)
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Perlmutter
Perriello
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Polis (CO)
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Rodriguez
Ross
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schauer
Schiff
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sestak
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shuler
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Speier
Spratt
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Wilson (OH)
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—29

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Bachus
Barrett (SC)
Barton (TX)
Bishop (NY)
Blackburn
Blunt
Boehner
Boucher
Capps
Deal (GA)
Dent
Fallin
Hall (TX)
Inslee
King (NY)
Mack
Moran (KS)
Paul
Price (GA)
Radanovich
Reichert
Scalise
Stark
Stupak
Sullivan
Tanner
Westmoreland

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1140

Mr. HODES and Ms. SHEA-PORTER changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

Messrs. DONNELLY of Indiana and PLATTS and Mrs. HALVORSON changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. McINTYRE. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 72 on H.R. 2701, I mistakenly recorded my vote as "no" when I should have voted "yes."

I ask unanimous consent that my statement appear in the RECORD immediately following rollcall vote No. 72.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 235, noes 168, not voting 29, as follows:

[Roll No. 73]

AYES—235

Adler (NJ)
Altmire
Andrews
Arcuri
Baca
Baird
Baldwin
Barrow
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Boccieri
Boren
Boswell
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Bright
Brown, Corrine
Butterfield
Cao
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Childers
Chu
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Dahlkemper
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (TN)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Driehaus
Edwards (MD)
Edwards (TX)
Ellison
Ellsworth
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Farr
Fattah
Foster
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Giffords
Gonzalez
Gordon (TN)
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Halvorson
Hare
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Hill
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hodes
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Israel
Jackson (IL)

Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick (MI)
Kilroy
Kind
Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Kissell
Klein (FL)
Kosmas
Kratovil
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Maffei
Maloney
Markey (CO)
Markey (MA)
Marshall
Massa
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McGovern
McIntyre
McMahon
McNerney
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Minnick
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (NY)
Murphy, Patrick
Nadler (NY)
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Nye
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Perlmutter
Perriello
Peters
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Polis (CO)
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Rodriguez
Ross
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schauer
Schiff
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Serrano
Sestak
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shuler
Sires
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Speier
Spratt
Sutton
Taylor
Teague
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Wilson (OH)
Wu
Yarmuth

NOES—168

Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Bartlett
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boozman
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Castle
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Costello
Crenshaw
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dreier
Duncan
Ehlers
Emerson
Filner
Flake
Fleming
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Granger
Graves
Griffith
Guthrie
Harper
Hastings (WA)
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Herseth Sandlin
Hoekstra
Hunter
Inglis
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan (OH)
King (IA)
Kingston
Kirk
Kline (MN)
Kucinich
Lamborn
Lance
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (CA)
Lee (NY)
Lewis (CA)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Manzullo
Marchant
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McDermott
McHenry
McKeon
McMorris Rodgers
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Murphy, Tim
Myrick
Neugebauer
Nunes
Olson
Paulsen
Payne
Pence
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Posey
Price (GA)
Putnam
Rehberg
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Schmidt
Schock
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Souder
Space
Stearns
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Turner
Upton
Walden
Wamp
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Woolsey
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—29

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Barrett (SC)
Barton (TX)
Bishop (NY)
Blackburn
Blunt
Boehner
Boucher
Capps
Davis (AL)
Deal (GA)
Dent
Fallin
Hall (TX)
Inslee
King (NY)
Lynch
Mack
Moran (KS)
Paul
Radanovich
Reichert
Scalise
Stark
Stupak
Sullivan
Tanner
Westmoreland

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining in this vote.

□ 1149

Mr. ROYCE changed his vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECOGNIZING THE DIFFICULT CHALLENGES AND HEROISM OF BLACK VETERANS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 238, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 238.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 383, nays 0, not voting 49, as follows:

[Roll No. 74]

YEAS—383

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

NOT VOTING—49

Abercrombie	Dent	Murphy, Tim
Ackerman	Dingell	Owens
Baca	Doyle	Pascrell
Barrett (SC)	Fallin	Paul
Barton (TX)	Gallegly	Radanovich
Bishop (NY)	Gohmert	Rangel
Blackburn	Grijalva	Reichert
Blunt	Hall (TX)	Ryan (WI)
Boehner	Herger	Scalise
Boucher	Hoekstra	Stark
Boustany	Inslee	Stupak
Calvert	Jordan (OH)	Sullivan
Capps	King (NY)	Tanner
Carter	Larson (CT)	Westmoreland
Cole	Linder	Whitfield
Davis (AL)	Mack	
Deal (GA)	Moran (KS)	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1159

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. REICHERT. Mr. Speaker, as indicated in the Leave of Absence request granted by the U.S. House of Representatives, I was not in attendance for votes February 22–26, 2010, so that I could support my family through the tragic and unexpected death of my 16-year-old niece.

Were I in attendance, I would have voted in favor of H.R. 4425 (RC No. 49); H.R. 4238 (RC No. 50), H. Res. 1066 (RC No. 52), H. Res. 1059 (RC No. 53), H. Res. 1039 (RC No. 54), H. Res. 1046 (RC No. 55), Hastings (WA) Amendment to H.R. 2314 (RC No. 56), Flake Amendment to H.R. 2314 (RC No. 57), H. Res. 1074 (RC No. 61), H. Res. 944 (RC No. 62), the Motion to Recommit H.R. 4626 (RC No. 63), H.R. 4626 (RC No. 64), H. Res. 1085 (RC No. 65), Concurring with the Senate Amendments to H.R. 3961 (RC No. 67), H. Con. Res. 227 (RC No. 68), Hastings (FL) Amendment to H.R. 2701 (RC No. 70), Schauer Amendment to H.R. 2701 (RC No. 71,), the Motion to Recommit H.R. 2701 (RC No. 72), and H. Con. Res. 238 (RC No. 74).

I would have opposed H. Res. 1083 (RC No. 51), Abercrombie Amendment to H.R. 2314 (RC No. 58), H. R. 2314 (RC No. 59), H. Res. 1098 (RC No. 60), H. Res. 1105 (RC No. 66), Reyes Amendment to H.R. 2701 (RC No. 69), and passage of H.R. 2701 (RC No. 73).

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN ENGROSSMENT OF H.R. 2701, INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk be authorized to make technical corrections in the engrossment of H.R. 2701, to include corrections in spelling, punctuation, section numbering, and cross-referencing, and the insertion of appropriate headings.

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

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Maryland, the majority leader, for the purpose of announcing next week's schedule.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the Republican whip for yielding.

On Monday, the House is not in session. On Tuesday the House will meet at 12:30 p.m. for morning-hour debate and 2 p.m. for legislative business with votes postponed until 6:30 p.m. On Wednesday and Thursday, the House will meet at 10 a.m. for legislative business. On Friday, no votes are expected in the House.

We will consider several bills under suspension of the rules. The complete list of suspension bills will be announced by the close of business today. In addition, we will consider H.R. 4247, Keeping All Students Safe Act, and further action on the jobs agenda.

Mr. CANTOR. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, we have 4 weeks before our next district work period, and I would like to inquire from the gentleman about the upcoming legislative schedule during the next 4 weeks and what bills does he expect the House to consider prior to the Easter recess.

Mr. HOYER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANTOR. I yield.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I would expect a number of items, certainly the jobs agenda, which will be fulsome and we will be pursuing over the next months. Small business growth, tax cuts to spur growth and jobs will certainly be on the agenda in the coming weeks, in addition to addressing health care and the 2011 budget.

Mr. CANTOR. I thank the gentleman for that.

So, from my understanding, we can expect to have a vote on a health care bill between now and the Easter recess. If that is the case, I ask the gentleman, Mr. Speaker, what is the thought about what that bill would look like? And I would ask the gentleman does he expect this bill to be the President's bill or will there be actually a chance for the minority to participate in crafting a health care bill?

I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Well, the gentleman and I had the opportunity, a historic opportunity, I might say, to participate in an extraordinary event in the history, perhaps, of our country. I'm not sure that I can cite another instance certainly in my career when a President has spent a whole day sitting with the legislative branch, the leadership both of the Republican and Democratic Parties in the Senate and the House and also of the committee Chairs. I think that was an unprecedented meeting. I thought it was an extraordinarily good meeting for the American public as I thought it was a good meeting for all of us who participated.

I think what the public saw was each side thoughtfully and clearly, from an informed basis, expressing their view as to what was needed and how to get to where we wanted to go. It also indicated, I think, to the American public legitimate differences of opinion on the ways and means, if you will, of effecting health care reform, which obviously the overwhelming numbers of the American public believe is necessary. As I quoted, as you recall, both President Obama and Presidential candidate MCCAIN in the debate in October of 2008 both said that health care reform was necessary, and Presidential candidate MCCAIN indicated that he thought we needed a program that covered all Americans with affordable health care.

Now, that's the context in which we're going to move forward. I thought it was a productive, positive opportunity for us and, as I said, the American public. We are moving forward. The President indicated we'd be moving forward. The President, as you point out, I don't think he has a bill yet, but he's put language of the 11-page document you've seen and that was referenced at the meeting—he's put that on the table. It is obviously an attempt to reach agreement between the Senate-passed bill and the House-passed bill, which, although this was not a conference in the classic sense of a conference, in many ways it was, I suppose, a superconference in that rarely is the President in the room, but obviously Republicans and Democrats were in the room and had their time to discuss the President's proposals, trying to resolve differences between the two Houses. Certainly it's going to be taken into consideration over the next few days, I would think, to see whether or not there can be a resolution.

In addition to that, I tell my friend honestly that we went through a number of aspects of the health care bill in which I think we found common ground, and many of us said that. I think some of us were surprised that some Members were as focused as we think we are on certain items.

First of all, I think there was agreement on principle, if not on application of that principle, and that was that the solution is to be found in the delivery of health care through the private sector. And, in fact, both bills in the Senate and the House provide for private sector insurance companies to be involved and to be the insurers and to be the agents for financing health care insurance for Americans.

In addition, Dr. COBURN was very clear that he thought we needed to focus on wellness, on prevention. There are, in both bills, substantial provisions which deal with that, with wellness and prevention, best practices, with innovation, with efficiencies in the delivery of health care, health information technology, other issues.

In addition, he spoke of eliminating fraud, waste, and abuse. As you recall,

and both of us listened to him, he made the point that he thought 1 in 3 health care dollars were not spent on the delivery of health care. Now, they weren't all waste, fraud, and abuse. We know that there are very substantial administrative costs in health care. And as I responded to Senator COBURN, there are very substantial provisions related to waste, fraud, and abuse in both bills and in the President's suggestion.

In addition, the purchasing of policies of insurance across State lines was discussed by both sides. I think the President indicated, I think, we can reach agreement on that. I hope we do. And insurance pooling to acquire health insurance at lower prices was also discussed, not only with respect to small business, but, obviously, we discussed it with individuals who do not have availability to group policies.

The answer, therefore, to your question is we certainly hope we can move forward. We hope we can reach some areas of agreement.

I want to tell you very frankly, I don't think we have any intention of starting over with a clean slate, as you requested. I want to be honest with the gentleman. Literally thousands and thousands of hours have gone into countless hearings participated in by both of our parties, countless markups, public markups with amendments offered both in the House and the Senate. But that does not mean that these are set in stone. Therefore, the answer to your question is I continue to be interested in your thoughts, but if the thoughts are simply to, as Mr. BOEHNER indicated, scrap it, and Mr. ALEXANDER said that as well, I frankly don't think that's a very productive direction to go in given the complexity and challenge that confronts us.

There was a lot of discussion about polling data in yesterday's meeting. In point of fact, we believe that the polling data does indicate that Americans are not happy with this bill. In my view, in part they're not happy because they've seen it be the center point of confrontation, controversy, and, from my perspective, a lot of misinformation.

But having said that, I think every poll seems to reflect that when you ask them about component parts, do they believe that preexisting conditions ought not to be a disabling factor in the receipt of insurance, a very high percentage of the American public says, yes, they think that ought to be not a factor. Do they think that there ought to be lifetime caps? They think no. If they have insurance, they want to keep it, and if they get really sick, they want to make sure their insurance compensates them for that. They also want to make sure that they are not bankrupted in a year that they have a very serious illness because the insurance company has capped what they can get in any one year.

So there seems to be, on the individual items, pretty high support—and when I say ''pretty high,'' high 50s, 60s, and sometimes in the low 70s—of various component parts of the bill. I think if we can respond to that which the public is for and listen to the public, I think we can have some success. And we look forward to working with you over the next few weeks to see if we can come to agreement. The President made it very clear that he wants to do that. I reiterate we want to do it.

But the President also made it clear, if we can't do it, then we're going to proceed, and that's what he told the American people he was going to do. And, very frankly, he was elected handily just a little over a year ago, and he said what he wanted to do was a health care plan which would provide access for Americans to affordable quality health care. And, in fact, that's what JOHN MCCAIN said in that debate in October of 2008 when they were both debating each other. That was not a contentious issue. They had differences of how to get there, but covering all Americans with affordable, quality health care was not one of the contentious issues.

I know that was a long answer, but I wanted to place it in context for my friend so that productively we can work on what has passed the House, passed the Senate, and if we can make changes that would lead you or members of your party to support legislation, then I think we can have a productive discussion about that. On the other hand, frankly, if it's simply scrap all the work you've done or we're not going to play, then I think we won't have much progress.

□ 1215

Mr. CANTOR. I thank the gentleman for that in-depth explanation of where he and his side is on this debate.

Without prolonging this colloquy, I would just say to the gentleman, on display yesterday were clearly two different visions for how we want to address health care in this country. Clearly, the Republicans, by our attendance there and the engagement in that discussion, indicated that we too care about people's health care and want to do something to increase the quality, access, and affordability. We just have a very different way of trying to go about it.

There are some areas in concept where we do have agreement. We just don't care for the bill. And the reason is, Mr. Speaker, the bill, from our opinion, is very much a bill which imposes on people in this country a preferred way of going about providing health care and covering people in terms of their illnesses. And we believe that on balance, it is better to err on the side of people and their individual choices and the way they think their health care should be delivered and in what form.

So I look forward to perhaps the gentleman working with us to see if we could, if he doesn't like the word ''scrap,'' move away from the construct of the bill which, as the gentleman indicates, the public has rejected, as well as a significant portion of his caucus has rejected, and perhaps moving away from that construct and to try and address some of the issues that we discussed in a different context would be a way forward.

But if, as the gentleman indicates, the majority is unwilling to set aside the Senate bill, will the gentleman indicate whether we would then proceed with reconciliation? And is it his position that he will not take reconciliation off the table?

Mr. HOYER. It is my position, in the Republican tradition of using reconciliation for very major pieces of legislation, all of your tax bills in 2001 and 2003; as a matter of fact, reconciliation has been used 22 times since 1980. Sixteen of those times it was used by the Republican Party when you were in charge. Apparently you thought that was a procedure that was appropriate to pass. As a matter of fact, JUDD GREGG, when he was criticizing us for criticizing reconciliation, said, ''What is wrong with a majority vote?'' We think there is nothing wrong with a majority vote.

There is a filibuster in the Senate. That is under their rules. I think those rules are impeding the work of the American people. But be that as it may, they are the rules. There is also a rule that provides for consideration of legislation through a process that is called reconciliation, a fancy name for simply saying there are things that are important, you can put them on the table, you can pass them in a time frame. But, as Americans would expect, a majority of the representatives of the American people have to vote for it. So I am not going to take that off the table.

But it has been the President's expression, my expression, the Speaker's expression, the Majority Leader of the Senate's expression we would prefer not to use that, not because we think it is a wrong procedure, but because we would like to create a broader consensus if we can.

But I will tell my friend, I think he to some degree misquoted me, I think you could draw that inference, the American people don't like the bill because of what surrounds it. When you ask them about the internals of the legislation, as I said, they respond positively to it.

And I will tell my friend about polls. A lot of expression about polls yesterday in our meeting. My friend will recall that we considered expanding the Children's Health Insurance Program. You will recall President Bush vetoed that program. You will recall that I stood on this floor and said, ''Do you understand 72 percent of Americans are for expanding SCHIP?'' Notwithstanding that, we couldn't get sufficient votes from your side of the aisle to override the President's veto, notwithstanding the fact that 72 percent of the American people thought children in the richest country on the face

of the earth ought to be covered, ought to be healthy, ought to be included in our health care system. So you saw it differently. I understand that. You used your judgment.

I frankly think that the American people want us to do what we are trying to do. They want to make sure we do it right and don't undermine the security they now have. And that is our intent as well.

Mr. CANTOR. I thank the gentleman for those remarks.

I would ask the gentleman if we could turn, Mr. Speaker, to the question of jobs. As he indicated, that will be a focus of the next 4 weeks. The gentleman said earlier in this colloquy that we just participated in an historic event yesterday, that he in his career here has not seen an opportunity like that where both sides sat down with the President for 7 hours and the President spent the time on the issue of health care.

In that vein, in terms of trying to open up dialogue and discussion, it would be very appropriate, I believe, Mr. Speaker, for us to give equal or more time to the pressing issue of jobs in this economy.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Leader BOEHNER and I have forwarded to the gentleman as well as Speaker PELOSI a letter indicating that we would like to have a bipartisan jobs summit akin to what we had yesterday with the President, but perhaps just in this body. The Speaker's press reports have indicated that the Speaker is willing to engage in such a jobs summit. And I would just like to ask the gentleman if he intends to respond to the Leader and my letter. And if not, certainly responding here is just as well as to perhaps a scheduled time for such a summit to occur.

Mr. HOYER. I think the same letter was sent to both of us, and I was yielding to the Speaker to respond. But I will respond here. I think that is a good idea.

Mr. CANTOR. I thank the gentleman for that. Does he have any sense of when we could expect the acceptance and the scheduling of such an event?

Mr. HOYER. Let me talk to the Speaker about it and see what schedule, and we will talk to you about it. But I think certainly jobs is an absolutely critical objective of ours this year, as you know, as it was last year.

The good news, as you know, is that CBO says that over a million jobs were created in the last quarter, or retained in the last quarter as a result of the Recovery and Reinvestment Act. As the gentleman also knows, in the last quarter, the last 3 months of the Bush administration, we lost on average per month 726,000 jobs. As the gentleman also knows, on average over the last 3 months we have lost 35,000 jobs. That is extraordinary. That is 5 percent of what we lost the last 3 months just a year ago. So that is progress. We are moving forward, but that is not success. Success will be, as you and I both know, when we are adding jobs, when we are creating jobs.

Unfortunately, over the last 8 years we have had the lowest job production in this country than we have had since Herbert Hoover. As a result, we are very much down in terms of supply of jobs for people who are out of jobs and need jobs to support themselves and their family.

I want to also say, I want to thank the gentleman and his colleagues on his side of the aisle for their positive participation yesterday, positive in the sense that yes, we didn't agree, but nobody expected there to be agreement down there, that everybody was all of a sudden going to change their perspective of how you get to where we all want to get. But I thought the American people, as I said, had an opportunity to see some serious people who had differences of opinion discuss them in a civil and, I thought, productive manner. I think that is a good civics opportunity for the American people.

Very frankly, we ought to do more of that. Because, unfortunately, all too often they see us on the floor not on the uncontentious, which we do pretty much working together, but they see us on the contentious, where tempers can get pretty hot, and the American public draws the inference that that's all we do. They don't like it, and I don't blame them. I know you and I don't like it either.

I want to thank you and your colleagues for your participation.

Mr. CANTOR. I thank the gentleman for that.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I look forward, along with the Leader and the rest of my colleagues, to begin working with the gentleman and the majority to start on an earnest attempt to create an environment for job creation so that people in this country can get back to work.

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

ADJOURNMENT TO TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 2010

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 12:30 p.m. on Tuesday next for morning-hour debate.

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

There was no objection.

WE MUST PASS A JOBS BILL

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today because I think it is important to note the change in the economy as we move forward. But the challenge to us as Members of Congress, even as we reflect on the enormous impact the investment dollars have had, last year in January of 2009 we had lost 779,000 jobs. In January of 2010, only 22,000 jobs were lost and the economy is percolating. But 22,000 is unacceptable.

So we must pass a jobs bill now. But we must also be concerned not only for the recently unemployed, for the white collar workers, but we have to be concerned about the young workers, 18 to 30. We have to be concerned about the chronically unemployed, or the ex-felon who has paid his or her dues, has a family, and other than getting work, they would be dependent on a government handout. They don't want that.

So when we talk about jobs, we have to worry about seniors, and working families, and people who have been unemployed for a long period of time. We have got to put a job in their hand. And that is what I want to do, work to get jobs for the American people and the 18th Congressional District.

SPECIAL ORDERS

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

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

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

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

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana 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 Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

THE NEED FOR HEALTH CARE REFORM

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, besides the question and the need for jobs, I think it is important for America and for my colleagues to know that the meeting yesterday at the White House at Blair House was a vitally important meeting. I know that many Americans were able to see it in its purity, meaning that you were able to watch it live.

The President intended that we have the opportunity to hear real discussion. And I would beg to differ whether this was an opportunity for just show

and tell. I have listened to the President's commitment to health care reform. I have listened to the Democratic leadership's commitment to health care reform. And I have spent hours listening to constituents through town hall meetings in August and traveling throughout the district. As they speak about jobs, I want us to be very clear.

□ 1230

Every time I am in the district, someone says, are you going to get health care reform passed?

This is real meat and potatoes. This is about premiums that go up about $1,400 to $2,500 a year on a family of four. This is about 36 million to 40 million who are now uninsured. This is about working people who are uninsured. This is about families whose children have asthma or respiratory illnesses or preexisting conditions and are not able to get insurance because of birth defects or other illnesses that their children are born with, a preexisting disease. And presently, you cannot get insurance if you have a preexisting disease.

This is, likewise, about the noncompetitive atmosphere that health carriers live in and that we suffer under. And you know what?

Before we began discussing this health care reform, we accepted it as the norm. We didn't think anything of it. In Alabama, one insurance company in the entire State. In a State like Texas, only three insurance companies. That is not competition. That is, you take me the way I want you to take me, and if you don't like it, move on.

That's the kind of atmosphere that health care insurance companies live in. They tell us, move on. Preexisting disease, move on. You can't pay your premiums, move on. You're in the hospital and we don't want to pay it, get out. That's what atmosphere Americans are living in.

And I realize that those who have insurance that they like, they don't see these horror stories of people dying because they don't have insurance. And I want the people who have insurance to keep their insurance. But 45,000 people die every year because they don't have health insurance.

So yesterday's meeting was a serious meeting, because the bottom line of it was, we're listening and we're open, but we have to move on because we're losing people's lives.

And so this preexisting disease will be eliminated. Premiums will go down. We'll save billions of dollars because of the health care reform process.

At the same time, I want us to do good. I want to make sure that we save physician-owned hospitals. Many of you probably have been patients in physician-owned hospitals, where doctors have come back in and purchased failing hospitals by a small percentage of ownership, where their name is on the line, where they want high quality hospitals like the 40-plus that are in the State of Texas, like Doctors Hospital, like St. Joseph's Hospital, like the hospitals down in the Valley, where individuals who are paying the amount of money can count on doctors being there who care. And so I want this health insurance reform not to close down those hospitals and eliminate those employees who are there.

We can do a lot of good, and we must pass health care reform. We have to already recognize that we've passed the antitrust exemption so that you can have more competition in these States. We did that this past week. That's a good thing.

But we've got to make sure that we increase CHIPS for our children, Children's Health Insurance Program, protect Medicare and Medicaid, and open the floodgates for Americans who work and have dignity to have dignity when they are sick. The last thing you want to do is to be on your sickbed and to lose your house, your car, your ability to support yourself while you're losing your job because you're sick.

So I simply say that it is time now for the wake-up call to go out amongst all of those who care. America needs to wake up. When America demands, this legislative body, this People's House acts.

And so I thank the President for transparency yesterday. I thank the Democratic leadership for transparency. I thank my friends on the other side of the aisle for attending and engaging.

But after all is said and done, there will still be 45,000 people that are dying every year because they don't have insurance.

Mr. Speaker, the call is being made. The question is, will we answer. I will, for one, answer for health care reform for America.

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

(Mr. POE of Texas 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 gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

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

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

PAYING TRIBUTE TO STACY PALMER-BARTON

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

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my long-time staff member and dear friend, Stacy Barton, as she departs from her distinguished service to the United States Congress.

Stacy has served as my chief of staff for four terms as the Representative from Ohio's Third Congressional District. She has served the people of my community with great enthusiasm and unrivaled commitment, and will be missed by all who have had the honor of working with her.

Stacy grew up in Calvert County, Maryland, where her grandparents owned a tobacco farm. She attended both Northern Middle and Northern High schools, later enrolling at St. Mary's College to major in psychology and sociology.

After beginning her graduate studies at the University of Delaware, Stacy enrolled in a fellowship program through the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation. It was then that she began her Hill career, serving the distinguished Member from Washington, D.C., ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON.

Following her fellowship, Stacy remained in Representative NORTON's office for another year before leaving the Hill.

She later served as the director of government relations for a firm with a focus on urban development, representing clients such as the U.S. Conference of Mayors.

I first met Stacy in her work with the U.S. Conference of Mayors and for the City of Dayton, Ohio.

Stacy formed her own lobbying firm, the Barton Company, in January 1999, advocating for many mayors throughout the country. She served as the city of Dayton's Washington, D.C., office when I served as the mayor of Dayton.

In 2002, Stacy closed her firm to serve as chief of staff in my Congressional office on the seventh floor of the Longworth House office building. She served with great distinction and, at times, has been the only African American chief of staff to a Republican Member in either the House or the Senate. It has been suggested that Stacy Barton may be the first female African American to serve as chief of staff to a Republican Member of the House. And I dare say that she probably is the only staffer from ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON's office to serve as chief of staff to a Republican Member of Congress.

As is often the case with life on the hill, Stacy's public service has come with many personal sacrifices, including spending a great deal of time away from her husband, Lee, and her two incredible children, Morgan and Miles.

In addition to the battles fought daily on Capitol Hill, Stacy has lived with multiple sclerosis, cared for her mother who was diagnosed with cancer, and raised a daughter with autism.

Stacy and I have worked together for over 10 years. Stacy, as you leave the seventh floor of Longworth this evening, I owe you my sincere thanks and gratitude for your friendship and for your counsel.

I wish you a happy new beginning.

RECOGNIZING THE SERVICE OF POPE COUNTY JUDGE JIM ED GIBSON

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

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate Pope County Judge Jim Ed Gibson for his commitment to the citizens of Arkansas. Judge Gibson's efforts and participation within the community continues to make an impact. For his service and leadership, Judge Gibson has been named the Russellville Area Chamber of Commerce's 2009 Citizen of the Year.

This is a fitting honor for a man who not only has served the public, first as a member of the Pope County Quorum Court for 15 years, but since 1999, as the County Judge. His service continues beyond the office, serving as a member of a long list of organizations and boards across Arkansas.

Judge Gibson has spent his life putting his community first. It was just a few short years ago the city of Atkins was hit by a tornado. Judge Gibson was one of the first people at the scene making sure people were taken care of. I appreciate his dedication, and I'm confident that that will continue.

The people of Pope County are fortunate to have such an exceptional neighbor. I ask my colleagues today to join with me in honoring Judge Jim Ed Gibson, a wonderful public servant who is always and always will be dedicated to the people of Pope County.

CLOTURE AND RECONCILIATION

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

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate being recognized to address you here on the floor of the House. And in the aftermath of the summit yesterday, the February 25th health care summit that took place, and over the 7-plus hours from gavel in to gavel out, the 6½ or so hours of actual dialogue that took place, I think a lot of the American people were watching. And I'd like to think also that a lot of the American people were busy at work and didn't have the opportunity to sit and watch it all in a transfixed, focused fashion, like a lot of us tried to do, and some of us actually succeeded, although I was not among them. I watched as much as I could and I had the closed caption crawler going underneath the screen while I was conducting meetings. So I tried to pay attention to the flow and look back on what happened.

I listened to the dialog in here a little bit earlier with the majority leader on the Democrat side and the Whip on the Republican side going through their end-of-the-week colloquy that gives us a sense of where we're going next week and a little bit of a feel for how we work together with each other. In fact, some of those negotiations are taking place here in front of the American people in an open fashion, as we would like to think that most of our negotiations and deliberations are.

I would go back through some of that discussion to put a bit of a different perspective on the situation of reconciliation, which is the nuclear option. And even though the gentleman from Maryland continually made the point that Republicans had used the reconciliation option, Democrats called it the nuclear option back then. The means of putting an end to the filibuster—you have two choices in the United States Senate: One of them is you come up with 60 votes to break the filibuster. That's called a cloture vote. And if you can't come up with the 60 votes, the other thing is, in tax or spending issues, so the government doesn't come to a grinding halt due to lack of revenue to keep the machinery of government working, they have devised a method called reconciliation. And that reconciliation will require only 51 votes, not 60 votes in the Senate to move a bill.

But the point that is missed here today is that the reconciliation-nuclear option—and it depends, on the Democrats' part, on whether they're talking about Republicans implementing reconciliation or Democrats implementing reconciliation. To a Democrat, when Republicans discussed implementing reconciliation in the United States Senate, they called it the nuclear operation. But when it's HARRY REID and the Democrats seeking to implement reconciliation, they say it is reconciliation. Don't you know that's getting together to get things resolved, rather than blowing the place up. Isn't that something? That you can have two different terminologies for the same action, and they can be so far apart, 180 degrees apart from each other. Democrats committing reconciliation is reconciliation, warm, fuzzy, group hug, 51 votes. What would you have against a simple majority passing something here in the United States Congress? That's their argument. We heard it here a little bit earlier. Who would be against a simple majority?

And the second part of it is the nuclear option. The last time Republicans discussed the reconciliation tactic in the Senate that Democrats continually pounded upon and called it the nuclear option was when we were seeking to confirm judges to the Federal court. And to get a vote in the Federal court, there was a filibuster in the Senate.

Now, you can look through the history of this and study who said what when and all the protocol that's part of that. That's for Senate historians to know most of that.

But for me, Mr. Speaker, I'll take it down to this: When I read the Constitution, it requires for confirmation of these Federal judges the advice and consent of the Senate. It doesn't say the consent of 60 votes in the Senate. It says, the advice and consent. Consent implies the majority of the Senate. And many of those Senators that were opposed to reconciliation because they were Democrats in the minority at the time also argued that the President of the United States, President Bush, didn't accept enough of their advice.

Well, you can work about this term, but any time that the Constitution contemplates the consent, it never requires a super majority for the concept. It always requires a simple majority in the United States Senate for consent of the Senate, advice and consent. And so, when a confirmation, or the ratification of a treaty, or something that is in our Constitution required by the Constitution, comes up for confirmation in the Senate and it requires advice or consent in the Constitution, I believe that it is a constitutional violation for the Senate to use a filibuster, because they're denying the consent of the Senate, or they're setting an arbitrary majority after the Constitution, the fact of the Constitution, to take it up to 60 votes.

So the argument that this Republican made in 2005 against a whole series of active Democrats that were for the nuclear option was, you have a constitutional obligation to provide a vote to confirm or not confirm these appointments by the President of the United States. You cannot hold them out to a cloture vote and a filibuster simply by one Senator putting a hold on an appointment to the Supreme Court, for example.

So it's a constitutional restraint. I've had this debate with many of the Senators on the other side, including my junior Senator from Iowa, TOM HARKIN, who disagreed with me.

□ 1245

But in any case, that's the Republican position. We default to the Constitution.

The Democrat position is Republicans use reconciliation. Well, not when it came to confirming judges, for example. That's a simple majority because that is the definition of consent in the Senate.

So here we are with this large initiative called—well, I think the President used it yesterday—the term ObamaCare.

Now, Thomas Jefferson once said large initiatives should not be used on slender majorities. And a slender majority could only be how this large initiative of ObamaCare—to use his term for it—has been advanced through the House by only a three-vote margin and only one Republican—and I think he would reconsider if he could do it today—voted for that bill.

Many Democrats voted against the bill. The margin was so utterly slender and narrow in its majority that it can't be defined as anything else except as exactly one of those things that Thomas Jefferson warned against doing. And

when you go to the United States Senate, they wheeled and dealed in back rooms—happened here on the House side, too—until they got right down until the night before the announcement of the cloture vote, and they made their last deal with BEN NELSON to exempt Nebraska from the increases in Medicaid costs. This is a word, Mr. Speaker, that everyone should be alarmed at that when they see it show up in any legal document: in perpetuity. Exempt Nebraska from the increase in Medicaid costs in perpetuity.

And that deal, along with lowering the language of the Stupak language in the House, the House language—which did a fairly effective job in preventing Federal dollars from being used for abortions should the ObamaCare pass—the Senate version of it and the language that was negotiated by BEN NELSON certainly rolled this thing back to where there would be more Federal dollars used for abortion because of the language change, even though they made the argument that there would be an accounting of those dollars.

I would say that the Nelson language still set the Federal Government up to be the broker of insurance premium dollars that would be directed to insurance companies that were paying for abortions out of those premiums and to compel the American people to fund something that is, to them, fundamentally immoral is an unjust thing for this Congress to do.

We did it inadvertently in the aftermath of Roe v. Wade in 1973. By 1976, we had implemented language that prevented Federal dollars from funding abortions under either the Hyde amendment or the Mexico City Policy.

But this language—and the House actually allows some—the language from the Senate allows a lot more to go to abortions.

And to reflect back on my position, Mr. Speaker, this would have been I believe in the 1980s or perhaps in the very early 1990s when my Congressman came to my district and we had a meeting. Just a town hall meeting in the basement of the Lutheran church, and I remember the count of the chairs that were there, and they were mostly full. In fact all, I believe, were likely full. There were 80 people in the basement of the church in a town hall meeting. Pretty good-sized meeting for a little town. Not by last August standards, Mr. Speaker, but by normal standards.

And as my Congressman presented his pitch on his proposal for a national health care act that was essentially dovetailed into HillaryCare later on, he asked, How many of you in the room are employers? And that's why I remember the room. Eighty people in the room, 12 of us raised our hands that are employers. He said, Now I want to ask you how many of you provide health insurance for your employers. And 11 hands went down, and mine was the only hand that was up. So I was the only employer in that room of 80 with 12 employers, I was the only one that provided health insurance for my employees.

And so my Congressman walked over to me where I was sitting in the front row—and I remember him—and he looked at me and he leaned down, folded his hands behind his back and he leaned down and said, How much would it change the way you do business if my health care bill, the way I propose it, becomes law? And I looked at him and I answered the way I usually answer, which is what's on top of my mind and tip of my tongue. And my answer to his question, How much would it change the way you do business? And I said, Probably not very much unless you're going to compel me to fund abortion. In that case, I quite likely will no longer be an employer. And those were the exact words that I used.

And so it was essentially said that I don't think I can go forward and make a living and take money out of people's paychecks and contribute out of our own asset base of the company and fund a Federal machine that is funding abortions that I am compelled to pay for if I have employees. I could have laid all of my employees off. I could have gone off to operate my business alone, cut down our revenue stream substantially—and my stress load, I might add. But still under that bill, it probably would have compelled me to carry my own insurance that I would have had to fund abortion with.

In any case, when I made that statement that I quite likely would no longer be an employer if they compelled me to fund abortions through the premiums that I would be compelled to pay, that brought the house down. I had no idea that the people in that church felt as strongly about that issue as I believe on that issue and believe today. But that emotion in that church was a solidly held fundamental, moral, and religious principle that remains today stronger than it was then.

And this Nation operating within the House of Representatives and within the United States Senate could contemplate the idea that they could produce or approve a product called health insurance, confer everyone a new policy that they own, and among those policies set up a health insurance exchange that is going to bring dollars in and flow dollars out that would go to fund abortion clinics? With the majority of people in America opposed to abortion and a smaller percentage yet that are in favor of abortion, elective abortion, abortion on demand? That is a fundamental moral principle that would be violated.

And when the Speaker of the House at the end of the meeting yesterday chastised the Republican leader and said there is no abortion coverage in this bill, it was an incorrect statement. One might make the argument that the Stupak amendment in this House reduced—and they might argue—and I think it's an uninformed argument—that the Stupak amendment in this House eliminated Federal funding for abortion. It eliminated a lot of it, and it was a significant step forward; but it didn't eliminate it all. So the Speaker's statement at the President's meeting yesterday at the Blair House was incorrect.

And it was further incorrect because it seems as though as we listened to all of the dialogue that unfolded yesterday, that the President was negotiating off of the Senate version of the bill more so than he was of the House version of the bill, in which case there is no question that Federal funding would flow in and pay for abortions. And at a very minimum, no matter how you argue it, at a very minimum there would be Federal funds that would be paying for the administration of abortions and the administration of an exchange that would be brokering policies that funded abortion. That is how the language works. I have read the language carefully, and I know that some of that has been amended but not to the satisfaction of the pro-life groups in America. Not to my satisfaction either, Mr. Speaker.

So we've watched as this unfolded, and we asked what about this reconciliation package that the majority leader seems to speak in support of, although he didn't answer the question directly. He accused Republicans of using reconciliation. He didn't actually call it the ''nuclear option'' this time. Of course he wouldn't because they are loading the gun getting ready to cock the hammer and pull the trigger on the nuclear option. And they can't have us calling it the nuclear option because the American people then understand it blows up the system in the United States Senate.

But, truthfully, we don't have much to say about it from a formal perspective here in the House of Representatives because we do have a simple majority that controls. We have a Speaker of the House that controls the entire protocol from top to bottom right down to whether there will be amendments offered, what those amendments will be, and who will be able to offer them. And it's happened over and over and over again, and Mr. Speaker, the American people need to know this.

There is a Rules Committee that meets up here on the third floor of the House. Tiny little room. It is, I believe, the smallest committee room in the House of Representatives. It's the least frequented by the press. It doesn't have cameras in it like C–SPAN cameras cover every other committee on this Hill. This is a hole in the wall on the third floor at the end of the elevator where nobody goes. It's the hole in the wall. And it's the hole in the wall gang and they're directed by the Speaker of the House. And they shut down the amendments that are offered especially by Republicans unless they deem that amendment would embarrass or divide Republicans, in which case they'll allow that to be debated so Republicans can be embarrassed, divided and have a vote here on the floor.

So when I go up there, I offer amendments that I believe are constructive, that are designed to perfect legislation, designed with things in mind that the Founding Fathers had when they designed the Constitution itself. In other words, it was imagined that there would be people of open minds and differing levels of experience that would come together to have a dialogue and discussion about what's good and right for America.

And then we get to the formal process of our discussion. First, we do hearings and we listen to the American people come in and tell us what we they have to say about the policy, and presumably the members sitting on the panel don't know as much about the subject as the witnesses.

So we learn; then we ask questions. Then we go back and do research. Then we come back together and decide whether we want to start to move a piece of legislation, in which case in the subcommittee there is a markup process. And that is that any Member can offer an amendment; they can offer an unlimited amount of amendments. They can debate each of those amendments, 5 minutes for each member of the committee if they so choose. And they can ask for a recorded vote and vote that amendment up or down.

That process does take place in the committee, and a lot of it is outside the scope of what the American people are paying attention to. And then the subcommittee product is designed to go to the full committee. And I will speak about the Judiciary Committee because we've seen the example this week where for their time in this past year, out of the Judiciary Committee, even though there is a relatively legitimate amendment process and debate process that takes place there—not on the floor; I wouldn't argue that takes place on the floor in that fashion with any regularity, but in the committee it seems to.

And three times out of the Judiciary Committee there has been a Republican that has offered an amendment to an important bill, that amendment has passed with bipartisan support, and the product of the committee's work, the product that after the bills are amended and receive a final passage out of the committee, then they come over to be put on the calendar to be debated on the floor of the House.

And the majority leader controls that agenda, and the Speaker's power influences it considerably. And the bill does go through the hole-in-the-wall Rules Committee to be reviewed and consider any other amendments other Members might want to offer. And in a perfect world, every bill would come to the floor under an open rule for any Member that had a good idea would have the opportunity to convince the other Members of the merits of their good idea in the form of an amendment or perhaps submit themselves to the rejection of the House if the House did not approve such an amendment.

But what has happened three times just out of the Judiciary Committee and just in the last year has been a bill that was amended by a Republican in the Judiciary Committee that changed by the time it got to the hole-in-the-wall Rules Committee and was written up differently by committee staff and presented to the Rules Committee with a different bill number in it, but the substance of it changed because they amended and struck the very legitimate amendments that were voted on by Republicans and Democrats. And I will be specific about this.

In the Bankruptcy Clawback Bill, I introduced an amendment in the Judiciary Committee that would have banned anyone from receiving relief under the bill for bankruptcy if they had defrauded their lender. Now, that vote on that amendment passed by a vote by 23–3 in the Judiciary Committee. And curiously when the Bankruptcy Clawback Bill came to the floor, it had been passed through the Rules Committee, given a new number and almost, but not exclusively, but I will say from my view the only substantive change was they took my language out of the bill that had been approved by Democrats and Republicans by a vote of 23–3 and inserted language that said only if you have been convicted of defrauding can you be denied the benefits under the bill. That is what took place after the fact which renders the very formerly legitimate work of the committee moot.

What is the point of meeting and having this discussion and this dialogue? What's the point in hearings for information? What's the point of the subcommittee and the committee markup and all of the staff work and all of the debate work that we do and introducing the amendments and voting them up and down and building the legitimacy of a proposal to go to the Rules Committee and have the product of the Judiciary Committee pulled down, put through the shredder, so to speak, and a whole new bill manufactured with a similar, maybe even identical, bill title on it?

□ 1300

That's what's going on in this Congress, and then the bill comes to the floor under a closed rule so that no Member can offer to put the language back in. And we call this America, the greatest deliberative body in the history of the world, and this is the draconian approach. The American public doesn't find out unless I come down here and say, Mr. Speaker, because the hole-in-the-wall gang is controlling this at the direction of the Speaker.

If anyone wonders whether I am embellishing this or not, they could actually look at the records of the Rules Committee on the eve of November 7 when the health care bill finally passed here in the House of Representatives. On that morning, near 1:30 in the morning, I offered 13 separate amendments to seek to perfect—well, I couldn't have perfected that bill—improve the health care bill. Thirteen separate amendments I offered them. I argued them before the Rules Committee, and I was chastised by at least one member of the Rules Committee because I had wasted the paper and the staff time, and I should have known that the Speaker had ordered that my amendments would not be approved by the Rules Committee, so I was wasting all of their time by making my argument on how to improve the health care bill.

Now, I will suggest, and I will hold firmly to this, Mr. Speaker, the franchise that I am entrusted with by the voters of the Fifth District of the State of Iowa is every bit as legitimate as the franchise of the Speaker of the House, the House majority leader, the House majority whip, any committee Chair, subcommittee Chair, let alone the Republican leaders and the ranking members.

Every one of us has a franchise. We are 1/435 of the American people, and the people in my district deserve every bit as much representation in this Congress as the people do in any district. But the structure, this iron-fisted structure in this House of Representatives, that's what breaks down deliberative democracy and it undermines our constitutional Republic and it denies the very legitimate, knowledgeable input from all across this country.

Think about how this works. Each one of us, 435 of us, we go home to our respective districts. We build a network of advisers that are continually providing input for us, teams of people that are experts in their field, and it filters that information and it comes to us in a whole series of ways, town hall meetings, individual meetings, individual lobbyists, yes. Lobbyists do a very effective and useful job on this Hill, and if anyone gave me information that wasn't accurate or honest, if they found out about it, they would bring it back and correct it to me first.

If I thought they were doing so intentionally, they would not come back to talk to me, ever. There's a credibility there in that arena that I think somebody needs to stand up for the lobby, and it is a matter of providing a lot of valuable information. We find that directly from our individual constituents in our town hall meetings and our professionals and all of the outside organizations that work outside and on this Hill trying to effect the change.

All of that information that I have talked about, the input from 300 million people pours through to us in all of these avenues that I have described and many more—and through the media, I might add. And all of that, save what might be in the mind of the Speaker and the Speaker's staff, maybe the leader and the leader's staff, but I am not sure of that. All of that, all the rest of that is denied by the draconian approach here in the House of Representatives that shuts down the debate process, prohibits amendments,

and limits an important bill to just selected amendments that help some people look good or position themselves so they will vote for the broader bill. That's what it has come down to. It has not come down to the evaluation of what's the best policy or even taking the risk of allowing someone to have their say and forcing a vote on an important issue.

It was amazing to some degree that the Stupak amendment, which is the pro-life amendment in the health care bill, was even allowed to be debated here on the floor. Many people didn't think that would happen. I will suggest that it wasn't the wishes of the Speaker of the House, clearly. She seems to want to tell the Pope where the church stands on the life issue. I suggested it was the political dynamics that enough Democrats would vote against the bill if they didn't get to have their debate in the vote on the pro-life Stupak amendment, and that was the dynamic.

So often the American people don't get to see what goes on behind the scenes or what's going on in the calculus. When you read your history book, it comes down to, well, the Congress evaluated this policy and that policy and some thought this, some thought that. The decision came down to a policy decision, and we had a vote and moved forward. Way too often the American people need to know it's not a policy decision; it's a political decision.

When you see someone make a tough political decision, way too often they are making a decision that has more to do with their political survivability than it has to do with the policy. And statesmanship is hard to find, but thank God we still have some in this House. I am hoping we will get a lot more statesmanship coming in November when the energy of the American people will be manifested at the polls.

I am very grateful that I have seen 9, 12 Tea Party, patriot, constitutional conservatives all over this country filling up the town hall meetings, doing their own rallies, packing the west side of this Capitol out here to the tune of tens of thousands of people with only a 2- or 3-day actual notice. Another 2- or 3,000 came in for a press conference the following Saturday—it was on the 5th—and the 9th of November the American people came here to have their voice heard.

After this bill passed the House at 11 o'clock on a Saturday night, then the fight went over to the Senate. There in the Senate, in the Senate, there was a rally that took place with thousands of people there, in a press conference, I should probably call that, to be technically correct. As that battle went on in the Senate and they were counting votes one after another and special deals were being made—not just for the Cornhusker Kickback, but to exempt Florida from the cuts to Medicare Advantage.

A lot of people look at Florida and conclude that that's the most senior State in the Union because a lot of retirees went to Florida. Well, you should look, really actually look at Iowa, and the Fifth District in Iowa is the most senior congressional district in America. Iowa has the highest percentage of its population over 85, and of the 99 counties in Iowa, I represent 10 of the 12 most senior counties in the most senior State in the Union. So I will say the Fifth District of the State of Iowa is the most senior congressional district in America.

We didn't get an exemption from the cuts in Medicare Advantage. Just Florida. Why? Because TOM HARKIN was already going to vote for the bill and because CHUCK GRASSLEY was going to vote ''no'' on the bill, so Iowa didn't get that particular exemption, and I am thankful we didn't. If we had, I would have liked to think that Iowans would have stood up like Nebraskans did and say, We don't want any special favors. We want to be considered in the same category as all the other Americans. In fact, it's unconstitutional to treat members—citizens of the United States and one State differently than we treat citizens or residents in another State. That is unconstitutional, and I believe the Cornhusker Kickback was unconstitutional. I believe the Florida exemption for Medicare Advantage was unconstitutional, and I believe the special clinics up in Vermont that went to BERNIE SANDERS to get him on board also—I don't know that I would actually say they are unconstitutional, but they are unsavory.

If one looks at the bill and the language that came out from the President on last Monday at 10 a.m. exactly and, not coincidentally, 72 hours before the Blair House meeting started yesterday, that proposal, which is not a bill but only bullet points and platitudes, does include at least 11 other special treatments that look a lot like the Cornhusker Kickback or the Louisiana Purchase or the Florida Medicare Advantage exemption or all of the expensive billions of dollars for community health clinics in the State of Vermont. The list goes on and on and on, the unsavory list.

A significant number of United States Senators have spoken against reconciliation. They called it the ''nuclear option.'' The quotes are there from President Obama, Hillary Clinton, JOE BIDEN, name your Senator on the Democrat side. CHRIS DODD is another one.

There are others that have spoken, have spoken against the nuclear option because they wanted to block confirmations to the Federal court. Now they say, warm and fuzzy, we will all join hands. What do you have against a simple majority vote?

Well, I have a good number of things against the way things are being done here. To think that the President of the United States is negotiating with the Senate and the House, trying to put together enough votes to pass an amendment to the Senate version of the bill—now, remember, the Senate version of the bill passed Christmas Eve, and presumably that's the will of the United States Senate.

Now they are talking about passing amendments to the Senate bill out of the Senate so that they can amend it and pass two pieces here in the House, send it to the President and the President would sign a bill, and then he would sign a reconciliation bill right behind that that would amend the first bill. All of that to avoid, what? A conference committee, a conference committee that was envisioned by the Founding Fathers that would have Democrats and Republicans sitting at the table.

This is the first time in history, as far as I know, that the President of the United States has convened a conference committee from the executive branch of government. This is a legislative function, Mr. President. He taught constitutional law at the University of Chicago. I have a lot of constitutional disagreements with the President of the United States. And I will say that my chief of staff studied at the University of Chicago Law School during that period of time but was adept enough to study her constitutional law in a different classroom. I am thankful for that. That has been useful to me to have that kind of input and advice.

I see my friend from Georgia, one of our outstanding Dr. Phils in the conference and one of the most knowledgeable about health care and many other things, here to join us. I would point out that the OB/GYN, Dr. PHIL GINGREY, has, by my recollection, delivered about 5,200 babies in his time. That's a great gift of life that I appreciate.

I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Obviously the gentleman has, during this hour, spoken of, already, some of the arcane machinations that are going on in regard to how the Democratic majority and President Obama plan to get this bill, this massive health care reform bill, through the Congress and to describe, of course, that process called reconciliation.

I know it's difficult for a lot of folks, Mr. Speaker, even Members of Congress sometimes, to understand all of these parliamentary tricks which can be used, but clearly, the American people, the American people can't be tricked. I absolutely have faith in them. We have heard from them during the town hall meetings all across this country; last August, the Million Med March on Washington; the Doctors for Patient Care march on Washington; the Tea Party Patriots; the Freedom First Foundation, led by a former majority leader, Dick Armey.

Mr. Speaker, these folks cannot be tricked, and I was really disappointed in yesterday's proceedings. I think it was a good thing that the Republican minority was willing to go over to Blair House, realizing that the deck

was stacked against them, but to have an opportunity, in a very respectful way. And I commend my colleagues in the House and the Senate and my Republican colleagues. I think they did a great job of that.

But it was clear, it really was clear on Monday of this week, Mr. Speaker, when the President put his 11-page edition online to add to the Senate bill, it was pretty clear that there was going to be no opportunity—and my colleague from Iowa has stated this so well—no opportunity, as the President, Mr. Speaker, gave, indeed, to Iran and their leader, Ahmadinejad, to say, We are going to unclench the fist. I guess, Mr. Speaker, the President was referring maybe to the fist of the previous administration, his predecessor in the oval office. I am not sure. But to say to Ahmadinejad, of all people, We are going to unclench this fist and we are going to reach out with the hand of friendship as we negotiate with you in regard to trying to appease you and beg you and triple-dog dare you to stop in your progress toward developing a nuclear weapon.

I didn't see that kind of outreach yesterday at the Blair House as I watched the deliberations on television, Mr. Speaker, and that really is what we needed. That really and truly is what we needed. We needed to have an agreement from the President and from the Democratic majority to start over, to reject this bill that the American people, what, 70 percent, Mr. Speaker, had rejected. They want us to start over, and they know now that we have great Republican ideas. They were articulated.

I can't go through a litany of all the Members. I think there were 18 or 20, including House and Senate Republicans. Dr. TOM COBURN talked about medical liability reform. Senator ALEXANDER spoke eloquently. Our own Dr. BOUSTANY from this body I thought did a great job representing our doctors.

□ 1315

We know now what's in store for us. I want to just say to my colleagues and to my friends back home, let's don't give up the fight. If this is what they want to do, if this is what the Democratic majority wants to do, if this is what the President insists on, they're going to pay the consequences politically. Unfortunately, that's not the greatest concern; the greatest concern is, of course, the health, both the physical health and the economic health of this country, and I think it's at great peril.

I know we have other Members, Mr. Speaker, that have joined Representative KING and want to weigh in on this, and so I will yield back. But I thank you for the opportunity to be with you this afternoon.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Reclaiming my time, I thank the doctor, the Congressman, the gentleman from Georgia for joining us. We have about 23 minutes or so to continue the dialogue.

I appreciate the intellect that has been brought to this debate. I think that there were some outspoken conservatives that would have contributed substantially to the discussion yesterday had that been the format. And perhaps this is our format to weigh in on that. So I am happy to see that also my friend from Minnesota, MICHELE BACHMANN, has arrived on the floor, and I would be happy to yield so much time as she may consume.

Mrs. BACHMANN. Thank you. I appreciate my colleague, Mr. KING, and also Mr. GINGREY. I will only be just a few minutes. I really wanted to be just a part of this discussion. I saw that you all were down here speaking on a very important topic that has captured a lot of people's attention this week, in particular with this event that happened yesterday.

I think one thing that we have demonstrated very clearly is that those of us on the Republican side of the aisle from the beginning of this debate have always had positive solutions that we have wanted to address. I know Dr. GINGREY has even laminated on a little card that he carries in his breast pocket, ''Rules of the Road Going Forward on Health Care.'' And of course, he's a physician; he understands better than anyone how patients are impacted by what we do here in Washington, D.C., and I appreciate the work that he has done.

We also have the Declaration of Health Care Independence that my colleague, Mr. KING, has put up. Mr. GINGREY has contributed mightily to this document as well. It states, ''A Road Map Going Forward, The Rules of the Road on What We Need to Do Going Forward on Health Care.'' There are 10 items. Some of them include: Don't add to the crushing Federal debt that our Nation is currently experiencing; don't force people to violate their moral conscience and pay for other people's abortions; don't force taxpayers to pay for the health care of people who are residing illegally in the United States.

It goes through a series of 10 items that we should at least be able to agree on. As a matter of fact, if I recall, I think the President himself has agreed on almost all 10 of these items about health care. So let's go ahead and sign. And I think about 100 Members of Congress so far, or thereabouts, have signed this document. We hope the President will, we hope the Members of the Senate will. We think this is a good roadmap going forward. But we also think, as an olive branch, we truly can have bipartisan health care reform. That's what we want to have because it's not about us, and it's not about Washington, D.C.; it's about people back home and what the costs are going to be in health care.

Eighty-five percent of Americans really like their doctor, they like their health care—they just want it to be cheaper. We agree. Very simple plan that we can do. We can let any American buy any health care policy they want anywhere in the United States, number one. Do it with your own tax-free money. And beyond that, fully deduct on your income tax return any other expenses. That alone is a 32-page bill. Anyone can understand that. We can at least start there and bring the cost down on health care for all Americans. Why can't we at least start there? Do something to help the American people, but not create a big bureaucracy, not have the government take over one-sixth of the economy, all the things that the American people don't want us to do. But this is a great roadmap going forward.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. If the gentleman from Iowa will yield just for a second on the gentlelady's point.

Mr. KING of Iowa. I yield.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. The gentlelady from Minnesota, Mr. Speaker, is absolutely right. And it was interesting, in that discussion yesterday that was a little tête-à-tête between the President and Senator ALEXANDER about whether or not the health insurance premiums for people within the exchange, as they were forced, according to provisions in the law, if it becomes law, the requirement that everybody has health insurance—it was pointed out by the President that many in the exchange would be paying less for their premiums. But as we deciphered through that—and I think maybe the President finally came to the realization that what Senator LAMAR ALEXANDER from Tennessee, a part of the Republican team, the point he made was absolutely right, the premiums were coming down, Mr. Speaker, only because some of those that were purchasing as individuals through the exchange mechanism were getting government subsidies. So if you subtract the subsidy from the cost of their health insurance policy—that by law they would be forced to purchase, even if they didn't want to—then, yeah, the price would come down. But it ain't free, Mr. Speaker. That subsidy is paid for by, guess who? John Q. Taxpayer, that's who. And that's where the big cost driver in this bill is. That's why the bill costs $1 trillion over 10 years, all these subsidies.

So to suggest that these individuals, albeit forced to purchase health insurance, are going to get a reduction in their premium, absolutely not true when you add what they pay and what their taxpayer friends, men and women of this country that are busting their you-know-whats to try to support themselves and the people in the exchange, pay, the price goes up.

I yield back to my colleague.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Reclaiming my time, and I thank the gentleman from Georgia.

I take us to the Declaration of Health Care Independence, as has been spoken about by us, the ''New Rules of the Road.'' I wanted to point out that of these 10 provisions, first, there are six items here on what went wrong.

And then I think it would be instructive to simply read, if I can, the conclusions that are drawn.

First it says, of all of these things that have happened—the cavalier attitude of ignoring the Constitution, denying the interests of the people, it irreparably cripples the American economy, it creates an inescapable new tax by imposing individual and employer mandates on it—now, we go through all of these laments on what went wrong, it sounds a lot like the Declaration of Independence, where you have those laments on what went wrong. Then it says, and I'll read from it, ''We have appealed to the decency of the elected majority to respect the rights of all Americans, but their leaders have been deaf to the voice of the people. We are appalled by their cavalier disregard of the Constitution and the demands of the people. We are repulsed by their blatant political bribes and kickbacks. We, therefore, the people and Representatives of the United States of America, do solemnly publish and declare that health care reform, as a matter of principle, must''—and we hit these 10 principles, which I will read.

But I want to point out that Dr. GINGREY brought the tablets down from on high. We looked them over a little bit and said, we like these principles, we like a few other principles in addition to. And then we think that your eloquence is lacking, but your principles are very sound. And so the Gingrey tablets are into the middle of this document, and the language is something that is more to the credit of the Founding Fathers than it is the father who has delivered 5,200 babies. But the substance there is substantial, and the 10 points that remain are that we are committed to these 10 principles to go forward.

''We will preserve and protect as inviolate the doctor-patient relationship''—and I will summarize the balance rather than read them. We refuse to add to the national debt. We will enhance rather than diminish the quality of care. Our negotiations will be transparent, and there will be no favoritism. We will treat people the same. Whether they are Members of Congress, the Speaker of the House, or whether they are the poorest person in America, we are all going to have an equal opportunity here in this country—no special deals for Members of Congress.

There will be no funding for abortion. There will be no new mandates for people, for employers, or for States. We will not fund illegals. We will provide equal protection under the law and the Constitution for everyone. No special treatment. And we will use the marketplace of choice as the ideas.

That is the ''New Rules of the Road Going Forward'' that have these 100 or so signatures of Members of Congress on it. This is the foundational piece of work that was collaborated by many, sparked by MICHELE BACHMANN, the tablets, many of them from Dr. GINGREY, whom I would yield to.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

This Declaration of Health Care Independence that Representative KING just so eloquently described—and I love the format—Mr. Speaker, when you look at those principles, those 10 principles that Representative KING just described, these were—and are—promises that this majority, this Democratic majority—Speaker PELOSI, Leader REID and, indeed, President Obama—have said on so many occasions over the last—well, really 2 years now, because he was saying these things as he was asking the American people to give him an opportunity to bring ''change you can believe in'' as the next President. Indeed, he was successful in doing that. But many of these principles, if not all of them, were promised by the President.

I don't know what the total number, Mr. Speaker, of signatures on the Declaration of Health Care Independence Representative KING has. I think it approaches 100. I'm not going to ask him specifically how many of those are Republican versus how many are Members of the Democratic Party in the House of Representatives. But golly, I would think that Speaker PELOSI would love to sign this Declaration of Health Care Independence. Indeed, yesterday at the Blair House, in her summary remarks, she said that absolutely not one dime of taxpayer money was going to fund abortions. I don't know if she really believes that, Mr. Speaker. I guess the proof of the pudding will be whether or not she can get that contingent of people that agreed with Representative BART STUPAK and insisted that the House version of health care reform be amended such that there was absolutely a provision that would make sure the Hyde amendment was not violated, that being that no public dollars would go toward the funding of abortion.

So I just bring that point up. And I would say to Representative KING, I'm sure he's going to continue to try to get signatures, but this ought to be bipartisan. And maybe he has already done that; maybe, Mr. Speaker, he can explain that to us. But from my vantage point, I don't see Speaker PELOSI's name on the bottom of the declaration, but hope springs eternal.

I yield back to my colleague.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Reclaiming my time, and I thank the gentleman from Georgia for his contribution to this document and the thought process that this defines.

If there are those in this House of Representatives who have objections to the positions that are taken here on this road map, the ''New Rules of the Road Going Forward,'' I would like to hear them step forward and tell me what it is that they object to. Do they object to protecting the doctor-patient relationship as inviolate? Do they want the government to make those decisions out of their computer base and their committee?

A lot of us have seen the flowchart, the Health Choices Administration czar. It's really interesting, when you see a piece of legislation—H.R. 3200 in this House—that says in there that there will be all of these decisions made and power invested in the Health Choices Administration Commissioner—I call him ''the commissarissioner''—and this is a person to be named later and a committee to be named later by legislation to be passed whenever they can put the votes together and get the President to sign it. And you give the power of that discretion to an individual and a commission to be appointed by the President—and yes, some of them confirmed by the Senate; I don't think all of them are confirmed by the Senate—and they take a look at all 1,300 health insurance companies in America, they take a look at all 100,000 policy varieties in America, and then they decide, what are all these companies going to have to do to amend their policies so they can be approved by the Health Choices Administration commissarissioner's judgment? And that is competition? That is top down, ends up, crams it into single payer.

For the people who objected and said I wasted paper when I took 13 amendments up there to the ''hole in the wall gang'' to try to get an opportunity to have a debate here on the floor, they said I wasted paper and I wasted staff time. I would say, take that 3,200-page bill in the House and however many thousand pages you cooked up together in the Senate and all the pages that are back there in the secret staff meetings that nobody sees in those formerly smoke-filled rooms that by order of the Speaker now aren't smoke filled anymore, but they do have guards on the outside and regular people don't get in, Republicans don't get in, low-ranking Democrats don't get in. The guards are there to guard the high-ranking officials. It isn't necessarily that they're better defended than they normally are. But I want to paint the image right: Doors with lots of wood down the hallway and on the inside, and leather in the middle of that, formerly smoke-filled, big conference tables, key staff in there, key leaders of only the Democrats in there—meaning HARRY REID, NANCY PELOSI, and whoever they approve—doors closed, thousands of pages, decisions being made by staff because Members can't keep all this in their head either. Take all of that paper, Madam Speaker, and put that back in the tree.

□ 1330

I think I can invent an extruder to turn that into a tree, and we could put a little bark on that and stand it up somewhere in one of those—what do we have? We've got some of those rainforests that exist in our zoos. If you put your fingernails into the bark of those trees in the rainforests, it's made out of rubber. So, on the inside, let's put that bill right back in the tree, Mr. Speaker.

I've had enough of this. The American people want to wipe this bill off the board. If they do anything, they want to start over. A lot of them don't even want to do anything because they don't trust this Congress.

The gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding back to me. I realize time is getting short, but thank you for a few more moments.

Of course, I think it's important that our colleagues understand that those 13 members of the whole-in-the-wall gang—I think our colleague from Iowa was referring to the esteemed Rules Committee. It's just one more opportunity that we don't have to get our amendments made in order so that we can bring them down on the floor, whether we are Republicans in the minority or Democrats in the majority who are very concerned about many provisions in this bill. Yet, you know, they don't get to have an up-or-down vote, which is totally wrong.

I just want to say, just within the past week, I got a call from a former physician Member from Georgia, from Middle Georgia, Dr. Roy Rowland, who served with distinction here for about 12 years. He was here during the HillaryCare debate.

In a very bipartisan way, Dr. Rowland, along with Dr. Ganske from Iowa and other Members, had some great ideas in regard to not only bringing down the cost, Mr. Speaker, but also in regard to making sure that more people had not only an insurance card—you know, that doesn't guarantee you access to care—but that they had an opportunity, through expanded community health centers, which were not necessarily government subsidies, to pay on a sliding scale depending on what their incomes were. Obviously, Medicaid patients, many of them, were seen in community health centers.

Also, Dr. Rowland had the idea of having medical liability reform—Dr. Rowland, a family practitioner from Dublin, Georgia. I just mention him because I would say to the President and to my colleagues on both sides of the aisle: we can do this. Yes, let's unclench the fists. Let's get away from what we were trying to cram down the throats of the American people that they clearly don't want. Let's start over with good ideas like Dr. Rowland had 16 years ago and like, I think, many of my colleagues have today on both sides of the aisle.

I yield back for concluding remarks from my colleague from Iowa.

Mr. KING of Iowa. In reclaiming my time, I thank the doctor from Georgia.

I was just thinking what it would be like if you'd sit around your card club at night and you'd deal out a deck of cards, 52, and for every one of those cards, this man has delivered 100 babies. That's pretty impressive, and I can't get over that number and what that means.

Some people think that Republicans don't have compassion. How could you have more compassion than Dr. GINGREY has?

So, when I look at this debate that's going on, it is past the point of the nuances of what's right and what's wrong here. It's pretty simple stuff. The White House, the Speaker PELOSI majority and the Harry Reid majority, right down those doorways, have started from this beginning. The beginning that they started with was single-payer national health care, HillaryCare as referred to by Dr. GINGREY. That goes back 15 years ago.

When they first put that together, I had the flowchart. In fact, I've got the replication of that flowchart in my office, the HillaryCare flowchart. That is a scary thing. It was only in black and white back in the early 1990s. The one we see today is in full color. With the next generation, when they try this again, it will be in 3–D, and you'll have automatic built-in 3–D, and you'll be able to see all of the components they put together. The more you can see, the more it scares you.

That's what they started with—the single-payer National Health Care Act. It is socialized medicine. I don't know what you'd produce if it weren't. I don't know how you would devise socialized medicine to look much differently than the way they've started.

Now, they did morph it along the way and move away from the more pure definition, but when you start with something—let's just say that the goal is to cook up a pot of stew. You start with a big old soup bone, a meat bone, and get as much meat as you have on that bone that hasn't been trimmed off. You toss that in a pot, and then you put a lot of water in there, and you start to simmer that. Then you look at it and you think, Well, what does this thing need?

Well, it looks a little sick and gray, so you start cutting some vegetables in there, and you throw in some carrots and some celery and some potatoes, and whatever else you can find to pitch into that stew. You know, after a while, it might look pretty good. They were making it look better and better, the Democrats on the other side. By the way, it was buying votes. Yeah, I might vote for that if you put some carrots in the stew. Give me a little celery. I like the flavor of that. I like a little corn in there myself. I'm from Iowa, you know. After a little while, here is this simmering pot of stew.

Then they tasted it. The American people let them know. They spit it out. They didn't want a potful. This is a toxic stew. They started with a tainted soup bone with HillaryCare in the beginning. If you start with a tainted soup bone and if you cook up a stew, no matter what you add to it, it's still going to be toxic. The American people concluded they don't want a potful of toxic socialized medicine stew. They don't want a bowlful. They don't want a cupful. They don't want a spoonful. They don't want any measure. They have spit out ObamaCare. It is a toxic stew that has been cooked up by the liberals in this Congress. Less than a fourth of the people in this country think something like that ought to be done, and they haven't tasted it yet. A lot of us have looked ahead and have a sense of what it tastes like.

So I will suggest this, that we should clean the slate off, as the gentleman from Georgia has intimated and has maybe not specifically said when he said, Mr. President, you need to unclench your fist.

I'd suggest the President ought to treat Republicans as good as he did Ahmadinejad when he said to our enemies in Iran who have pledged to annihilate us—the Great Satan—in a nuclear win, if they can. He said to them—dialogue, in his mind, solves it all, you might notice. He said, If you'll just unclench your fist, speaking to Ahmadinejad, we will extend our hand. We will negotiate with the Iranians without preconditions. We will just talk. We will talk it through.

Did you notice, when the President met with Republicans and Democrats yesterday, President Obama insisted upon preconditions? He insisted that his bill, which was the Senate and House bill, plus the 11-page bullet point talking points with no legislative language added by the White House, would be the basis for the discussion. He refused to take the nuclear option off the table. Can you imagine negotiating with the Iranians that way? Because that's what he has initiated. They have the nuclear option on the table. They refuse to take everything off the table. The President insisted upon preconditions of starting with his bill, ObamaCare, by his own definition.

I'm saying, Couldn't you at least have treated the Republicans as good as you treated the Iranians? Give us a clean slate. Start without preconditions. I'd be willing to take Republicans' comprehensive plans off the table. Let's just go ahead and take them up one at a time—single, standalone pieces of legislation that we all know are good policy and that don't have to have a backroom deal.

Let's end lawsuit abuse, number one; full deductibility; sell insurance across State lines; and respect the time of the Speaker's gavel. Also, we have made that part very clear, I think, in this presentation.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate your indulgence. I appreciate the participants in this Special Order hour here that closes out the week.

I yield back the balance of my time.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. BISHOP of New York (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Member (at her own request) to revise and extend her remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Lorraine C. Miller, 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. 3961. An act to extend expiring provisions of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 and Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 until February 28, 2011.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 38 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Tuesday, March 2, 2010, at 12:30 p.m., for morning-hour debate.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Speaker-authorized official travel during the fourth quarter of 2009, pursuant to Public Law 95–384 are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2009

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]
Hon. Kathy Dahlkemper	11/22	11/23	Kuwait		159.00						159.00
Hon. Kathy Dahlkemper	11/23	11/24	United Arab Emirates		192.94						192.94
Hon. Kathy Dahlkemper	11/24	11/25	Afghanistan		78.00						78.00
Hon. Kathy Dahlkemper	11/25	11/26	United Arab Emirates		192.94		2,193.80				2,386.74
Aleta Botts	11/30	12/03	Switzerland		1,947.00		6,144.90				8,091.90
Margaret Nicole Scott	11/29	12/03	Switzerland		2,176.00		4,066.10				6,242.10
Committee total					4,745.88		12,404.80				17,150.68

[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. COLLIN C. PETERSON, Chairman, Feb. 2, 2010.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2009

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]
Hon. Steve Israel	12/27	12/30	United Arab Emirates		1,543.95						1,543.95
Commercial Air							7,755.10				7,755.10
Hon. Linda Pagelsen	12/27	12/30	United Arab Emirates		1,543.95						1,543.95
Commercial Air							8,225.10				8,225.10
Hon. Kay Granger	11/22	11/23	Kuwait		159.00						159.00
	11/23	11/24	United Arab Emirates		192.94						192.94
	11/24	11/25	Afghanistan		78.00						78.00
	11/25	11/26	United Arab Emirates		192.94						192.94
Commercial Air							2,727.00				2,727.00
Hon. Ken Calvert	11/22	11/23	Kuwait		159.00						159.00
	11/23	11/24	United Arab Emirates		192.94						192.94
	11/24	11/25	Afghanistan		78.00						78.00
	11/25	11/26	United Arab Emirates		192.94						192.94
Commercial							2,727.00				2,727.00
Hon. Maurice Hinchey	11/22	11/23	Kuwait		159.00						159.00
	11/23	11/24	United Arab Emirates		192.94						192.94
	11/24	11/25	Afghanistan		78.00						78.00
	11/25	11/26	United Arab Emirates		192.94						192.94
	11/26	11/28	Italy		500.00						500.00
Hon. Norm Dicks	11/22	11/23	Kuwait		159.00						159.00
	11/23	11/24	United Arab Emirates		192.94						192.94
	11/24	11/25	Afghanistan		78.00						78.00
	11/25	11/26	United Arab Emirates		192.94						192.94
	11/26	11/28	Italy		500.00						500.00
Hon. Rodney Frelinghuysen	11/22	11/23	Kuwait		159.00						159.00
	11/23	11/24	United Arab Emirates		192.94						192.94
	11/24	11/25	Afghanistan		78.00						78.00
	11/25	11/26	United Arab Emirates		192.94						192.94
	11/26	11/28	Italy		500.00						500.00
Hon. John P. Murtha	11/22	11/23	Kuwait		159.00						159.00
	11/23	11/24	United Arab Emirates		192.94						192.94
	11/24	11/25	Afghanistan		78.00						78.00
	11/25	11/26	United Arab Emirates		192.94						192.94
	11/26	11/28	Italy		500.00						500.00
BG Wright	11/22	11/23	Kuwait		159.00						159.00
	11/23	11/24	United Arab Emirates		192.94						192.94
	11/24	11/25	Afghanistan		78.00						78.00
	11/25	11/26	United Arab Emirates		192.94						192.94
	11/26	11/28	Italy		500.00						500.00
Paul Juola	11/22	11/23	Kuwait		159.00						159.00
	11/23	11/24	United Arab Emirates		192.94						192.94
	11/24	11/25	Afghanistan		78.00						78.00
	11/25	11/26	United Arab Emirates		192.94						192.94
	11/26	11/28	Italy		500.00						500.00
Jeff Shockey	11/22	11/23	Kuwait		159.00						159.00
	11/23	11/24	United Arab Emirates		192.94						192.94
	11/24	11/25	Afghanistan		78.00						78.00
	11/25	11/26	United Arab Emirates		192.94						192.94
Commercial Travel							2,727.00				2,727.00
John Blazey	11/22	11/23	Kuwait		159.00						159.00
	11/23	11/24	United Arab Emirates		192.94						192.94
	11/24	11/25	Afghanistan		78.00						78.00
	11/25	11/26	United Arab Emirates		192.94						192.94
	11/26	11/28	Italy		500.00						500.00
Celes Hughes	11/22	11/23	Kuwait		159.00						159.00

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2009—Continued

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]
	11/23	11/24	United Arab Emirates		192.94						192.94
	11/24	11/25	Afghanistan		78.00						78.00
	11/25	11/26	United Arab Emirates		192.94						192.94
	11/26	11/28	Italy		500.00						500.00
Hon. Jerry Lewis	11/22	11/23	Kuwait		159.00						159.00
	11/23	11/24	United Arab Emirates		192.94						192.94
	11/24	11/25	Afghanistan		78.00						78.00
	11/25	11/26	United Arab Emirates		192.94						192.94
Commercial Travel							2,727.00				2,727.00
Hon. Nita Lowey	11/12	11/15	Israel		1,471.00						1,471.00
Hon. Steve Israel	11/12	11/16	Israel		378.00						378.00
Hon. Barbara Lee	11/10	11/13	Switzerland		1,994.25						1,994.25
	11/13	11/15	France		2,364.47						2,364.47
Commercial Travel							9,365.25				9,365.25
Hon. Mike Honda	11/10	11/13	Switzerland		2,276.94						2,276.94
	11/13	11/15	France		3,535.92						3,535.92
Commercial Travel							8,125.20				8,125.20
Paul Terry	11/9	11/15	Korea		2,400.00						2,400.00
	11/15	11/17	Japan		458.50						458.50
Commercial Travel							8,490.50				8,490.50
Kristi Mallard	11/9	11/15	Korea		2,400.00						2,400.00
	11/15	11/17	Japan		458.50						458.50
Commercial Travel							8,420.50				8,420.50
Jeff Ashford	11/9	11/11	Mexico		676.10						676.10
Commercial Travel							563.83				563.83
Stephanie Gupta	11/8	11/10	Mexico		676.10						676.10
Commercial Travel							563.83				563.83
Ben Nicholson	11/8	11/10	Mexico		676.10						676.10
Commercial Travel							563.83				563.83
Jim Holm	11/8	11/10	Mexico		676.10						676.10
Commercial Travel							563.83				563.83
Jennifer Miller	11/7	11/13	England		2,036.00						2,036.00
Commercial Travel							9,618.38				9,618.38
Adrienne Ramsay	11/7	11/11	England		1,058.00						1,058.00
Commercial Travel							7,696.38				7,696.38
Shalanda Young	11/7	11/17	Kenya		3,130.05						3,130.05
Commercial Travel							9,224.10				9,224.10
Committee total					41,228.49		90,083.83				131,312.32

[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. DAVID R. OBEY, Chairman, Feb. 1, 2010.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2009

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]
Visit to United Arab Emirates (UAE), Afghanistan, Israel, Germany, October 19–29, 2009:											
David Kildee	10/20	10/21	UAE		310.37						310.37
	10/21	10/22	Afghanistan		28.00						28.00
	10/22	10/23	UAE		359.47						359.47
	10/23	10/27	Israel		504.00						504.00
	10/27	10/29	Germany		640.00						640.00
Commercial Transportation							9,668.60				9,668.60
Debra Wada	10/20	10/21	UAE		310.37						310.37
	10/21	10/22	Afghanistan		28.00						28.00
	10/22	10/23	UAE		359.47						359.47
	10/23	10/27	Israel		504.00						504.00
	10/27	10/29	Germany		640.00						640.00
Commercial Transportation							9,668.60				9,668.60
Jeanette James	10/23	10/27	Israel		504.00						504.00
	10/27	10/28	Germany		320.00						320.00
Commercial Transportation							9,668.60				9,668.60
Rebecca Ross	10/20	10/21	UAE		310.37						310.37
	10/21	10/22	Afghanistan		28.00						28.00
	10/22	10/23	UAE		359.47						359.47
	10/23	10/27	Israel		504.00						504.00
	10/27	10/29	Germany		640.00						640.00
Commercial Transportation							9,668.60				9,668.60
Visit to Kuwait, Iraq, October 26–30, 2009:											
Michael Casey	10/26	10/27	Kuwait		109.00						109.00
	10/27	10/28	Iraq								
	10/28	10/29	Kuwait		109.00						109.00
Commercial Transportation							7,138.60				7,138.60
Paul Arcangeli	10/26	10/27	Kuwait		109.00						109.00
	10/27	10/28	Iraq								
Commercial Transportation							7,138.60				7,138.60
Roger Zakhiem	10/26	10/27	Kuwait		109.00						109.00
	10/27	10/28	Iraq								
	10/28	10/29	Kuwait		109.00						109.00
Commercial Transportation							7,138.60				7,138.60
Visit to Afghanistan, United Arab Emirates (UAE), October 29–November 2, 2009:											
Hon. Madeleine Z. Bordallo	10/30	10/31	UAE		710.00						710.00
	10/31	11/1	Afghanistan		28.00						28.00
	11/1	11/2	UAE		710.00						710.00
Commercial Transportation							8,184.10				8,184.10
Hon. Duncan Hunter	10/30	10/31	UAE		710.00						710.00
	10/31	11/1	Afghanistan		28.00						28.00
	11/1	11/2	UAE		710.00						710.00
Commercial Transportation							8,184.10				8,184.10
Hon. Larry Kissell	10/30	10/31	UAE		710.00						710.00
	10/31	11/1	Afghanistan		28.00						28.00
	11/1	11/2	UAE		710.00						710.00
Commercial Transportation							8,184.10				8,184.10
Robert L. Simmons, II	10/30	10/31	UAE		710.00						710.00
	10/31	11/1	Afghanistan		28.00						28.00

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2009—Continued

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]
	11/1	11/2	UAE		710.00						710.00
Commercial Transportation							8,184.10				8,184.10
Michael Higgins	10/30	10/31	UAE		710.00						710.00
	10/31	11/1	Afghanistan		28.00						28.00
	11/1	11/2	UAE		710.00						710.00
Commercial Transportation							8,184.10				8,184.10
Visit to Norway, United Kingdom (UK), Germany, November 2–10, 2009:											
Vickie Plunkett	11/3	11/6	Germany		1,072.00						1,072.00
	11/6	11/7	Norway		192.00						192.00
	11/8	11/11	UK		450.75						450.75
Commercial Transportation							9,860.00				9,860.00
Lynn Williams	11/3	11/6	Germany		1,072.00						1,072.00
	11/6	11/7	Norway		192.00						192.00
	11/8	11/11	UK		435.75						435.75
Commercial Transportation							9,860.00				9,860.00
Cathleen Garman	11/3	11/6	Germany		1,072.00						1,072.00
	11/6	11/7	Norway		192.00						192.00
	11/8	11/11	UK		435.75						435.75
Commercial Transportation							9,853.30				9,853.30
Eryn Robinson	11/3	11/6	Germany		1,072.00						1,072.00
	11/6	11/7	Norway		192.00						192.00
	11/8	11/11	UK		435.75						435.75
Commercial Transportation							9,860.00				9,860.00
Delegation Expenses	11/2	11/9	UK						4,216.19		4,216.19
Visit to Israel, November 12–16, 2009:											
Hon. Ike Skelton	11/13	11/16	Israel		1,203.00						1,203.00
Mike Casey	11/13	11/16	Israel		1,203.00						1,203.00
J. Phillip MacNaughton	11/13	11/16	Israel		1,203.00						1,203.00
John Wason	11/13	11/16	Israel		1,203.00						1,203.00
Delegation Expenses	11/13	11/16	Israel						13,733.74		13,733.74
Visit to India, Japan, Singapore, November 10–19, 2009:											
Kevin Gates	11/12	11/14	India		871.99						871.99
	11/15	11/17	Japan		833.02						833.02
	11/17	11/19	Singapore		806.69						806.69
Commercial Transportation							10,880.90				10,880.99
Douglas Bush	11/12	11/14	India		871.99						871.99
	11/15	11/17	Japan		833.02						833.02
	11/17	11/19	Singapore		806.69						806.69
Commercial Transportation							10,880.90				10,880.90
Visit to Israel with CODEL Lieberman, November 12–17, 2009:											
Hon. Susan Davis	11/13	11/17	Israel		1,332.17						1,332.17
Visit to Germany, November 15–18,2009:											
Mark Lewis	11/16	11/18	Germany		640.00						640.00
Commercial Transportation						7,148.00					7,148.00
Visit to Romania, Italy, Germany, Luxembourg, United Kingdom (UK), November 21–29, 2009:											
Hon. Ike Skelton	11/23	11/25	Romania		611.89						611.89
	11/25	11/26	Italy		250.00						250.00
	11/26	11/27	Germany		128.00						128.00
	11/27	11/27	Luxembourg								
	11/27	11/29	UK		306.00						306.00
Hon. Howard P. "Buck" McKeon	11/23	11/25	Romania		611.89						611.89
	11/25	11/26	Italy		250.00						250.00
	11/26	11/27	Germany		128.00						128.00
	11/27	11/27	Luxembourg								
	11/27	11/29	UK		306.00						306.00
Hon. Solomon Ortiz	11/23	11/25	Romania		611.89						611.89
	11/25	11/26	Italy		250.00						250.00
	11/26	11/27	Germany		128.00						128.00
	11/27	11/27	Luxembourg								
	11/27	11/29	UK		306.00						306.00
Hon. K. Michael Conaway	11/23	11/25	Romania		611.89						611.89
	11/25	11/26	Italy		250.00						250.00
	11/26	11/27	Germany		128.00						128.00
	11/27	11/27	Luxembourg								
	11/27	11/29	UK		306.00						306.00
Hon. Carol Shea-Porter	11/23	11/25	Romania		611.89						611.89
	11/25	11/26	Italy		250.00						250.00
	11/26	11/27	Germany		128.00						128.00
	11/27	11/27	Luxembourg								
	11/27	11/29	UK		306.00						306.00
Hon. David Loebsack	11/23	11/25	Romania		611.89						611.89
	11/25	11/26	Italy		250.00						250.00
	11/26	11/27	Germany		128.00						128.00
	11/27	11/27	Luxembourg								
	11/27	11/29	UK		306.00						306.00
Hon. Erin C. Conaton	11/23	11/25	Romania		611.89						611.89
	11/25	11/26	Italy		250.00						250.00
	11/26	11/27	Germany		128.00						128.00
	11/27	11/27	Luxembourg								
	11/27	11/29	UK		306.00						306.00
Hon. Thomas Hawley	11/23	11/25	Romania		611.89						611.89
	11/25	11/26	Italy		250.00						250.00
	11/26	11/27	Germany		128.00						128.00
	11/27	11/27	Luxembourg								
	11/27	11/29	UK		306.00						306.00
Hon. Mark Lewis	11/23	11/25	Romania		611.89						611.89
	11/25	11/26	Italy		250.00						250.00
	11/26	11/27	Germany		128.00						128.00
	11/27	11/27	Luxembourg								
	11/27	11/29	UK		306.00						306.00
Hon. J. Phillip MavNaughton	11/23	11/25	Romania		611.89						611.89
	11/25	11/26	Italy		250.00						250.00
	11/26	11/27	Germany		128.00						128.00
	11/27	11/27	Luxembourg								
	11/27	11/29	UK		306.00						306.00
Hon. Jennifer Kohl	11/23	11/25	Romania		611.89						611.89
	11/25	11/26	Italy		250.00						250.00
	11/26	11/27	Germany		128.00						128.00
	11/27	11/27	Luxembourg								
	11/27	11/29	UK		306.00						306.00
Hon. Ryan Crumpler	11/23	11/25	Romania		611.89						611.89

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2009—Continued

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]
	11/25	11/26	Italy		250.00						250.00
	11/26	11/27	Germany		128.00						128.00
	11/27	11/27	Luxembourg								
	11/27	11/29	UK		306.00						306.00
Delegation Expenses	11/23	11/25	Romania						2,219.24		2,219.24
	11/27	11/27	Luxembourg						1,796.60		1,796.60
Visit to Kuwait, United Arab Emirates (UAE), Afghanistan with CODEL Murtha, November 22–25, 2009:											
Hon. Mike Coffman	11/22	11/23	Kuwait		159.00						159.00
	11/23	11/24	UAE		710.00						710.00
	11/24	11/25	Afghanistan		78.00						78.00
	11/25	11/25	UAE								
Visit to United Kingdom (UK), Scotland, November 30–December 5, 2009:											
Rudolph Barnes	12/1	12/3	UK		1,006.00						1,006.00
	12/3	12/4	Scotland		378.00						378.00
	12/4	12/5	UK		503.00						503.00
Commercial Transportation							7,991.00				7,991.00
Robert W. DeGrasse, Jr.	12/1	12/3	UK		1,006.00						1,006.00
	12/3	12/4	Scotland		378.00						378.00
	12/4	12/5	UK		503.00						503.00
Commercial Transportation							7,991.00				7,991.00
Visit to Canada, December 8–10, 2009:											
Douglas Bush	12/8	12/10	Canada		798.00						798.00
Commercial Transportation							2,797.47				2,797.47
John Wason	12/8	12/10	Canada		798.00						798.00
Commercial Transportation							2,797.47				2,797.47
Visit to Iraq, Kuwait, December 15–18, 2009:											
Hon. Gene Taylor	12/12	12/13	Kuwait		421.62						421.62
	12/13	12/14	Iraq								
	12/14	12/15	Kuwait		308.67						308.67
Commercial Transportation							7,138.60				7,138.60
Heath Bope	12/12	12/13	Kuwait		421.62						421.62
	12/13	12/14	Iraq								
Commercial Transportation							7,138.60				7,138.60
Jenness Simler	12/12	12/13	Kuwait		421.62						
	12/13	12/14	Iraq								
	12/14	12/15	Kuwait		308.67						308.67
Commercial Transportation							7,138.60				7,138.60
Delegation Expenses	12/12	12/13	Kuwait				461.70		1,119.72		1,581.42
Visit to Iraq, Kuwait, Turkey, Germany, Afghanistan, December 17–22, 2009:											
Hon. Jim Marshall	12/18	12/18	Kuwait								
	12/18	12/19	Afghanistan								
	12/19	12/20	Iraq								
	12/20	12/20	Turkey								
	12/20	12/21	Germany				3,577.10				3,577.10
Commercial Transportation.											
Committee total					56,814.64		216,753.34		23,095.49		295,192.89

[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. IKE SKELTON, Chairman, Feb. 1, 2010.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2009

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]
Codel-Tierney—Hon. George Miller:											
Nov. 9–15, 2009	11/11	11/14	Pakistan		1,267.50		9,896.50				
Nov. 9–15, 2009	11/14	11/15	London		458.00		9,896.50				
Committee total					1,725.50		9,896.50				

[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. GEORGE MILLER, Chairman, Jan. 29, 2010.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2009

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]
Alexander Barron	10/2	10/8	Thailand		1,608.00		4,418.10				6,026.10
Amanda Mertens	11/1	11/8	Spain		1,074.00		6,911.00		1,494.00		9,479.00
James Brannon	11/1	11/8	Spain		1,074.00		6,911.00		1,494,00		9,479.00
Lorie Schmidt	11/3	11/8	Spain		1,330.52		6,437.20				7,767.72
Jeffrey Baran	11/3	11/10	Egypt		26.71		9,733.00		700.00		10,459.71
Mary Neumayr	11/3	11/10	Egypt		724.00		8,160.00		700.00		9,584.00
Hon. Phil Gingrey	11/10	11/11	Pakistan		90.00		8,227.10				8,317.10
	11/11	11/12	Afghanistan	28.00	50.00					28.00	50.00
	11/12	11/13	Kuwait								
Hon. Donna Christensen	11/11	11/14	Switzerland		1,894.25		9,878.30				11,772.55
Hon. Henry Waxman	11/10	11/13	Israel		1,428.00				11,442.48		12,870.48
Hon. Tim Murphy	11/13	11/16	Israel		1,203.00						1,203.00
Hon. John Barrow	11/25	11/26	United Arab Emirates		476.00		9,902.10		29.00		10,407.10
	11/26	11/27	Afghanistan		44.00				12.00		56.00
	11/27	11/29	Pakistan		122.00				30.00		152.00
Hon. Bruce Braley	11/11	11/13	Kuwait		109.09		7,138.60		312.62		7,560.31
	11/12	11/14	Iraq								
	11/15	11/15	Kuwait								

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2009—Continued

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]
Hon. Ed Whitfield	12/27	12/28	United Arab Emirates		1,468.95		8,149.10				9,618.05
	12/28	12/29	Afghanistan		75.00						75.00
	12/29	12/31	United Arab Emirates								
Hon. Jerry McNerney	12/27	12/28	United Arab Emirates		1,468.95		8,149.10				9,618.05
	12/28	12/29	Afghanistan		75.00						75.00
	12/29	12/31	United Arab Emirates								
Hon. Cliff Stearns	12/27	12/28	United Arab Emirates		1,468.95		8,149.10				9,618.05
	12/28	12/29	Afghanistan		75.00						75.00
	12/29	12/31	United Arab Emirates								
Jack Seum	12/27	12/28	United Arab Emirates		1,468.95		8,149.10				9,618.05
	12/28	12/29	Afghanistan		75.00						75.00
	12/29	12/31	United Arab Emirates								
Committee totals					7,429.37		110,312.80		16,214.10		143,956.27

[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. HENRY A. WAXMAN, Chairman, Feb. 1, 2010.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2009

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per Diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Doug Anderson	11/8	11/15	Turkey		1,330.00						
Round-trip Airfare							7,662.90				
Alex Cruz	10/5	10/6	Honduras		303.00						
Round-trip Airfare							1,846.70				
Theodros Dagne	11/8	11/9	Uganda		354.00						
	11/9	11/11	Kenya		856.00						
	11/11	11/12	Sudan		268.00						
	11/12	11/13	Kenya		428.00						
	11/13	11/15	Tanzania		646.00						
Round-trip Airfare							17,566.40				
Hon. Bill Delahunt	12/6	12/8	Russia		960.00						
Round-trip Airfare							7,678.40				
Marissa Doran	11/9	11/13	Haiti		1,036.99						
Round-trip Airfare							909.50				
Susan Epstein	11/7	11/15	Kenya		3,130.05						
Round-trip Airfare							11,033.10				
Hon. Eni F.H. Faleomavaega	10/7	10/9	Samoa		497.00						
One-Way Airfare							119.00				
	10/17	10/18	Samoa		71.54						
One-Way Airfare							81.00				
David Fite	11/8	11/10	Austria		783.00						
	11/10	11/11	Sweden		453.00						
	11/11	11/13	Belguim		906.00						
Round-trip Airfare							7,830.20				
Brian Forni	11/20	11/21	Canada		345.00		(3)				
Daniel Harsha	10/17	10/20	Switzerland		1,088.00						
Round-trip Airfare							6,143.70				
Valerie Heitshusen	11/10	11/14	Macedonia		1,016.00						
Round-trip Airfare							9,212.80				
Jonathan Katz	11/1	11/2	Israel		482.00						
Round-trip Airfare							6,572.60				
	11/20	11/21	Canada		345.00		(3)				
Richard Kessler	11/9	11/10	Austria		424.00						
	11/10	11/11	Sweden		453.00						
	11/11	11/13	Belgium		804.56						
Round-trip Airfare							7,830.20				
Noelle Lusane	11/10	11/11	Kenya		428.00						
	11/11	11/12	Sudan		268.00						
	11/12	11/13	Kenya		428.00						
	11/13	11/15	Tanzania		646.00						
Round-trip Airfare							11,237.00				
Don MacDonald	10/22	10/25	Britain		562.00						
Round-trip Airfare								7,271.40			
Alan Makovsky	11/13	11/15	Israel		1,446.00		(3)				
Robert Marcus	11/8	11/13	Turkey		1,448.16						
Round-trip Airfare								7,662.90			
Hon. Gregory W. Meeks	10/9	10/11	Haiti		536.00						
	10/11	10/13	Colombia		538.00				[4] 13,227.00		
Round-trip Airfare								2,371.80			
Jasin Nurjadi	12/13	12/14	Indonesia		313.22						
	12/14	12/19	Timor-Leste		1,351.40						
Round-trip Airfare								688.60			
Diana Ohlbaum	11/9	11/13	Haiti		941.99						
Round-trip Airfare								909.80			
Hon. Donald M. Payne	11/9	11/11	Kenya		856.00						
	11/11	11/12	Sudan		268.00						
	11/12	11/13	Kenya		428.00						
	11/13	11/15	Tanzania		646.00				[4] 1,130.40		
Round-trip Airfare								11,114.40			
Hon. Mike Pence	12/27	12/28	UAE		552.28						
	12/28	12/29	Afghanistan		75.00		(3)				
	12/29	12/30	UAE		910.56						
Round-trip Airfare								8,184.10			
Yleem Poblete	10/5	10/6	Honduras		283.00						
Round-trip Airfare								2,197.70			
Jason Steinbaum	11/11	11/12	Macedonia		508.00				[4] 375.96		
	11/12	11/16	Kosovo		792.00						
Round-trip Airfare								8,542.60			
Roby Wapner	10/5	10/6	Honduras		283.00						
Round-trip Airfare								2,191.70			
	11/09	11/11	Haiti		589.00						
Round-trip Airfare								944.80			
Lynne Weil	11/8	11/13	Turkey		1,031.00						
Round-trip Airfare								8,636.20			
Hon. Robert Wexler	10/18	10/20	Turkey		495.00						
Round-trip Airfare								7,365.50			
	11/1	11/2	Israel		482.00				[4] 3,749.06		

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2009—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per Diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Round-trip Airfare								6,572.60			
	11/10	11/13	China		1,039.61						
Round-trip Airfare								14,076.20			
	11/20	11/21	Canada		345		(3)				
Lisa Williams	11/8	11/12	Kazakhstan		1,338.00						
Hon. Ted Poe	12/4	12/5	Kuwait		464.35						
	12/5	12/6	Afghanistan		78.00						
Round-trip Airfare							7,188.60				
Hon. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen	10/5	10/6	Honduras		303.00				[4] 360.00		
Round-trip Airfare							2,154.58				
Deanne Samuels	11/9	11/13	Haiti		1,077.99						
Round-trip Airfare							909.50				
Margarita Seminario	11/7	11/15	Kenya		3,130.05						
Round-trip Airfare							9,224.10				
	11/21	11/29	Kenya		2,670.99						
Round-trip Airfare							8,086.20				
Daniel Silverberg	11/23	11/25	Morocco		637.00						
Round-trip Airfare							10,405.50				
Hon. Christopher H. Smith	12/17	12/24	Brazil		2,891.00						
One-Way Airfare							6,803.10				
Cliff Stammerman	11/9	11/11	Haiti		589.00						
Round-trip Airfare							909.80				
	11/12	11/14	Tajikistan		630.00						
Round-trip Airfare							12,255.53				
Shanna Winters	11/8	11/13	Turkey		1,427.00						
Round-trip Airfare							11,241.90				
Brent Woolfork	11/8	11/12	Kazakhstan		1,237.00				[4] 2,003.43		
	11/12	11/14	Tajikistan		550.00						
Round-trip Airfare							12,615.26				
Committee totals					52,493.74		266,247.87		20,845.85		339,587.46

[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.
[3] Military air transportation.
[4] Indicates delegation costs

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN, Chairman, Feb. 1, 2010.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2009

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]
Daniel Maffei, Hon.	12/26	12/31	UAE/Afghanistan		1,543.95		8,520.10				10,064.05
Committee total											10,064.05

[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. JOHN CONYERS, Jr., Chairman, Jan. 29, 2010.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2009

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]
Scott Lindsay	11/11	11/14	Pakistan		1,278.00		10,458.50				11,736.50
	11/14	11/15	London		458.00						458.00
Andrew Wright	11/11	11/14	Pakistan		1,278.00		10,056.50				11,334.50
	11/14	11/15	London		458.00						458.00
Christopher Hixon	11/11	11/14	Pakistan		1,267.48		10,458.50				11,725.98
	11/14	11/15	London		458.00						458.00
Hon. Peter Welch	11/11	11/14	Pakistan		1,267.50		9,896.50				11,164.00
	11/14	11/15	London		458.00						458.00
Hon. John Tierney	11/11	11/14	Pakistan		1,267.50		9,896.50		1,939.10		13,103.10
	11/14	11/15	London		458.00				1,474.11		1,932.11
Talia Dubovi	11/9	11/14	Macedonia		1,016.00		9,212.80				10,228.80
Hon. Darrell E. Issa	12/21	12/22	Kuwait		466.66		7,315.00				7,781.66
	12/22	12/25	Afghanistan								
	12/25	12/27	Jordan		163.84						163.84
Hon. Aaron Schock	12/27	1/2	UAE		1,468.95		8,652.60				10,121.55
	12/28	12/29	Afghanistan		75.00		(3)				75.00
Hon. Darrell E. Issa	11/20	11/21	Canada		1141.00		(3)				141.00
Laurent M. Crenshaw	11/20	11/21	Canada		116.00		(3)				116.00
Beverly Britton Fraser	10/1	10/6	Antigua		455.00		2,287.20				2,742.20
Hon. Edolphus Towns	10/2	10/4	Antigua		182.00		1,409.20				1,591.20
Hon. Jason Chaffetz	10/2	10/3	Antigua		273.00		2,088.14				2,361.14
Adam Fromm	10/2	10/4	Antigua		273.00		1,556.20				1,829.20
Hon. Aaron Schock	10/2	10/2	Honduras				(3)				
Hon. Lynn Westmoreland	11/25	11/26	UAE		505.00		9,902.10				10,407.10
	11/16	11/27	Afghanistan		28.00		(3)				28.00
	11/27	11/29	Pakistan		76.00		(3)				76.00
Committee total					13,887.93		93,189.74		3,413.21		110,490.88

[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.
[3] Military air transportation.

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS, Chairman, Feb. 1, 2010.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2009

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]
Hon. Bart Gordon	10/31	11/3	United Kingdom		1,413.89		9,950.20				11,364.09
Leigh Ann Brown	10/31	11/3	United Kingdom		1,413.89		9,950.20				11,364.09
Chris King	10/31	11/3	United Kingdom		1,413.89		9,950.20				11,364.09
Hon. Brian Baird	11/10	11/11	Pakistan		90.00		(4)		456.42		546.42
	11/11	11/12	Afghanistan		78.00		(3)				78.00
	11/12	11/13	Kuwait				(3)				
	11/13	11/15	Bosnia-Herzegovina		792.00		(4)		75.97		867.97
									10,639.04		10,639.04
Hon. Bart Gordon	11/11	11/14	Italy		2,2123.40		7,048.60		479.24		9,651.24
Hon. Bess Cuaghran	11/11	11/14	Italy		2,2123.40		7,048.60		573.53		9,745.53
Hon. Pete Olson	12/4	12/5	Kuwait		574.32		26.84		252.37		853.53
	12/5	12/6	Afghanistan		78.00		(3)				
	12/6	12/7	Kuwait								
							(4)				
Hon. Alan Grayson	12/12	12/13	Kuwait		109.00		(4) 65.96		159.96		334.92
	12/13	12/14	Iraq		11.00		(3)				11.00
	12/14	12/15	Kuwait								
							7,138.60				7,138.60
Chuck Atkins	11/7	11/12	South Africa		1,764.00		11,209.10				12,973.10
Christopher King	11/7	11/12	South Africa		1,764.00		11,209.10				12,973.10
Shimere Williams	11/7	11/12	South Africa		1,764.00		10,777.10				12,541.10
Adam Rosenberg	11/7	11/12	South Africa		1,764.00		10,777.10				12,541.10
Leslee Koch Gilbert	11/7	11/12	South Africa		1,587.00		10,777.10				12,364.10
Kathleen Crooks	11/7	11/12	South Africa		1,606.00		10,777.10				12,383.10
Dahlia Sokolov	12/14	12/16	New Zealand		500.00		(4)				500.00
	12/16	12/19	Antarctica				(3)				
	12/19	12/21	New Zealand		500.00		(4)				500.00
							9,718.30				9,718.30
Marcy Gallo	12/14	12/16	New Zealand		500.00		(4)				500.00
	12/16	12/19	Antarctica				(3)				
	12/19	12/21	New Zealand		500.00		(4)				500.00
							10,376.70				10,376.70
Linda ''Mele'' Williame	12/14	12/16	New Zealand		500.00		(4)				500.00
	12/16	12/19	Antarctica				(3)				
	12/19	12/21	New Zealand		500.00		(4)				500.00
							9,718.30				9,718.30
Committee totals					23,469.79		164,296.74		1,997.49		189,764.02

[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.
[3] Military air transportation.
[4] Commerical air transportation.

HON. BART GORDON, Chairman, Feb. 1, 2010.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2009

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]
Hon. James Oberstar	10/9	10/11	Haiti		628.00		(3)				628.00
Hon. Corrine Brown	10/9	10/11	Haiti		628.00		(3)				628.00
Jimmy Miller	10/9	10/11	Haiti		628.00		(3)				628.00
Hon. Laura Richardson	12/4	12/4	Kuwait		359.00		7,103.60				7,462.60
	12/5	12/6	Afghanistan		118.00						118.00
Hon. Brett Guthrie	12/11	12/12	Kuwait		448.00		7,138.60				7,586.60
	12/13	12/14	Iraq								
Committee total					2,809.00		14,242.20				17,051.20

[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.
[3] Military air transportation.

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR, Chairman, Feb. 1, 2010.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE ''IN ACCORDANCE WITH TITLE 22, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 1754(B)(2), INFORMATION AS WOULD IDENTIFY THE FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN WHICH COMMITTEE MEMBERS AND STAFF HAVE TRAVELED IS OMITTED.'' HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2009.

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]
Hon. Mac Thornberry	10/8	10/9	Middle East		193.02						
	10/10	10/13	Asia		202.00						
Commercial aircraft							11,668.30				12,063.32
James Lewis	10/8	10/9	Middle East		193.02						
	10/10	10/13	Asia		202.00						
Commercial aircraft							11,668.30				12,063.32
Hon. Jan Schakowsky	10/8	10/10	Middle East		193.06						
	10/10	10/13	Middle East		156.00						
Commercial aircraft							9,040.70				9,389.76
Hon. Jeff Miller	10/08	10/10	Middle East		193.06						
	10/10	10/14	Middle East		234.00						
Commercial aircraft							8,979.70				9,406.76
Eric Greenwald	10/08	10/10	Middle East		193.06						
	10/10	10/13	Middle East		156.00						
Commercial aircraft							9,040.70				9,389.76
George Pappas	10/08	10/09	Middle East		193.06						
	10/10	10/14	Middle East		234.00						
Commercial aircraft							8,979.70				9,406.76
Mark Young	11/10	11/13	Africa		647.00						
	11/14	11/16	Africa		534.00						
Commercial aircraft							11,511.50				12,692.50

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE ''IN ACCORDANCE WITH TITLE 22, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 1754(B)(2), INFORMATION AS WOULD IDENTIFY THE FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN WHICH COMMITTEE MEMBERS AND STAFF HAVE TRAVELED IS OMITTED.'' HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2009.—Continued

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]
George Pappas	11/10	11/13	Africa		647.00						
	11/14	11/16	Africa		534.00						
Commercial aircraft							11,511.50				12,692.50
Hon. Elton Gallegly	11/11	11/13	Europe		642.34						
	11/14	11/16	Europe		630.10						
Commercial aircraft							7,300.30				8,572.74
James Lewis	11/11	11/13	Europe		642.34						
	11/14	11/16	Europe		630.10						
Commercial aircraft							7,164.30				8,436.74
Adam Lurie	11/11	11/13	Europe		630.10						
	11/14	11/16	Europe		642.34						
Commercial aircraft							7,808.30				9,080.74
Hon. Mike Conaway	12/17	12/19	Africa		486.54						
	12/20	12/22	Europe		628.09						
Commercial aircraft							11,589.00				12,703.63
George Pappas	12/17	12/19	Africa		486.54						
	12/20	12/22	Europe		628.09						
Commercial aircraft							10,446.50				11,561.13
Harry Hulings	12/17	12/19	Africa		486.54						
	12/20	12/22	Europe		628.09						
Commercial aircraft							10,446.50				1,156.13
Hon. Peter Hoekstra	12/31	01/01	Africa		242.00						
Commercial aircraft							10,407.40				10,649.40
James Lewis	12/31	01/01	Africa		242.00						
Commercial aircraft							9,247.40				9,489.40

[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. SILVESTRE REYES, Chairman, Feb. 3, 2010.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

6275. A letter from the Chief, Regulatory Analysis and Development, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Importation of Cooked Pork Skins [Docket No.: APHIS-2008-0032] (RIN: 0579-AC80) received December 17, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6276. A letter from the Chief, Regulatory Analysis and Development, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Importation of Swine Hides and Skins, Bird Trophies, and Ruminant Hides and Skins [Docket No.: APHIS-2006-0113] (RIN: 0579-AC11) received December 17, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6277. A letter from the Chief, Regulatory Analysis and Development, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Change in Disease Status of the Republic of Korea With Regard to Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Rinderpest [Docket No.: APHIS-2008-0417] received January 13, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

6278. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Army, Acquisition, Logistics and Technology, Department of Defense, transmitting the annual status report of the U.S. Chemical Demilitarization Program (CDP) as of September 30, 2009, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1521(g); to the Committee on Armed Services.

6279. A letter from the Deputy Assistnat Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting annual report as required by Section 723(d)(5) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2009; to the Committee on Armed Services.

6280. A letter from the Deputy to the Chairman for External Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's ''Major'' final rule — Risk-Based Capital Guidelines; Capital Adequacy Guidelines; Capital Maintenance: Regulatory Capital; Impact of Modifications to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles; Consolidation of Asset-Backed Commercial Paper Programs; and Other Related Issues (RIN: 3064-AD48) received February 23, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

6281. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Housing Finance Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Federal Home Loan Bank Membership for Community Development Financial Institutions (RIN: 2590-AA18) received January 5, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

6282. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Shareholder Approval of Executive Compensation of TARP Reciepts [Release No.: 34-61335; File No. S7-12-09] (RIN: 3235-AK31) received January 20, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

6283. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's FY 2008 annual performance report to Congress required by the Prescription Drug User Fee Act of 1992 (PDUFA), as amended, pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 379g note; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6284. A letter from the President, Corporation for Public Broadcasting, transmitting the Corporation's 2008 annual report regarding the activities and expenditures of the independent production service; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6285. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Labor, EBSA, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule — Definition of ''Plan Assets''— Participant Contributions (RIN: 1210-AB02) received January 20, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6286. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Area Source Standards for Prepared Feeds Manufacturing [EPA-HQ-OAR-2008-0080; FRL-9095-2] (RIN: 2060-AO98) received December 22, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6287. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Emission Stancards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Area Sources: Chemical Preparations Industry [EPA-HQ-OAR-2009-0028; FRL-9095-1] (RIN: 2060-AN46) received December 22, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6288. 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; Indiana [EPA-R05-OAR-2008-0515; FRL-8985-4] received December 22, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6289. 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 Air Pollution Control District [EPA-R09-OAR-2009-0350; FRL-9097-1] received January 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6290. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Outer Continental Shelf Air Regulations Update to Include New Jersery State Requirements [EPA-R02-OAR-2009-0680; FRL-9103-3] received January 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6291. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Outer Continental Shelf Air Regulations Consistency Update for Alaska [EPA-R10-OAR-2009-0111; FRL-9095-9] received January 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6292. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Outer Continental Shelf Air

Regulations Consistency Update for Alaska [EPA-R10-OAR-2009-0799; FRL-9095-8] received January 19, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6293. A letter from the Chairman, Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board, transmitting a report entitled ''Survey of National Programs for Managing High-Level Radioactive Waste and Spent Nuclear Fuel''; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6294. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting as required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to the former Liberian regime of Charles Taylor that was declared in Executive Order 13348 of July 22, 2004, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6295. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affiars, Department of State, transmitting the Interagency Working Group on U.S. Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training's annual inventory of U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2460(f) and (g) Public Law 87-256, section Section 112(f) and (g); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6296. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's report on United States contributions to the United Nations and United Nations affiliated agencies and related bodies for fiscal years 2008, pursuant to Public Law 109-364, section 1225; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6297. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affiars, Department of State, transmitting the Department's fiscal year 2009 report on U.S. Government Assistance to and Cooperative Activities with Eurasia, pursuant to Public Law 102-511, section 104; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6298. A letter from the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction, transmitting the January 2010 Quarterly Report on reconstruction efforts in Afghanistan; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6299. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, National Archives and Records Administration, transmitting the Administration's annual Performance and Accountability Report for Fiscal Year 2009, ending September 30, 2009; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6300. A letter from the Acting Director, U.S. Trade and Development Agency, transmitting the Agency's fiscal year 2009 annual report; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6301. A letter from the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Removal of the Brown Pelican (Pelecanus occidentalis) From the Federal List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife [FWS-R2-ES-2008-0025] (RIN: 1018-AV28) received January 20, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6302. A letter from the Writer/Editor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safe Harbor Procedures for Employers Who Receive a No-Match Letter: Clarification; Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis [DHS Docket No.: ICEB-2006-0004: ICE 2377-06] (RIN: 1653-AA50) received January 21, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6303. A letter from the Federal Register Certifying Officer, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Debt Collection Authorities under the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 (RIN: 1510-AB19) received December 23, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6304. A letter from the Attorney, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Chimes and Lights Fireworks Display, Port Orchard, WA [Docket No.: USCG-2009-0989] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received January 5, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6305. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's report entitled, ''2008 Status of the Nation's Highways, Bridges and Transit: Conditions and Performance''; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6306. A letter from the Assistant Chief Counsel for General Law, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Pipeline Safety: Integrity Management Program for Gas Distribution Pipelines [Docket No.: PHMSA-RSPA-2004-19854; Amdt. 192-113] (RIN: 2137-AE15) received December 17, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6307. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Civil Works, Department of the Army, transmitting Annual Report on Civil Works Activites for FY 2008; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6308. A letter from the Director of Regulations Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Copayments for Medications (RIN: 2900-AN50) received January 5, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

6309. A letter from the Acting Chief Financial Officer, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's annual financial report for fiscal year 2009; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6310. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Legislative and Public Affairs, Agency for International Development, transmitting the Agency's first fiscal year 2010 quarterly report on unobligated and unexpended appropriated funds; jointly to the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Affairs.

6311. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting FY 2011 Congressional Performance Budget Request; jointly to the Committees on Appropriations and Energy and Commerce.

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:

Ms. ZOE LOFGREN: Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. In the matter of the investigation into officially connected travel of House Members to attend the Carib News Foundation Multinational Business Conferences in 2007 and 2008 (Rept. 111–422). Referred to the House Calendar.

Ms. ZOE LOFGREN: Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. In the matter of allegations relating to the lobbying activities of Paul Magliocchetti and Associates Group, Inc. (PMA) (Rept. 111–423). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee: Committee on Science and Technology. H.R. 3820. A bill to reauthorize Federal natural hazards reduction programs, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 111–424 Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committees on Natural Resources and Transportation and Infrastructure discharged from further consideration. H.R. 3820 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

TIME LIMITATION OF REFERRED BILL

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII the following action was taken by the Speaker:

H.R. 2989. Referral to the Committee on Ways and Means extended for a period ending not later than March 26, 2010.

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. HOLT (for himself, Mr. SESTAK, Mr. BOYD, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. ELLISON, and Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee):

H.R. 4710. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to award grants to eligible entities for farm to school programs; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia (for himself and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 4711. A bill to provide that the delivery vehicle fleet of the United States Postal Service be replaced by electric motor vehicles; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. FRANKS of Arizona:

H.R. 4712. A bill to include the county of Mohave, in the State of Arizona, as an affected area for purposes of making claims under the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act based on exposure to atmospheric nuclear testing; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin (for herself, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, and Mr. LOEBSACK):

H.R. 4713. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow the first-time homebuyer credit in the case of joint returns of long-time residents where only 1 spouse meets the ownership and use requirements; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LEWIS of Georgia:

H. Res. 1122. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of the Year of the Lung 2010; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. INGLIS, and Mr. BROWN of South Carolina):

H. Res. 1123. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to the use of Yucca Mountain as the Nation's primary permanent nuclear waste storage site; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MACK (for himself and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN):

H. Res. 1124. A resolution supporting President Obama and his agenda to strengthen United States trade relations in Asia and with key partners like South Korea, Panama, and Colombia; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII,

234. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Senate of the State of Michigan, relative to Senate Resolution No. 106 memorializing the Congress to provide that federal health care reforms not impose increased costs on Michigan and other states; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

235. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Michigan, relative to Senate Resolution No. 107 memorializing the Congress to remove the so-called ''Nebraska Compromise'' from the final version of the federal health care reform legislation; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

236. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, relative to Senate Resolution 861 reasserting the right of every American Citizen residing in Puerto Rico to enjoy their right to equality and express the need of initiating a constitutionally sanctioned self-determiniation process; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 24: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. OLVER, and Mr. BRADY of Texas.
H.R. 442: Mr. MICA.
H.R. 571: Mr. PASCRELL.
H.R. 620: Mr. BUYER.
H.R. 919: Ms. BORDALLO.
H.R. 1237: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.
H.R. 1240: Mr. BOREN.
H.R. 1523: Mrs. CAPPS.
H.R. 1547: Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 1584: Mr. PAUL.
H.R. 1806: Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. WATT, and Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas.
H.R. 1835: Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. BERKLEY, Ms. TITUS, and Mrs. DAHLKEMPER.
H.R. 1878: Mr. KAGEN.
H.R. 1912: Mr. FILNER.
H.R. 2049: Mr. MASSA.
H.R. 2149: Mr. UPTON and Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 2266: Mr. WILSON of Ohio.
H.R. 2267: Mr. WILSON of Ohio.
H.R. 2277: Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 2305: Mr. DEAL of Georgia and Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado.
H.R. 2492: Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 2565: Mr. COURTNEY.
H.R. 2855: Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, and Mr. CARNAHAN.
H.R. 3044: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 3240: Mr. TURNER, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. CAO, Mr. HINCHEY, and Mr. SCHOCK.
H.R. 3306: Mr. WEINER.
H.R. 3393: Mr. GORDON of Tennessee, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. MINNICK, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. WILSON of Ohio, Mr. SCHRADER, and Mr. HILL.
H.R. 3464: Mr. MCINTYRE.
H.R. 3554: Mr. LATOURETTE.
H.R. 3564: Mr. LEVIN and Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 3567: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
H.R. 3630: Mr. PETERS.
H.R. 3656: Ms. KOSMAS.
H.R. 3731: Mr. BOREN and Mr. FILNER.
H.R. 3757: Mr. WITTMAN.
H.R. 3790: Mr. WAMP and Mr. BOYD.
H.R. 3810: Mr. ARCURI.
H.R. 3820: Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 4054: Mr. KILDEE and Ms. KAPTUR.
H.R. 4065: Mr. OWENS.
H.R. 4115: Mr. HALL of New York.
H.R. 4116: Mr. KILDEE and Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey.
H.R. 4199: Mr. CHILDERS.
H.R. 4223: Mr. ELLISON, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, and Ms. PINGREE of Maine.
H.R. 4265: Ms. SUTTON.
H.R. 4274: Mr. KILDEE, Mr. MCDERMOTT, and Mr. COURTNEY.
H.R. 4278: Ms. MARKEY of Colorado.
H.R. 4302: Mr. OWENS, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, and Mr. ELLSWORTH.
H.R. 4306: Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida and Mr. YOUNG of Florida.
H.R. 4309: Mr. COURTNEY.
H.R. 4322: Mr. CUMMINGS and Mr. MCINTYRE.
H.R. 4396: Mr. WILSON of Ohio.
H.R. 4402: Mr. KILDEE, Mr. ARCURI, and Mr. COURTNEY.
H.R. 4408: Mr. SESSIONS.
H.R. 4427: Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois.
H.R. 4440: Mr. FILNER and Mr. NYE.
H.R. 4453: Mr. BUYER and Mr. BOOZMAN.
H.R. 4496: Mr. WITTMAN.
H.R. 4505: Mr. WITTMAN and Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 4530: Mr. OLVER.
H.R. 4533: Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. HARE, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mr. WEINER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. KAGEN, and Mr. WOLF.
H.R. 4553: Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 4554: Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts.
H.R. 4558: Mr. PETERS.
H.R. 4567: Mr. HOLT.
H.R. 4568: Mr. COURTNEY and Ms. GIFFORDS.
H.R. 4596: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. ISRAEL, and Mr. CONYERS.
H.R. 4603: Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. HIMES, Mr. AKIN, and Mr. SHIMKUS.
H.R. 4625: Mr. CARTER.
H.R. 4639: Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. WHITFIELD, and Mr. BILBRAY.
H.R. 4647: Mr. ISRAEL and Mr. MARSHALL.
H.R. 4653: Mr. SIMPSON.
H.R. 4666: Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 4671: Mr. MORAN of Virginia.
H.R. 4678: Mr. MELANCON, Mr. ELLSWORTH, Mr. LIPINSKI, and Mr. HALL of New York.
H.R. 4708: Mr. LAMBORN.
H.J. Res. 1: Mr. MITCHELL.
H.J. Res. 74: Mr. HALL of New York and Ms. HIRONO.
H.J. Res. 76: Mr. CHILDERS and Mr. WILSON of Ohio.
H. Con. Res. 94: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.
H. Con. Res. 230: Mr. BUYER.
H. Res. 111: Mr. RODRIGUEZ.
H. Res. 213: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.
H. Res. 267: Mr. LATHAM.
H. Res. 870: Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California.
H. Res. 886: Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. COURTNEY, Mrs. HALVORSON, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. SHULER, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. BOREN, Mr. KRATOVIL, Mr. BOYD, Mr. ARCURI, Mr. MELANCON, Mr. ROSS, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. BARROW, Mr. HILL, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. WALZ, Mr. TANNER, Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana, Mr. BERRY, Mr. POMEROY, Ms. MARKEY of Colorado, and Mr. WALDEN.
H. Res. 925: Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas.
H. Res. 935: Mr. SHERMAN.
H. Res. 959: Mr. BROUN of Georgia.
H. Res. 996: Ms. ESHOO, Mr. EHLERS, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania.
H. Res. 1055: Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mr. HODES, and Mr. COURTNEY.
H. Res. 1060: Mr. RODRIGUEZ.
H. Res. 1063: Mr. SESSIONS and Mr. LATTA.
H. Res. 1075: Mr. FORTENBERRY and Mr. BUYER.
H. Res. 1079: Mr. MARCHANT and Mr. BURTON of Indiana.
H. Res. 1086: Mr. BERRY, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. COSTA, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. HONDA, Mr. KAGEN, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. SHULER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. ACKERMAN.
H. Res. 1091: Ms. NORTON, Mr. HINOJOSA, Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. TOWNS, and Mr. PIERLUISI.
H. Res. 1099: Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado.
H. Res. 1111: Mr. LANCE, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. TEAGUE, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona, Mr. ADLER of New Jersey, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. BECERRA, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. KISSELL, Mrs. DAHLKEMPER, Ms. TITUS, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. TANNER, Mr. LEE of New York, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. PETERS, and Ms. NORTON.
H. Res. 1117: Mr. BACA, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. BERMAN, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. COSTA, Ms. CHU, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. FARR, Mr. FILNER, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. HONDA, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. RICHARDSON, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. STARK, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. WATERS, Ms. WATSON, Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. MCCARTHY of California, Mr. DREIER, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. NUNES, Mr. ISSA, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, and Mr. GALLEGLY.
H. Res. 1119: Mr. HUNTER and Mr. ROGERS of Michigan.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

106. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Legislature of Rockland County, New York, relative to Resolution No. 603 urging the fast tracking of the reauthorization of the budget for the FAA; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 111th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

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Senate

The Senate met at 9:30 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable MARK R. WARNER, a Senator from the Commonwealth of Virginia.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Eternal Spirit, the source of our peace, again at the beginning of another day's deliberations, we crave Your guidance and peace. Lead our lawmakers. Take away any blindness that would prompt them to travel down the wrong path. Lord, lift their hearts and minds into the light of Your presence, empowering them to fulfill Your purposes on Earth. Help them to hear Your voice above the hum of their daily labors and beyond the clamor of the noises that distract them from their ethical resolve. Give them special gifts of understanding, wisdom, patience, and strength.

We pray in Your merciful Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable MARK R. WARNER, 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. BYRD).

The assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, February 26, 2010.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable MARK R. WARNER, a Senator from the Commonwealth of Virginia, to perform the duties of the Chair.

ROBERT C. BYRD,
President pro tempore.

Mr. WARNER 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, this morning the Senate will proceed to a period of morning business. Senators will be allowed to speak for up to 10 minutes each. There will be no rollcall votes during today's session.

However, there will be a vote Tuesday morning before the caucus, probably an hour after we come in, but we will make that decision a little later today. We will see if we can get agreement. If not, that is what we will try to do.

We will continue to try to reach an agreement to consider an act to extend for 30 days certain expiring provisions, including unemployment insurance, COBRA, flood insurance, highway funding, small business loans, and small business provisions of the American Recovery Act, the Satellite Home View Act, the SGR, and poverty provisions.

All these are extremely important, especially to those people who are unemployed, and those people who on midnight Sunday night will lose the ability—1.5 million people in rural America—to watch local television.

RECOGNIZING THE CABBAGE PATCH SETTLEMENT HOUSE

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, when the great-great granddaughter of U.S. Chief Justice John Marshall established a safe place for Louisville's troubled and indigent children in 1910, few perhaps could have imagined the impact her actions would make a century later. Yet as The Cabbage Patch Settlement House celebrates its centennial year, the contributions of its alumni to our community and Nation will stand as Louise Marshall's legacy for another 100 years.

Named after the 1901 best-selling novel, ''Mrs. Wiggs and the Cabbage Patch,'' which was written by fellow Louisvillian Alice Hegan Rice, The Patch now serves 1,100 children and their families through a variety of education and counseling programs. Included among its alumni are: an NFL Super Bowl coach, public officials and community leaders, military officers, teachers, coaches, firefighters, and police officers. Thousands of alumni credit their involvement with The Cabbage Patch as a critical factor in their development of strong values and strong faith.

The Louisville Courier-Journal recently recounted the impact this institution has had on my home city, and I ask unanimous consent that the full article be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Feb. 15, 2010]

THE CABBAGE PATCH: A BEACON FOR 100 YEARS

(By Larry Muhammad)

Sherman Lewis won Super Bowl rings coaching for the San Francisco 49ers and Green Bay Packers, was a college football All-American at Michigan State University and finished third in the balloting for the Heisman Trophy in 1963.

The duPont Manual High School graduate partly credits his career success to the character-building sportsmanship he learned as a teenager at Cabbage Patch Settlement House, which is celebrating its 100th anniversary.

''My first year there, in the ninth grade, I even won a turkey trot,'' said Lewis, most

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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recently an offensive consultant for the Washington Redskins. ''They had a big turkey in a crate, and you had to run to get it, but I won that race going away. I had never run that fast in my life, but we had a lot of mouths to feed in our family and nobody was going to catch me.

''And Cabbage Patch was the first time I ever played on an integrated team,'' he said. ''They had great coaches there, great role models, and I think that's part of the reason I went into coaching. I owe that place a lot.''

Founded in 1910 to help troubled and indigent children, the nonprofit Christian agency now serves 1,100 children and their families through recreation, education and counseling programs. It recently launched a yearlong birthday observance that includes an alumni reunion (date and place yet to be announced).

''We are having a series of birthday parties with some of our partner churches this spring,'' said Cabbage Patch spokeswoman Angela Hagan. ''We had one at Highland Presbyterian Jan. 10. We will be at Southeast Christian Feb. 21, and several others are scheduled. Our golf fundraiser at Valhalla (Golf Club) on July 12 will have a 1910 twist—think attire, for one example—and our auction event Sept. 23 at the Muhammad Ali Center will be a big birthday party. On Sept. 25 we celebrate in our own neighborhood (1413 S. Sixth St., Old Louisville) as a beneficiary of the St. James Art Show Gala.''

A function of the art show's philanthropic arm, the St. James Court Charitable Foundation, the gala previously has benefited Kosair Charities and the Louisville Orchestra.

''This year, we decided to do the Cabbage Patch,'' said Don Keeling, the Louisville businessman and president of the St. James Court Association who, as a youth, played after-school sports there. ''They raised a substantial amount of money for their renovation, but they still have more to go so we're going to help them retire some of that debt.''

The centennial year of The Patch, as it has become known over the years, happily coincides with completion of the $7.5-million structural upgrade to its Sixth Street facilities, including a renovated gymnasium, kitchen and classrooms, plus 19,000 square feet of new construction adding a glass breezeway between buildings and a two-story carriage house.

Also, starting Friday, Blue Sky Kentucky, the nonprofit group promoting appreciation of American roots music, is launching an education component that ties into ongoing music instruction at The Patch. ''Our objective is to bring the art and business end of music directly to the kids,'' said Greg Handy, a Blue Sky Kentucky founder. ''Once a month, artists will come give a brief performance, talk to the kids about what it means to be a professional, working musician, and how they got where they are now. We've developed a syllabus that covers the art of songwriting and also the business of music.''

Formerly an 8th Ward alderman who grew up in Old Louisville, Handy remembers hanging out at The Patch, he says, ''probably starting at 8 or 9 years old until the time I got my driver's license. I would meet friends there after school, and actually played a little softball for them. Our family was a lot more fortunate than others in the neighborhood. And The Patch was a place where children could go, be safe and learn life's lessons—just a great place.''

For as long as anyone can remember, Cabbage Patch Settlement House has been a beacon of hope to inner-city kids and their families.

During the 1937 flood, when the Ohio River submerged 70 percent of Louisville and forced 175,000 people from their homes, The Patch, which was situated on the edge of an irregularly shaped dry area, became a refuge for dislocated residents and a clearinghouse for food, clothes and other necessities. It underwent a major program expansion after World War II, adding a game room, various athletic programs, adult activities, and dances. During the 1950s it began one of Louisville's first private desegregation initiatives that by 1963 encompassed the entire operation.

During its early years, founder Louise Marshall often scoured the surrounding neighborhood for troubled and less fortunate children, promoting the value of education and inviting them to the Patch. Although from a well-to-do family—her great-great grandfather was U.S. Chief Justice John Marshall—Marshall as a young woman taught a neighborhood Bible school class, felt compelled to help the poor and was influenced by the success of places like Chicago's Hull House to help the less fortunate. She based Cabbage Patch's founding principles on the biblical injunction for charity in the Book of Matthew: ''For I was hungry and you gave me something to eat: I was thirsty and you gave me something to drink; I was a stranger and you invited me in; I was naked and you clothed me.''

The agency was named for a neighborhood running along tracks of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, inhabited by L&N workers and truck gardeners growing cabbages—thus the Cabbage Patch. The area was immortalized in a sentimental best-selling 1901 novel, ''Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch,'' by Louisville writer Alice Hegan Rice.

Today, it has the legacy of Marshall, who died in 1981, and the example of dedication set by the late Roosevelt Chin, longtime family services director, whose ashes are buried at center court in the renovated gym named in his honor.

It has programs like the vegetable-growing and cooking initiative From Seed to Table, begun by Kathy Cary, chef/owner of Lilly's Bistro. It consistently turns out winning produce at the Kentucky State Fair, taking second place last year for Roma tomatoes, cabbage and corn, and 10 first-place ribbons in 2000, including best hot pepper collection.

It has volunteers extraordinaire such as Lea Fischbach, who in 2007 received the President's Volunteer Service Award from President George W. Bush for her 11 years and more than 4,000 hours of charity work.

''Those who participated in our programs tell the story of our mission,'' the agency's executive director, the Rev. Tracy Holladay, said in a statement. ''When we celebrate 100 years of service, we're celebrating the hope and potential of all those who have come through our doors, past and present, and those who will come in the next 100 years.''

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. There will now be a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

EXTENSION OF UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, last night a number of Senators stayed on the floor until almost midnight—I thank the staff and pages for their endurance and patience.

This was over an issue that was critically important to our Nation. It is an issue which relates to this recession we are in and the fact that literally millions of Americans in every State across America are out of work and doing their very best to find jobs. It is not easy. There are as many as four unemployed workers for every available job. People are taking jobs that pay substantially less than what they are used to earning in the hopes of keeping their family together and weathering this economic storm.

Some of the sacrifices that are being made will literally change lives and families forever. People are losing their homes because of the loss of jobs. Folks are finding their kids have to drop out of college and come home because the families can no longer help them afford to pay for tuition and the expense of higher education. So many families in desperate straits are turning to the food banks in cities across America. As I visit these food banks, they tell me there is a dramatic increase in the number of people who come in looking for the basic food they need to put on the table to keep their families together.

Some of these families have lost their health insurance. It is one of the first casualties of losing a job. Unless you have lived as a father of a sick child without health insurance, you cannot imagine what goes through his mind in that circumstance. It happened to me when I was first married and did not have health insurance. I had a sick baby. My wife and I just prayed we could find the care she needed when we did not have health insurance to cover it.

For millions of Americans, that is not only a threat, it is a reality. When you look at this hardship many Americans are facing, through no fault of their own and despite their heroic efforts to put their lives back on track, I believe it is unthinkable, unforgivable that we would cut off unemployment insurance payments to these people; that we would cut off COBRA payments which help them to pay for their health insurance while they are unemployed.

Yet that is what is going to happen Sunday night. It is because the Senator from Kentucky has objected to extending unemployment insurance payments and COBRA health insurance payments for 30 days. In my State, there are 15,000 people who do not realize this morning but will come to realize Monday morning that their lives have dramatically changed. They are not only out of work and they are struggling to survive, but that one lifeline, that unemployment check that keeps them together, that provides $250 a week so they can get on with life and try to turn the corner, is going to disappear.

You say: Well, why? What is it that has brought us to the point where we

as a nation would cut off help for our own people? The Senator from Kentucky explained last night it is because he wants to balance the budget. He wants to cut the deficit. He is concerned about the debt.

Well, I share his concerns. What was said last night by so many Members on this side of the aisle, which is, for goodness' sake, find a way to express your political views that is not at the expense of helpless people.

That is why so many Members stayed here until almost midnight talking about it. Senator STABENOW from Michigan, what a terrible economic situation in her State. One out of six people in her State is on food stamps. They have had high unemployment for the longest time because of the loss of manufacturing jobs and other employment opportunities.

It is an awful situation, repeated in Rhode Island, where they have one of the highest unemployment rates in the Nation. They were the first in the recession and are struggling to get through it. It is a small State in comparison to Illinois or Michigan. But when Senator JACK REED and Senator SHELDON WHITEHOUSE came to the floor, they talked about hundreds of people in their State who will be cut off from unemployment checks as of Sunday night because of the objection of one Senator who says we have to learn our lesson about deficits.

The simple fact is, this is an emergency situation and should be treated as such. If the floodwaters were rising in Kentucky or Illinois and people were displaced from their homes, desperate to survive, we would not sit down and do a calculation about whether to send them emergency aid, we would do it because we are a nation that cares and a nation that responds and we believe helpless victims deserve a helping hand. These are helpless victims of the recession, and their helping hand is an unemployment check that will be cut off Sunday night because of the objection of one Senator.

Some came to the floor last night—Senator CORKER of Tennessee, whom I respect—and said: I do not think you ought to be doing this. I do not think this is the way the Senate should work, that we should come and renew the unanimous consent request to extend unemployment for 30 days.

I would say to Senator CORKER, whom I respect, and Senator BUNNING, whom I respect very much: We were caught by surprise last night. We could not believe we would actually have the Senate go home to our home States, to the loving arms of our families, to a relaxing weekend, and know that, Sunday night, unemployment checks were going to be cut off across America for hundreds of thousands of people.

That came as a surprise to me last night. That is why we gathered on the floor and talked about the economy and this issue. We talked about the deficit, and we pointed out to the Senator from Kentucky that he has voted for tax cuts that were not paid for, obviously that added to the Nation's deficit. He has voted for programs not paid for that added to the Nation's deficit.

Yet now he has decided to make his stand, not when it comes to tax cuts for the wealthy but unemployment benefits for the poorest struggling families in America. It is a stark contrast. Last night, we begged him to save this debt debate for a different day and a different issue and please do not victimize these helpless people who are struggling to get by. We were not successful in that effort.

I do not know if the Senator has had a change of heart today. I hope he has. I am going to renew my unanimous consent request that I made last night. I hope we can agree to go forward. I certainly would say to the Senator from Kentucky, we have ample opportunity in the days ahead to debate this deficit and debt, in the budget resolution, in our appropriations process, in virtually every bill that comes before us.

Why did he pick the unemployed families of America, falling behind, losing their homes, struggling to survive, to make his political point about debt and deficit?

One of the Senators said: Oh, in a week or so we will probably send those benefits along. I guess that is true. I hope it is true. We may eat up 3 or 4 days on the floor of the Senate to get it done, instead of instantly doing it this morning, as we can in the process.

In my State, the State of Virginia, the State of Kentucky, there will be unemployed people who will not receive their checks and will go through the anxiety of wondering what happened in Washington that caused them to lose that check they needed so desperately to keep their home, to care for their kids, and to try to turn their lives around and get another job.

That, to me, is an unacceptable approach to governing. It is one I hope we do not do in the future. It is the reason we stayed so late last night to speak to this issue.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 4691, a 30-day extension of the provisions which expire on Sunday, February 28: unemployment insurance, COBRA, flood insurance, Satellite Home Viewer Act, highway funding, SBA business loans, and small business provisions of the American Recovery Act, SGR, and poverty guidelines, received from the House and at the desk; that the bill be read three times, passed and the motion to reconsider be made and laid upon the table.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. BUNNING. Mr. President, reserving the right to object.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. BUNNING. First of all, let me say this, that I believe the Senator from Illinois is correct that everybody in this Chamber wants to extend unemployment benefits, COBRA health care benefits, flood insurance, the highway bill assistance, medical doc fix, small business loans, and rural satellite television for our viewers who cannot get cable.

I will not object if the Senator from Illinois amends his unanimous consent request to adopt my amendment or any amendment that pays for the bill—we had a pay-go vote last week, and the Senate voted to pay for all the bills that come through—or I will not continue my reservation, I will not object if the Senator from Illinois would spend the $10 billion it costs to renew these extenders for 30 days.

For example, we could do an across-the-board rescission of the bloated Omnibus appropriations bill that was passed for this fiscal year, which increased appropriations by 10 percent. That is just one, besides my pay-for, which you have objected to. If we cannot find $10 billion somewhere for a bill that everybody in this body supports, we will never pay for anything.

I continue my objection.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, earlier this week, the Senator from Kentucky made the same request. The Senate majority leader, HARRY REID, said to the Senator from Kentucky: I will give you a chance to come to the floor with your paid-for amendment, fully debate it, and put it up for a vote.

If you can convince a majority of the Senate to do that, you will prevail.

If you can't, then we will treat this as we have so often, as emergency spending, and proceed to help these unemployed people. The Senator from Kentucky rejected that and said he did not want to bring this matter to the floor for a vote because he might lose. I think it is possible he might lose.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. DURBIN. I ask unanimous consent for 2 additional minutes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DURBIN. If he has a way to pay for this and wants to offer it as an amendment on the floor, we have given him the opportunity to do that. But for him to say he wants to dictate how this is going to be paid for from sources that, frankly, many of us believe are not realistic in any way whatsoever—he wanted to take the money from the Recovery and Reinvestment Act that has already been committed to construction projects and to tax cuts across America; he wants to take that money and reduce tax cuts for working families—I would vote against that. I think that is very shortsighted and would hurt the economy rather than help it. If he wants to make across-the-board cuts in appropriations bills, he ought to have an opportunity to offer

that amendment, and he has had that opportunity. But he doesn't choose to do that. He wants to be guaranteed he will win. There are no guarantees you can win.

There is a guarantee, because of his objection, that hundreds of thousands of unemployed Americans will lose. Come Sunday night, they will have their checks cut off. To be told people have a beating heart and care about unemployed people and to cut off their unemployment checks just doesn't track. I don't think it is any comfort to these families to believe you care, but you are going to cut off their checks anyway. What point are we making—how hard we can be, how tough we can be? At what expense? The most vulnerable families in America are going to suffer because of this political decision by one Senator. I think that is unfortunate. I am sorry he has objected.

I promised I would not renew the request this morning, but we will be back. We will try to get this done. I say those families, hang in there. After the politicians are finished with speeches and debates, America will not give up on you. It is going to be tough for a while, while we work out this political difference, but, unfortunately, that reflects the Senate and where it is today.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. BUNNING. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 4691; that the amendment at the desk, which offers a full offset, be agreed to, the bill, as amended, be read a third time and passed, and the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

Mr. DURBIN. I object.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard.

Mr. BUNNING. We have tried to work this out with the majority, particularly after the pay-go vote last week. When 100 Senators are for a bill and we can't find $10 billion to pay for it, there is something the matter, seriously the matter with this body. I said that last night. I don't wish to repeat myself. I have offered several ways to pay for it. If everybody in this Chamber—and there are no Senators except me here right now, but there are 100 Members of this body—believes, as the Senator from Illinois does, that this is essential and we should pass it, then we should pay for it. There are going to be other bills brought to the floor that are not going to be paid for, and I am going to object every time they do it. I don't much agree with the Chairman of the Federal Reserve, but it was striking yesterday when he said if the present level of debt and the present administration's budget is passed, the debt of the United States will be unsustainable. ''Unsustainable'' to me means there is a chance of one of the rating agencies downgrading the rating on our debt. We cannot allow that to happen. I have too many young grandchildren who want America to be the same America I grew up in. I am worried to death that will not be the case.

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. REID. 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.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

NOMINATION OF BARBARA MILANO KEENAN TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE FOURTH CIRCUIT

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 527, the nomination of Barbara Milano Keenan, of Virginia, to be U.S. circuit judge for the Fourth Circuit.

The assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Barbara Milano Keenan, of Virginia, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fourth Circuit.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. REID. I have a cloture motion at the desk.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

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 debate on the nomination of Barbara Milano Keenan, of Virginia, to be a United States Circuit Judge for the Fourth Circuit.

Harry Reid, Herb Kohl, Sheldon Whitehouse, Richard J. Durbin, Benjamin L. Cardin, Patty Murray, Mark Begich, Kirsten E. Gillibrand, Mark R. Warner, Russell D. Feingold, Al Franken, Roland W. Burris, Dianne Feinstein, Patrick J. Leahy, Barbara Boxer, Charles E. Schumer, Edward E. Kaufman.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday, March 2, after a period of morning business, the Senate proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the Keenan nomination; that the time until 12:15 p.m. be for debate only on a vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination, with the time equally divided and controlled between Senators Leahy and Sessions or their designees; that at 12:15 p.m., the Senate proceed to vote on the motion to invoke cloture with the mandatory quorum waived.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. REID. I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate resume legislative session.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Mr. REID. Mr. President, we talk a lot in the Senate about procedure. Our debates sometimes relate only to procedure, and often that is appropriate. As we know, sometimes these procedural rules we have in the Senate are complex. But the issue before us today is not something that is arcane, very ritualistic, or very complex. It is very simple. It is clear that it is going to be a lot more noticeable by people Monday morning because it is going to affect the lives of thousands of Americans and their livelihoods.

The issue before us is this: Our country is in a state of economic turmoil. Lots of people are out of work. Lots of people have been out of work for a long time. They are trying to make ends meet drawing unemployment compensation, which is something we have had in effect in this country for a long time. By Monday morning, tens of thousands of Nevadans and more than a million Americans who rely on unemployment insurance and health benefits will simply lose them.

We have traditionally, during times of stress, automatically given unemployment benefits, and we should do that. These people are getting poorer every day. They are out of work for long periods of time. Unemployment is rampant in every single State in the country, some worse than others. So many of those unemployed have lost their jobs through no fault of their own.

Those opposed to helping people who are down and out, at a time of their greatest need, should not have to talk about process. If you can't afford to feed your kids, process doesn't mean a thing. If you can't make your car payment, it doesn't mean one thing to talk about process. If you can't make your house payment, if you can't go to the drugstore and buy a prescription that needs to be filled, process doesn't matter.

If we do not act, these benefits will expire, but the need to buy groceries, medicine, make a car payment or house payment does not expire. Those benefits will expire but the need to heat their homes—it is wintertime—or put gas in their cars doesn't expire. They do not care about the procedure or process. Those benefits will expire. I repeat, the need to take their medicine does not or the need to take care of an aging parent or to take care of their children does not expire. They don't care a thing about process.

The catch here is that these benefits do not need to expire. We have the ability right now to extend them for just a

short time until we work out a longer term solution. We are going to start working on that on Monday. It is irresponsible and basically it is immoral.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Texas is recognized.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I was not on the floor after the vote last night, but I did get a chance to read some of the transcript of the back-and-forth between Senator BUNNING and Senator DURBIN and others. I understand that Senator DURBIN retained the floor for the most part and yielded for questions, but basically the procedure denied Senator BUNNING and Senator CORKER, who I know also weighed in, an opportunity to explain precisely what was going on.

I have seen some news reports this morning that have suggested that because of the objection to more deficit spending in order to pay for this temporary extension of benefits—that this was an unreasonable thing to do, to actually insist that Congress pay for benefits it is providing.

I would like to put it in a little bit of context. I think if there are two things that are causing the lack of approval of the American people of Congress these days it boils down to two things. One is a lack of fiscal discipline, and the second is a complete lack of credibility whatsoever when it comes to fiscal matters.

Let me give one example. Pay-go, the so-called pay-as-you-go requirement that was passed about 2 weeks ago, in the jobs bill that was passed earlier this week, $15 billion, the Senate voted to waive those pay-as-you-go rules that it passed 2 weeks ago and the President signed into law with great fanfare.

But the problem goes further than that. It is not just the Senate being unwilling to live by the very law that it passed 2 weeks earlier and was signed by the President. It is the illusion of fiscal responsibility.

Let me tell you what I mean by that. For example, within the pay-go requirement itself, I think most Americans would be surprised to learn that discretionary spending, which is about a third of the Federal budget, is exempted completely. In other words, the senior Senator from New Hampshire frequently calls this the Swiss cheese pay-go because it is so full of holes, it is not what it would otherwise appear to be, and you can see why, if it exempts discretionary spending. Nor does pay-go apply to current entitlement spending—baseline. For example, many of us talked about the $38 trillion in unfunded liabilities for Medicare itself which is not fixed, which was actually made worse by the health care proposals which have been made by the President most recently and which passed the Senate on Christmas Eve. The pay-go rules don't even apply to current entitlement spending. So under the rules that give the illusion of fiscal responsibility but not the reality, entitlement spending can continue to grow 6 percent annually.

Suffice it to say as well that the problem the majority leader just got through talking about, which is the inability to pass these benefits because they are not paid for, is really a product of his own creation. You recall a couple of weeks ago Senator BAUCUS and Senator GRASSLEY were working on a large jobs bill, which was a bipartisan bill, which was rejected in its entirety by the majority leader in favor of a partisan bill. He did not allow any amendments, did not allow any other suggestions. That was the very jobs bill that was passed by waiving the pay-go requirement.

All the Senator from Kentucky has asked for is that we do what every American family has to do and what every small business has to do; that is, be honest in our accounting of the public's money and to not continue a sham, which is to pretend as if we are being fiscally responsible when, in fact, we are not—by waiving the requirements, by creating the perception or patina of fiscal responsibility with these pay-go rules but which are so fraught with exceptions that they really do not mean what they are sometimes represented to be.

We know there is broad bipartisan support for the legislation that is pending before this body. All the Senator from Kentucky has asked for is that it be paid for, that we not add $10 billion more to the Federal deficit. That is on top of the roughly $1.6 trillion that already exists. That is just the deficit. That is not dealing with the unfunded liabilities of the Federal Government.

I am advised that there is about $100 billion left in discretionary spending from the stimulus bill that was passed the first part of last year—$100 billion. Using those funds, using $10 billion of that to pay for this extension of jobless and other benefits does not seem like an unreasonable request at all. It does raise the question, again, of whether Congress is continuing to say one thing and do another.

I remember when we talked about the stimulus funds that it was advertised as being targeted, timely, and temporary. We know it was none of those things because now there is still $100 billion left in discretionary spending here a year later, along with the TARP which is used as sort of a revolving charge account by Congress—again, more deficit spending. This has been anything but fiscal responsibility when it comes to doing the people's business here in the Congress.

If there is one message I hear from my constituents in Texas and other people around the country it is this: Stop the spending and be responsible when it comes to these unmet liabilities, whether they be annual deficits or when it comes to unfunded Federal liabilities.

But while Congress purports to be fiscally responsible on a number of fronts, you see small bills such as this benefits extension, not paid for, $10 billion a clip, which continue to add up, and pass the burden of paying for that on to our children and grandchildren, because that is what they are going to inherit, huge deficits, huge unfunded Federal liabilities, that they are going to pay for, not the present generation. That is not right.

I want to say I admire the courage of the junior Senator from Kentucky, Mr. BUNNING. It is not fun to be accused of having no compassion for the people who are out of work, the people for whom these benefits should be forthcoming, and I believe will be forthcoming.

But somebody has to stand up finally and say enough is enough: No more intergenerational theft from our children and grandchildren by not meeting our responsibilities today. That is what I interpret him to have done. If the majority leader and the majority wanted to have this taken care of, they could have had it done in the Baucus-Grassley bipartisan bill that the majority leader shelved in favor of his partisan jobs bill.

I anticipate that next week when we do take up further legislation, we will take care of these requirements that are now being objected to because of deficit spending. That is appropriate. But I hope, unlike this current proposal, we will do the right thing by the American people and by our children and grandchildren and not borrow or, probably more correctly stated, steal from future generations. We will meet our responsibilities by making sure that any legislation we pass is paid for by an offset, unlike the current bill that has been objected to.

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. UDALL of Colorado. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO PETER H. FONTAINE AND THERESA A. GULLO

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I rise to congratulate Peter H. Fontaine and Theresa A. Gullo for 25 years of outstanding service to the Congress as staff at the Congressional Budget Office. My colleagues understand the important work done by CBO, providing Congress with high-quality, objective, nonpartisan, and timely analyses. The success of CBO and the respect it has built up over the years is the result of the hard work and dedication of employees such as Mr. Fontaine and Ms. Gullo.

Mr. Fontaine started at CBO in February 1985 as an analyst for energy issues in the Natural and Physical Resources Cost Estimates Unit in the Budget Analysis Division. He was promoted to unit chief of the Natural and

Physical Resources Cost Estimates Unit in 1995, to deputy assistant director for budget analysis in September 1999, and to assistant director for budget analysis in August 2007, where he oversees the staff who prepare the cost estimates for legislation and baseline budget projections that are so instrumental to the work of Congress.

Ms. Gullo gained her first experience working at CBO as a summer intern in 1982, before returning in February 1985 as an analyst for natural resources programs in the Natural and Physical Resources Cost Estimates Unit in the Budget Analysis Division. In 1995, she became the first unit chief of the newly established State and Local Government Cost Estimates Unit, and in September 2007, she was promoted to the position of deputy assistant director for budget analysis.

As chairman of the Budget Committee, I greatly appreciate the sacrifices that Mr. Fontaine and Ms. Gullo—as well as their families—make in assisting the Budget Committees and Congress. This sacrifice has never been truer than over the past year, where CBO has faced an unprecedented work load, with the staff working endless nights and weekends under extraordinary time pressures on an array of complex issues. As assistant director and deputy assistant director for budget analysis, Mr. Fontaine and Ms. Gullo oversee much of that work. I thank them for their dedication and professionalism.

The outstanding work being done behind the scenes by public servants like Mr. Fontaine and Ms. Gullo rarely gets the recognition it deserves. But their efforts are critical to the functioning of our government. They are providing a tremendous service to Congress and the American people.

I hope my colleagues will join me in congratulating Mr. Fontaine and Ms. Gullo on their 25 years of outstanding service to Congress.

INTENTION TO OBJECT

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, consistent with Senate standing orders and my policy of publishing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a statement whenever I place a hold on legislation, I am announcing my intention to object to any unanimous consent request to proceed to legislation extending any expiring laws that does not include extension of unemployment benefits and COBRA health insurance benefits.

Last night, there was an attempt to extend some laws that expire at the end of the month without extending the enhanced unemployment insurance and COBRA health insurance benefits that were enacted as part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. I objected to that attempt.

I did so because Oregon currently has one of the highest unemployment rates in the Nation with an unemployment rate of 11 percent. Extension of unemployment benefits is critical for many unemployed Oregonians who are in jeopardy of running out of benefits if they are not extended before the end of this month. What's worse, many jobless Oregonians and unemployed workers in other States lose their health benefits when they lose their jobs, leaving them without either income or health care. In order to ensure unemployed workers in Oregon and other States will not be left without these critical, lifeline benefits, I am announcing my objection to any unanimous consent to extend other expiring laws, unless extension of unemployment benefits and COBRA benefits are included as part of the legislation.

I have no objection to the Senate proceeding to H.R. 4213 to provide for certain extenders because extension of unemployment and COBRA benefits are included as part of that legislation.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

CONFRONTING THE LORD'S RESISTANCE ARMY

• Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, today I wish to speak about a bill that I introduced a year ago with Senator SAM BROWNBACK to confront Africa's longest running rebel group, the Lord's Resistance Army. This bill was passed unanimously by the Foreign Relations Committee in November and it is now cosponsored by 63 members of this Chamber, a supermajority. According to the Congressional Research Service, no bill specifically on sub-Saharan Africa has had this many cosponsors since at least 1973, which is as far back as our online records go. This demonstrates an unprecedented bipartisan consensus to address an issue that was called ''the world's worst neglected crisis'' just a few years ago.

This historic consensus should not go unnoticed and it must ultimately translate into action.

For two decades, the LRA and its brutal leader Joseph Kony terrorized the people of northern Uganda. They filled their ranks by abducting children—some estimates suggest over 66,000 of them—and forced them to fight as child soldiers. Meanwhile, the people of northern Uganda were forced into displacement camps with little protection from their own government, where they were vulnerable to attacks, disease and starvation. In 2007, I visited those camps and saw first hand the terrible conditions people were forced to endure.

In recent years, the LRA have been pushed out of northern Uganda and fortunately many people have been able to leave those camps. But that has not meant an end to the LRA's terror; it has just shifted to a new theater. Under pressure in 2005 and 2006, the rebels moved into the porous border region of northeastern Congo, southern Sudan and the Central African Republic, where they have recently resumed their attacks and abductions. According to the United Nations, between September 2008 and June 2009, the LRA killed some 1300 civilians, abducted 1400 more, and displaced 300,000 others. That level of violence persists today. The stories are jarring: families locked inside huts and burned alive; people having their lips and ears cut off; people hacked to death with machetes; villages massacred as they gathered for church on Christmas Day.

This continuing violence is senseless and it is horrific. It shocks our collective conscience. That is why Senator BROWNBACK, Senator INHOFE, and I, along with 60 of our colleagues, leading human rights groups, and thousands of young idealistic Americans have come together around this bill. We may not agree on all the specifics of how the United States should go about addressing this issue and what role our government should play, but we all agree the ongoing atrocities committed by the LRA demand more attention, more resources and a more proactive strategy.

Our bill would require the Obama administration to develop such a strategy for how the United States will work more actively with regional governments, the U.N. and others to bring a lasting end to this war. That strategy would need to integrate all elements of U.S. policy—economic, political, intelligence and military—and coordinate our efforts regarding the LRA across the four affected countries. Our bill also authorizes a modest amount of additional funding, $40 million over 3 years, so we can better support peace and reconciliation in northern Uganda and help meet the humanitarian needs of communities outside Uganda that are currently affected by the LRA's violence.

Unfortunately, one Senator has objected to passage of this bill because of the authorization of funds. Now let me be clear: I share concerns about our record deficits and believe we have a responsibility to our children and our grandchildren to control reckless spending. That is why I make a point to include an offset whenever I introduce a bill that authorizes funds. This bill was no different. When it was introduced, it included an offset to reduce excess secondary inventory for the Air Force; inventory that the GAO found wasteful and the Air Force acknowledged it didn't need. Unfortunately though, some objected to this offset and it was removed in committee.

Now, I have offered to stipulate that the bill should use already authorized funds, rather than authorizing new funds. Apparently that's not sufficient. While I am disappointed that the offset was removed from this bill, I do not believe it is sufficient cause to stop this bill from moving forward. We should keep in mind that passing this legislation would not automatically trigger increased spending. This bill authorizes funds, but appropriating them is a different matter. I am more than willing

to work with lead cosponsors of this bill and others, during the appropriations process, to ensure this bill does not increase our overall budget. In fact, I'd like to work with all of my colleagues in general to eliminate wasteful spending.

We need to pass this bill. We have a unique opportunity right now as members of Congress to make a statement that the mass killing of innocent life by the LRA is unacceptable, and that we as a country will not stand by as it continues to happen. By passing this bill, we can charge our government with looking seriously at how we can do more to help bring these atrocities to an end. When we look back at Rwanda in April of 1994, I think each and every one of us wishes we had done more to save lives. The same can be said about the brutal massacres by the RUF in Sierra Leone or by Charles Taylor's army in Liberia. But we need to not only acknowledge those regrets; we need to learn from them.

Mr. President, the LRA's massacres are taking place now. They are on our watch. This time, let us not look back and wish we had done more. I urge all my colleagues to come together to pass this bill.●

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE RECEIVED DURING ADJOURNMENT

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Under the order of the Senate of January 6, 2009, the Secretary of the Senate, on today, February 26, 2010, during the adjournment of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill:

H.R. 3961. An act to extend expiring provisions of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 and Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 until February 28, 2011.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bills were read the first time:

H.R. 4626. An act to restore the application of the Federal antitrust laws to the business of health insurance to protect competition and consumers.

H.R. 4691. An act to provide a temporary extension of certain programs, and for other purposes.

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 Mr. DEMINT:

S. 3048. A bill to improve air safety by authorizing the limited use by air carriers of information collected through cockpit voice recorders and flight data recorders, to prohibit tampering with such devices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. MENENDEZ:

S. 3049. A bill to give shareholders a vote on executive pay, to hold executives accountable for failure or fraud, to structure executive pay to encourage the long-term viability of companies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. MENENDEZ, and Mr. FEINGOLD):

S. Res. 426. A resolution designating the week of February 28 through March 7, 2010, as ''School Social Work Week''; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 243

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. JOHANNS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 243, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to establish the standard mileage rate for use of a passenger automobile for purposes of the charitable contributions deduction and to exclude charitable mileage reimbursements for gross income.

S. 493

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 493, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the establishment of ABLE accounts for the care of family members with disabilities, and for other purposes.

S. 694

At the request of Mr. DODD, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 694, a bill to provide assistance to Best Buddies to support the expansion and development of mentoring programs, and for other purposes.

S. 1450

At the request of Mr. ENSIGN, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1450, a bill to enable State homes to furnish nursing home care to parents any of whose children died while serving in the Armed Forces.

S. 1611

At the request of Mr. GREGG, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1611, a bill to provide collective bargaining rights for public safety officers employed by States or their political subdivisions.

S. 1674

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1674, a bill to provide for an exclusion under the Supplemental Security Income program and the Medicaid program for compensation provided to individuals who participate in clinical trials for rare diseases or conditions.

S. 2607

At the request of Mr. REID, the names of the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) and the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH) were added as cosponsors of S. 2607, a bill to amend the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010 to repeal a provision of that Act relating to geothermal energy receipts.

S. 2869

At the request of Ms. LANDRIEU, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2869, a bill to increase loan limits for small business concerns, to provide for low interest refinancing for small business concerns, and for other purposes.

S. 2962

At the request of Mr. DODD, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. BURRIS) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2962, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to apply an earnings test in determining the amount of monthly insurance benefits for individuals entitled to disability insurance benefits based on blindness.

S. RES. 409

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 409, a resolution calling on members of the Parliament in Uganda to reject the proposed ''Anti-Homosexuality Bill'', and for other purposes.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 426—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 28 THROUGH MARCH 7, 2010, AS ''SCHOOL SOCIAL WORK WEEK''

Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. MENENDEZ, and Mr. FEINGOLD) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 426

Whereas the importance of school social work through the inclusion of school social work programs has been recognized in the current authorizations of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.) and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.);

Whereas school social workers serve as vital members of a school educational team, playing a central role in creating a positive school climate and vital partnerships between the home, school, and community to ensure student academic success;

Whereas school social workers are especially skilled in providing services to students who face serious challenges to school success, including poverty, disability, discrimination, abuse, addiction, bullying, divorce of parents, loss of a loved one, and other barriers to learning;

Whereas there is a growing need for local educational agencies to offer the mental health services that school social workers provide when working with families, teachers, principals, community agencies, and other entities to address emotional, physical, and environmental needs of students so that students may achieve behavioral and academic success;

Whereas, to achieve the goal of the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (Public Law 107–110) of helping all children reach their optimal levels of potential and achievement, including children with serious emotional disturbances, schools must work to remove the emotional, behavioral, and academic barriers that interfere with student success in school;

Whereas fewer than 1 in 5 of the 17,500,000 children in need of mental health services actually receive these services, and research indicates that school mental health programs improve educational outcomes by decreasing absences, decreasing discipline referrals, and improving academic achievement;

Whereas school mental health programs are critical to early identification of mental health problems and in the provision of appropriate services when needed;

Whereas the national average ratio of students to school social workers recommended by the School Social Work Association of America is 400 to 1; and

Whereas the celebration of ''School Social Work Week'' highlights the vital role school social workers play in the lives of students in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of February 28 through March 1, 2010, as ''School Social Work Week'';

(2) honors and recognizes the contributions of school social workers to the success of students in schools across the Nation; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to observe ''School Social Work Week'' with the appropriate ceremonies and activities that promote awareness of the vital role of school social workers, in schools and in the community as a whole, in helping students prepare for their futures as productive citizens.

ORDER FOR THE RECORD TO REMAIN OPEN

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD remain open today until 12:30 p.m. for the submission of statements, adding cosponsors, bill introductions, and the submission of resolutions.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME—H.R. 4626 AND H.R. 4691

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. President, I understand there are two bills at the desk, and I ask for their first reading en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the bills by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4626) to restore the application of the Federal antitrust laws to the business of health insurance to protect competition and consumers.

A bill (H.R. 4691) to provide a temporary extension of certain programs, and for other purposes.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. President, I now ask for a second reading en bloc, and I object to my own request en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection having been heard, the bills will receive their second reading on the next legislative day.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, MARCH 1, 2010

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 2 p.m., Monday, March 1; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate proceed to a period of morning business until 3 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each; that following morning business, the Senate proceed to the consideration of H.R. 4213, as provided for under the previous order.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. President, there will be no rollcall votes on Monday. The next rollcall vote will be at 12:15 p.m. Tuesday, March 2, on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Barbara Keenan to be U.S. circuit judge for the Fourth Circuit.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, MARCH 1, 2010, at 2 P.M.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it adjourn under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 11:40 a.m., adjourned until Monday, March 1, 2010, at 2 p.m.

DISCHARGED NOMINATION

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs was discharged from further consideration of the following nomination under authority of the order of the Senate of 01/07/2009 and the nomination was placed on the Executive Calendar:

*KATHLEEN S. TIGHE, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE INSPECTOR GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

*Nominee has committed to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

LAWTON PAUL HUFFMAN

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2010

Mr. GRAVES. Madam Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Lawton Paul Huffman. Lawton is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Heart of America Council Troop 351, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Lawton has been very active with his troop, participating in many Scout activities. Over the four years Lawton has been involved with Scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Most notably, Lawton became a Brotherhood member in the Order of the Arrow and earned the Religious award of God and Church. Lawton has also contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project. Lawton worked with U.S. Navy Public Affairs in Hawaii and was selected to receive a relic from the U.S.S. *Arizona*. Lawton then constructed a new memorial to display the relic at Riverfront Park in Atchison, KS.

Madam Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Lawton Paul Huffman for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

HONORING WORLD WAR II VETERAN, AVIATOR AND COMMUNITY ACTIVIST: MR. LEE ROY TEST

HON. JUDY CHU

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2010

Ms. CHU. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize a great loss to our community, Mr. Lee Roy Test, who passed on December 20, 2009, at the age of 88.

Roy was a shining example of what has become known as ''The Greatest Generation,'' enlisting in the Army Air Corps after the outbreak of World War II and serving as a co-pilot of the B–17 ''Flying Fortress'' in the 398th Bomb Group of the Mighty Eighth Air Force. He and his crew completed 32 missions over Europe in 77 days in the spring and summer of 1944, including D–Day.

After WWII, Roy returned to civilian life and worked as a linotype operator in Los Angeles. An automobile aficionado, Roy helped start the 4N Car Club in West Covina and owned many different foreign sports cars, his favorite being the Triumph TR–3. Competitions and car rallies were a family activity.

Roy and his wife Irene were active members of the local community, serving as Ambassadors of the Baldwin Park Chamber of Commerce for many years. He was also a volunteer in numerous organizations including Baldwin Park Adult and Community Education, Baldwin Park Friends of the Library, and Baldwin Park Historical Society, among many others.

Roy's extensive community involvement earned him the City of Baldwin Park Senior of the Year Award in 1999.

This was just one of many accolades Mr. Test received throughout the years, including recognitions and awards from local, state and federal officials. In 2008, State Assemblyman Hernandez honored Roy as the 57th Assembly District Veteran of the Year. And in October, 2009, Roy was given recognition as one of the founding members of the Los Angeles Science Fantasy Society, which he co-founded as a youth in 1934.

Roy proudly supported several organizations that preserve history by maintaining WWII aircraft, and served as a docent at the Planes of Fame Air Museum at Chino Airport. He enjoyed the camaraderie of friends and loved flying, especially with the Warbirds. He particularly cherished displaying his WWII memorabilia at local air shows, and sharing his war experience with young students.

I urge all my House colleagues to join me in honoring Mr. Lee Roy Test, a proud patriot and a fine gentleman, for his remarkable service and contributions to his community and to our nation.

THE 190TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DIXWELL AVENUE CONGREGATIONAL UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2010

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the 190th anniversary of the oldest formally recognized African American United Church of Christ church in the world, and a New Haven institution: the Dixwell Avenue Congregational United Church of Christ.

This church was founded in troubled times for African-Americans, and it has persevered through recessions, depressions, and wars—including the great and terrible conflict that tore this nation apart and at last brought freedom to all our citizens. In the midst of long decades too often marked by segregation and prejudice, Dixwell survived—and even thrived. It has become a true fixture in our city of New Haven, and a proud beacon of tolerance, compassion, and justice.

In fact, it has been such a beacon since its very inception. On one hand the year 1820 is remembered as a bright moment for our young republic, with an Era of Good Feelings at hand and the memories of both the War of 1812 and the Panic of 1819 fading away. On the other, 1820 was the year of the Missouri Compromise, and the dawning realization for many white Americans that the continued existence of slavery in a land of liberty was embarrassing, untenable, and morally wrong.

It was these twin pulls of optimism and growing concern about slavery that formed the crucible of 1820, the year that twenty-four former slaves and one young white graduate of the Yale ministry, 19-year-old Simeon Jocelyn, gathered together in New Haven to found the ''Temple Street'' church, or as they called it, the African Ecclesiastical Society.

This is a church founded in bright optimism, in the strong conviction that faith and love can overcome fear and prejudice. It was founded in a spirit of brotherhood and sisterhood, and in the finest American tradition of liberty and equality for all. And it has remained so, throughout the 190 years of its existence.

Indeed, the virtues that informed the founding of Dixwell have breathed through the congregation ever since. Now, as it was almost two centuries ago, Dixwell is still a place of hope and perseverance, of charity and compassion, of freedom, equality, and love.

I am exceedingly proud to honor the 190th anniversary of Dixwell church and its congregation today. And I hope very much it continues its proud role in the life of New Haven for many centuries to come.

''ECONOMIC RESEARCH SUGGESTS LAYING OFF LAYOFFS''

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2010

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Madam Speaker, at my recent visit to a very important charitable organization known as Gifts to Give, in New Bedford, Massachusetts, I had a conversation with Dr. Steve Russell, who is the Superintendent of Schools in the town of Dartmouth. Gifts to Give, by the way, is an extremely creative organization that collects toys and other items important for children and distributes them to children in need. Stating it the way I have does not do justice to the extraordinarily creative, interactive organization known as Gifts to Give, and I am deeply impressed with the work of Jim Stevens, who has created something that benefits both the donors and the recipients alike, and gives people an extraordinary opportunity to engage in the most rewarding form of community service.

During my conversation with Dr. Russell, he handed me a copy of an article that had appeared in Newsweek on February 15th, written by Barbara Pfeffer. In the article, Professor Pfeffer makes a compelling case, drawing on academic research as well as sound argument, that reliance on layoffs, as a way of dealing with short-term economic distress for companies, is not only socially damaging, but economically unwise as well.

Madam Speaker, it is too long an article to be printed here entirely, so I did want to give

a summary and to recommend that people read the entire article.

Dr. Pfeffer notes that ''In the last decade, layoffs have become America's export to the world. At a conference in Stockholm a few years ago, business executives told me,'' she noted, ''that to become as competitive as America, Sweden needed to make it easier to lay people off . . . There are daily calls for European countries to follow the U.S. and make labor markets more 'flexible.' But the more you examine this universally accepted tactic of modern management, the more wrongheaded it seems to be.''

Professor Pfeffer goes on to note ''that research paints a fairly consistent picture: layoffs don't work.'' And the article closes in a strong, coherent summary, ''Layoffs are mostly bad for companies, harmful for the economy, and devastating for employees . . . There is substantial research literature in fields from epidemiology to organizational behavior documenting these effects. The damage from overzealous downsizing will linger even as the economy recovers. . . .''

Madam Speaker, I thank Dr. Russell for calling this to my attention, and I commend to my colleagues a reading of this very important article.

REED PATRICK HEIM

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2010

Mr. GRAVES. Madam Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Reed Patrick Heim. Reed is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Heart of America Council Troop 351, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Reed has been very active with his troop, participating in many Scout activities. Over the five years Reed has been involved with Scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Most notably, Reed has earned the rank of Brave in the Tribe of Mic-O-Say and became a Brotherhood member in the Order of the Arrow. Reed has also contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project. Reed completed renovation projects at Benner Park in Weston, MO, by installing landscaping at the front entrance, constructing a sand pit for the toy excavator, and placing approximately forty cubic yards of mulch at the playground.

Madam Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Reed Patrick Heim for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

DEJA BLUE FOR THE WEST ROWAN FALCONS

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2010

Mr. COBLE. Madam Speaker, perfect seasons and consecutive championships are a rare feat for any football team. On behalf of the citizens of the Sixth District of North Carolina, we wish to congratulate a football team that not only won its second straight championship, but did so in perfect fashion. The West Rowan High School Falcons flew as high as possible by again capturing the North Carolina 3A with a perfect 16–0 record. As the Salisbury Post stated in its headline, the win was ''Deja Blue.''

The championship for the Falcons was won with what the team calls its ''T&E—technique and effort.'' Effort and technique were on display when West Rowan watched a 20–0 lead erode into a one-point deficit to Eastern Alamance, which is also located in the Sixth District. Led by Head Coach Scott Young, who is known for inspiring his young men to greatness, the Falcons mounted a furious comeback. In the fourth quarter, West Rowan finally went ahead and ended up winning 28–21. This team showed true grit and character to come back and win the championship and preserve its 30th straight win.

The perfect championship season effort was led by seniors K.P. Parks, Quan Cowan, Maxx Gore, KaJuan Phillips, Ershawn Wilder, Jon Crucitti, Chris Neal, Will Holloway, Coleman Phifer, Michael Livengood, Corey McVay, Chris Smith, Jairahmal Robinson, Timmy Pangburn, Rodney Cline, Mackel Gaither, Isaiah Cuthbertson, Eli Goodson, and Josh Poe, juniors, Trey Mashore, Dashion Barger, B.J. Sherrill, Jamarian Mabry, Eric Cowan, Aakeem Minter, Tyler Mullis, Domonique Noble, Kendall Hosch, John Dunlap, Kelly Palmer, Odell McBride, Chandler Jones, Patrick Hampton, Emmanuel Gbunblee, Matt Wright, Charles Holloway III, Armando Trujillo, Nolan Rich, Xavier Still, Tim Jancic, Tyler Anglin, Davon Quarles, Leon Dulin, Jalen Morrow, Ethan Wansley, and Justin Teeter, sophomores Dinkin Miller, Christian Hedrick, Troy Culbertson, Louis Kraft, Jarvis Morgan, and Maurice Warren, along with freshman Bertin Suarez.

The team, of course could not have achieved this amazing feat without the help of Head Coach Young and his outstanding assistants Ed Bowles, Butch Browning, Durwood Bynum, Jeff Chapman, Tim Dixon, Ralph Ellis, Dave Hunt, Lee Linville, Darrell Misenhiemer, Joe Nixon, Kevin Parks, Sr., and Stevie Williams. Congratulations also go to the support staff that is needed to reach championship heights. Included in that effort were trainer Amber DeDorning, student trainers Nichole Barber, Kayla Barnett, Ashley Gaston, Vicki Nichols, J.J. Pangburn, and video coordinator Alan Champion.

Again on behalf of the Sixth District of North Carolina, we would like to congratulate West Rowan High School Principal Jamie Durant, Athletic Director Todd Bell and the entire faculty, staff, students, and fans for another historical season. The West Rowan Falcons will be remembered for many years to come for their perfection on the field and second straight North Carolina 3A championship. As the Salisbury Post headline stated, and to paraphrase that great philosopher Yogi Berra, it was a case of ''Deja Blue'' all over again.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ALLEN BOYD

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2010

Mr. BOYD. Madam Speaker, due to personal reasons, I was unable to attend a vote. Had I been present, my vote would have been ''yea'' on final passage of H.R. 3619, the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2010.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2010

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I submit the following remarks regarding my absence from votes which occurred on February 25, 2010. I was a pallbearer at a funeral for a close family friend in South Carolina and therefore was unable to make the vote. Listed below is how I would have voted if I had been present.

H. Con. Res. 227: Supporting the goals and ideals of National Urban Crimes Awareness Week—''aye.''

H.R. 3961: To amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to reform the Medicare SGR payment system for physicians—''aye.''

H. Res. 1105: Providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2701) to authorize appropriations for FY 2010 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the U.S. Government, the Community Management Account, and the CIA Retirement and Disability System, waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII—''nay.''

ROBERT MICHAEL BARBER

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2010

Mr. GRAVES. Madam Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Robert Michael Barber. Robert is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Heart of America Council Troop 351, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Robert has been very active with his troop, participating in many Scout activities. Over the seven years Robert has been involved with Scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Most notably, Robert has earned the rank of Firebuilder in the Tribe of Mic-O-Say. Robert has also contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project. Robert constructed a new handicap-accessible hunting blind at Smithville Lake in Smithville, MO, to replace one that was in poor condition. This will aid Smithville Lake in continuing to provide events which can be open to the entire hunting community.

Madam Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Robert Michael Barber for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of

America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE SUMGAIT MASSACRES AGAINST AZERBAIJANI CITIZENS OF ARMENIAN HERITAGE

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2010

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, this Sunday will mark the anniversary of the tragic massacres that took place against Azerbaijani citizens of Armenian heritage in February of 1988, in the town of Sumgait, Azerbaijan. This 3-day rampage, carried out by Azerbaijani nationals, left dozens of Armenians dead, a majority of whom were set on fire alive after being beaten and tortured. Hundreds of innocent people received injuries of different severity and became physically impaired. Women, among them minors, were abused. More than 200 apartments were robbed, dozens of cars were destroyed and burned, dozens of art and crafts studios, shops and kiosks were demolished, and thousands of people became refugees.

Madam Speaker, these crimes were never adequately prosecuted by the Government of Azerbaijan, and most of its organizers and executors were simply set free, many of whom are presently members of the Azeri Parliament. Despite the attempt by the Government of Azerbaijan to cover up these crimes, enough brave witnesses came forward to give an accurate account of the offenses.

The Sumgait massacres are just another in a long line of Azerbaijan's aggressions against the Armenian people. The events in Sumgait were preceded by a wave of anti-Armenian rallies that shook the city in February 1988. Almost the entire territory of the city, with a population of 250,000, became an arena for mass violence against its Armenian population.

The attacks also marked the beginning of a larger campaign of ethnic cleansing targeting the Armenian people, culminating in the war launched against the people of Nagorno Karabakh. The war claimed nearly 30,000 lives and left over one million refugees in both Armenia and Azerbaijan. The continued hostilities in Azerbaijan and the military aggression against the Armenians of Nagorno Karabakh in 1992 through 1994 led to the disappearance of a 450,000-strong Armenian community in Azerbaijan within a span of just a few years. As this April marks the 95th Anniversary of the Armenian Genocide, we also pause to remember the crimes committed in Sumgait and the pogroms conducted against the Armenian people in Azerbaijan.

Madam Speaker, this anniversary reminds us yet again of the historical injustice the Armenian people have faced, unfortunately, throughout their history. As we join with the Armenian people and all people of goodwill in remembering these atrocities, I strongly urge Azerbaijan and Turkey to cease their blockade and aggressive posture against the Armenian people and work to achieve a lasting peace. It is time for the United States to do all that it can and to use its geopolitical influence to send a message that ethnically charged genocides, illegal blockades of sovereign nations and the constant harassment of the Armenian people will not be tolerated.

RECOGNIZING THE TREE OF LIFE FOOD PANTRY IN PURCELLVILLE, VIRGINIA

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2010

Mr. WOLF. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Tree of Life food pantry in Purcellville, Virginia, which is in my congressional district. Through the group effort of dedicated volunteers, the Tree of Life food pantry has been able to help the hungry in western Loudoun County.

The Tree of Life food pantry was established in November 2009 to serve the hungry in Purcellville and the surrounding area in Loudoun County. In these tough economic times, so many families across the Nation are struggling to put food on the table. Some face grave economic challenges. Food pantries, like the Tree of Life, are able to help people make it through these challenging times.

The Tree of Life food pantry owes some of its success to its local partners, including Giant and Wegmans grocery stores and Costco Wholesale warehouse, which all pledged their support to the organization. These partnerships are proof that the Bill Emerson Good Samaritan Act, which protects food donors from liability, has been successful in helping to deliver surplus food to food banks in need.

Besides providing for the hungry, the Tree of Life food pantry also serves its community through ministering to the elderly and sick by providing additional food and resources. This organization has truly been a blessing to its community.

I ask my colleagues in the House to join me in recognizing the good work of the Tree of Life food pantry and its dedicated volunteers in serving the hungry in Loudoun County, Virginia.

HEALTH INSURANCE INDUSTRY FAIR COMPETITION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 2010

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Health Insurance Industry Fair Competition Act.

The McCarran-Ferguson Act, passed in 1945, exempted insurance companies from antitrust legislation that applies to most other business. The Health Insurance Industry Fair Competition Act removes the antitrust exemption for health insurance companies, requiring them to compete fairly and adhere to the same antitrust laws as others. No longer will health insurers be allowed to price-fix, divide up territories among themselves, or sabotage their competitors in order to gain a monopoly in the marketplace. Such practices have been outlawed in other industries for decades.

The Health Insurance Industry Fair Competition Act will bring much needed reform to the health insurance industry by allowing true competition between health insurers. Competition is what drives our economy, spurs innovation, and ensures that the American consumer gets a fair deal. More competition means lower health insurance costs for higher quality healthcare.

For too long, the health insurance exemption has led to higher premiums for consumers and contributed to the unsustainable increases in health care costs. As a result, 94% of all health insurance markets are "highly concentrated"—meaning consumers have little or no choice between insurance providers. There are only two industries in our country that are exempt from antitrust laws—the health insurance industry and major league baseball.

The American people deserve better than this and I'm proud to cast my vote in support of the Health Insurance Industry Fair Competition Act.

JOSEPH ISIAH TORCHIA

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2010

Mr. GRAVES. Madam Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Joseph Isiah Torchia. Joseph is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Heart of America Council Troop 351, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Joseph has been very active with his troop, participating in many Scout activities. Over the many years Joseph has been involved with Scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Joseph has displayed dedication and perseverance with this significant achievement, values which will stay with him throughout his life.

Madam Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Joseph Isiah Torchia for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

NATIVE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION ACT OF 2009

SPEECH OF

HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 23, 2010

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to show further support for H.R. 2314, the Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act of 2009 and would like to submit for the RECORD a letter of support from the Honorable Calvin Say, Speaker for the House of Representatives in the Hawaii State Legislature.

STATE OF HAWAII,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Honolulu, HI, February 19, 2010.

Aloha,

I write to express my support for you, the Hawaii Congressional Delegation, in your efforts to pass the Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act.

The Native Hawaiian people have sought passage of this bill for ten years. The Hawaii State Legislature, which serves as the representative voice of Hawaii's people, has demonstrated continued commitment to Native Hawaiian self-governance and self-determination by unanimously affirming three separate resolutions supporting federal recognition of Native Hawaiians.

Thank you for creating an atmosphere of dialogue with the various stakeholders. I appreciate your diligence and openness in working with the state administration and community constituencies to address the best approaches offered. I trust your judgment in this matter, and am confident that through your careful and thoughtful deliberations, we will have a measure that is worthy of the goals to which we have all aspired over the last ten years.

I believe that the people of Hawaii recognize it is time to deliver a fair process for Native Hawaiians to resolve longstanding concerns in their community as other Native peoples have done. Federal recognition is an essential component in advancing the social and economic condition of Native peoples. To deny Native Hawaiians the rights of self-determination and self-governance as accorded to other Native peoples goes against the very principles of justice and fairness on which our country was founded.

The Native Hawaiian Government Reorganization Act provides an empowering and stable structure on which Native Hawaiians can build a prosperous future for themselves and for our state. Both our identity and the economic well-being of our state are very much intertwined with the well-being of the indigenous peoples of our island home. Effectuating a balanced process that will bring clarity to this issue is the right thing to do for our state, Native Hawaiians and all of the citizens of Hawaii.

Sincerely,

CALVIN K.Y. SAY,
Speaker of the House.

FEEDING NEW ORLEANS' SOUL

HON. ANH "JOSEPH" CAO

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2010

Mr. CAO. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of Black History Month to recognize Ms. Leah Chase. Known as the "Queen of Creole Cuisine", Ms. Chase is a chef, a television host, a cultural ambassador, and the owner of the famous Louisiana landmark Dooky Chase restaurant. Dooky Chase is located in the historic Tremé neighborhood of New Orleans and was immortalized in the television show "Frank's Place".

But it was established as a spiritual, cultural, and historic landmark long before television producers came knocking. During the 1960's, Dooky Chase was a meeting place for civil rights activists and NAACP members coming from all around the region. And, during segregation, notable African American artists such as Ella Fitzgerald and Lena Horne dined there.

When Hurricane Katrina flooded the restaurant, forcing it to close its doors for the first time since 1941, Mrs. Chase could have left, leaving behind all of the history and prominence of this historic spot.

But, she returned, rebuilt, and re-opened to serve, nourish, and inspire the bodies and souls of future generations by its critical contribution to African-American history and the history of this great Nation.

Today, I am proud to recognize Leah Chase for continuing to feed the soul of New Orleans and her guests and for her unwavering commitment to the recovery of Orleans and Jefferson Parishes.

IN RECOGNITION OF DR. DAVID L. BRONSON

HON. STEVEN C. LaTOURETTE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2010

Mr. LATOURETTE. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize one of my constituents, Dr. David L. Bronson, chairman of the Medicine Institute of the Cleveland Clinic.

Dr. Bronson recently was elected as the 2010 Chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Medical Group Association, AMGA, located in Alexandria, VA. The group represents more than 360 medical groups, and more than 102,000 doctors nationwide are AMGA members. Dr. Bronson is an ideal fit for this position. As chair of the clinic's Medicine Institute, where he is also professor of Medicine and Chief of Clinical Integration, Dr. Bronson is responsible for leading the health system's efforts to improve the value of health care.

Dr. Bronson has been with Cleveland Clinic since 1992 and was chairman of the Department of Internal Medicine for four years. From 1995 until 2008 he developed and led an expansion of the clinic throughout the NE Ohio area and beyond, adding 350 new physicians at 17 sites including operations in Canada. Dr. Bronson has also served as a member of the Cleveland Clinic Board of Governors and Board of Trustees, and is currently chair of the Board of Directors of the Cleveland Clinic Community Physician Partnership.

Dr. Bronson received his undergraduate degree from the University of Maine, and his M.D. degree from the University of Vermont, and he completed a residency in internal medicine there and at the University of Wisconsin. Prior to joining Cleveland Clinic, he was vice chair of medicine at the University of Vermont.

He has been a principal or co-principal in several federal and foundation-funded research efforts, and has published and presented papers in a variety of fields. Dr. Bronson now serves on the Leadership Team and chairs the Clinical Advisory Committee of Better Health Greater Cleveland, a collaborative funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation to improve the health of people with chronic disease.

Dr. Bronson is well prepared to lead his colleagues and guide AMGA and its members toward improving the delivery of health care in the years ahead.

Again, I want to congratulate Dr. Bronson and recognize his accomplishments.

DANIEL AUSTIN GOERING

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2010

Mr. GRAVES. Madam Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Daniel Austin Goering. Daniel is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Heart of America Council Troop 351, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Daniel has been very active with his troop, participating in many Scout activities. Over the five years Daniel has been involved with Scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Most notably, Daniel became a Brotherhood member in the Order of the Arrow and earned the rank of Brave in the Tribe of Mic-O-Say. Daniel has also contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project. Daniel worked with the Platte County, Missouri, Parks and Recreation Department to install a Prairie Restoration sign and construct landscaping at the Prairie Creek Greenway.

Madam Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Daniel Austin Goering for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

NATIONAL EATING DISORDER AWARENESS WEEK

HON. JUDY BIGGERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2010

Mrs. BIGGERT. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition and support of National Eating Disorder Awareness Week.

Approximately five to ten million Americans, both women and men, suffer from anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa, and binge eating disorders. Not only do these mental illnesses have serious physical consequences, they also present substantive obstacles to students' educational achievement: 86% of affected individuals develop their eating disorders before age 20.

On behalf of my constituents who have been personally affected by these illnesses as well as struggling young women and men nationwide, I introduced H. Res. 7 on January 9, 2009. H. Res. 7 will raise public awareness of eating afflictions, expand research for treatment and cures to end the suffering of millions of Americans, broaden access to treatment, and promote healthful eating habits and healthy body image.

It is critical that we use this week as an opportunity to address this national tragedy. It's not just teenagers using whatever means necessary to achieve an ideal body image, it is a mental illness that requires treatment and compassion. I encourage my colleges to join me in recognizing the severity of eating disorders affecting millions of adolescent Americans, and beseech Congress to continue to expand funding for research and treatment as well as awareness of these diseases that plague the lives our young people.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TOM PRICE

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2010

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Madam Speaker, on rollcall No. 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 67, and 68 I was unable to be present to vote.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on these.

ANOTHER SEASON OF FEDERAL SPENDING

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2010

Mr. LEWIS of California. Madam Speaker, we are about to enter another season of federal spending decisions, beginning with a new stimulus package that will add another $150 billion to our outrageous federal debt.

What are we getting for this spending? In my home counties of San Bernardino and Riverside, California, we have lost 30,000 jobs in the past year. Our unemployment rate is 14 percent. Houses have lost half of their value in 3 years, and foreclosures have gone from 3,000 3 years ago to nearly 48,000 last year. The stimulus and runaway spending have not brought jobs to my constituents, but they have increased one thing: Each man, woman and child could soon owe $48,000 for their share of the federal debt. The CBO tells us that just 10 percent of last year's stimulus is being spent on job-creation. Let's not make that mistake again this year.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CANDICE S. MILLER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2010

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Madam Speaker, on rollcall No. 49 and rollcall No. 50, I was absent due to severe weather in Southeast Michigan which delayed my flight to Washington, DC.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" and "yea."

CONNOR PAUL KOSTELAC

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2010

Mr. GRAVES. Madam Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Connor Paul Kostelac. Connor is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Heart of America Council Troop 351, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Connor has been very active with his troop, participating in many Scout activities. Over the five years Connor has been involved with Scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Most notably, Connor became a Brotherhood member in the Order of the Arrow and earned the rank of Brave in the Tribe of Mic-O-Say. Connor has also contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project. Connor worked to beautify two interior gardens at Mount St. Scholastica Monastery in Atchison, KS, through the placement of a St. Francis statue and additional landscaping.

Madam Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Connor Paul Kostelac for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

HONORING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOUTH DAKOTA STATE CAPITOL BUILDING

HON. STEPHANIE HERSETH SANDLIN

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2010

Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN. Madam Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor the 100th Anniversary of the South Dakota State Capitol building.

The South Dakota State Capitol building is located in Pierre, South Dakota. The South Dakota State Capitol building was designed by Minneapolis architects C.E. Bell and M.S. Detwiler and assembled between the years of 1905 and 1910. The building is more than 114,000 square feet in size and is made up of materials such as native field stone, Indiana limestone, and Vermont and Italian marble. The building is 161 feet tall, 190 feet wide, and 292 feet long and includes carved woodwork and marble, special cast brass, and hand laid stone. In 1977 the State of South Dakota decided to restore the building back to its original 1910 appearance. The restoration was completed in 1989 to the original color and style of the walls and drapes.

Some of the many important architectural features of the South Dakota Capitol building include the capitol floor, which is made of terrazzo tile, and was created by 66 Italian artists. Terrazzo tile is a type of marble flooring that consists of chips of marble meshed together through a process of layering which creates multicolored designs and patterns. The rotunda, an important feature of the capitol, encompasses a large 96-foot dome which can be seen outside the capitol. The inside bottom ring of the dome looks like ribbons strung together and joined as one to resemble government as eternal in nature. The dome also displays the pasque flower, which is the South Dakota state flower. The third floor holds both the House of Representatives and Senate floors where all the state's laws are debated and voted.

Over its 100 years of history, the capitol has stood as a testament to the beauty and strength that represents South Dakota, and I trust that this historic building will continue to remain a landmark for the next 100 years.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2010

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, on February 25, 2010, I missed rollcall vote 66 due to a doctor's appointment. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

HONORING RANDY POOLE

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2010

Ms. WOOLSEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Randy Poole who retired this month after serving more than 34 years in municipal water utilities, including 18 momentous years in leadership positions at the Sonoma County Water Agency (SCWA). Randy served first as SCWA's Chief Engineer beginning in 1991 and then in 1994 assumed the dual role of General Manager/Chief Engineer. The Sonoma County Water Agency provides water independent of the California Water System to over 600,000 residents in Mendocino, Sonoma and Marin Counties.

Many Members of this House would recognize Randy who spent many hours visiting our offices promoting the SCWA's water projects, as well as legislation for salmon preservation, wetlands restoration and renewable energy. Randy, with his slicked back hair and often dressed in black and purple was not the stereotypical water technocrat with scientific calculator in his pocket and flow charts in his briefcase. He is an individual who could manage the day to day functions of the SCWA while sculpting a big vision of its future.

Randy played an important role in garnering support for an $800 million Pacific Salmon restoration program involving the efforts of five states to restore the habitat of 16 salmonid species, including our native Russian River chinook and coho and steelhead trout. It was also Randy who spearheaded local efforts to complete a Biological Opinion on the effects of federal and local water projects on Russian River salmon and steelhead, a project that took 11 years and now must be implemented.

Under his leadership, the SCWA put biologists to work doing fish counts and measuring habitat; engineers designing wastewater irrigation systems; water efficiency experts looking at industrial water use; gardeners planting low water landscapes; wetlands experts restoring the Napa Salt Marsh; oceanographers studying ocean currents and wave energy; and energy consultants examining new pathways to clean and plentiful renewable energy.

His driving style has not come without controversy. A three year drought coupled with environmental restrictions that have constrained flows from the SCWA main reservoir, has sometimes brought the agency at odds with water contractors who have balked at reduced flows and conservation plans. When Randy began working at SCWA in 1991, one of his charges was to smooth the way for the Agency to obtain new water rights at Warm Springs Dam. Randy, however, recognized the

new realities of expensive water projects and their environmental problems, and put the project on a back burner with a while emphasizing water conservation.

The Biological Opinion has also been criticized by downriver communities concerned about proposed lower summer flows and effects on the seal population at the mouth of the Russian River. SCWA has promised further studies and expanded river monitoring to iron out difficulties. Yet if the B.O. succeeds it will be a major step in restoring the river's once thriving fishery.

Randy recognized that climate change required the agency to do something about its own energy use—the highest in the county and he set SCWA on a zero carbon project, which will make it totally reliant on renewable energy by 2015. The Agency has kicked off the project with the installation of a 1 MGW solar system at its offices.

Randy was also instrumental in devising the nationally recognized Energy Independence Program, where home owners can weatherize their homes and install energy saving devices and solar panels at no upfront costs. Always thinking big, Randy has taken his energy ideas nationwide, forming a coalition of like-minded communities and promoting bills for local model projects and to lower consumer costs for home energy conservation and conversions to renewable energy.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank Randy Poole for his years of service to the customers of the Sonoma County Water Agency. I have been occasionally caught off balance by his whirlwind personality and grand approach to finding solutions, but I will miss his clear vision of the necessity of change in a changing world.

ALEXANDER DANIEL ADAMEK

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2010

Mr. GRAVES. Madam Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Alexander Daniel Adamek. Alexander is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Heart of America Council Troop 351, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Alexander has been very active with his troop, participating in many Scout activities. Over the eight years Alexander has been involved with Scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Most notably, Alexander became a Brotherhood member in the Order of the Arrow and earned the rank of Foxman from the H. Roe Bartle Scout Reservation. Alexander has also contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project. Alexander organized and supervised the collection of clothing, hygiene products and other necessities and made supply backpacks to be donated to Synergy Services, Inc. These backpacks were then distributed to runaway and homeless teenagers through Synergy's Street Outreach program.

Madam Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Alexander Daniel Adamek for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JERRY MORAN

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2010

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Madam Speaker, though I was attending a previous engagement in Kansas on Friday, February 26, had I been present in the House of Representatives, I would have voted in opposition to H.R. 2701, the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010 (rollcall 73). Additionally, I would have voted to support the Republican Motion to Recommit (rollcall 72).

I believe this Intelligence Authorization bill is more concerned with providing political cover than addressing a number of real national security issues, including the administration's misguided efforts to close the Guantanamo Bay detention facility and transfer detainees to the United States, and improving intelligence gathering and coordination in the wake of recent attacks at Fort Hood and the Christmas Day airline bombing attempt.

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON RELIGIOUS MINORITIES IN IRAQ

SPEECH OF

HON. CANDICE S. MILLER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 23, 2010

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I rise today as a proud co-sponsor in strong support of H. Res. 944, expressing the sense of the House of Representatives on religious minorities in Iraq.

Freedom of religion is the beating heart of our American historical and political experience. After all, it was the search for a place to worship in liberty and dignity that led to the European settlement of this continent.

Our American founding fathers placed paramount importance on the right to worship freely and securely, as clear from the first amendment to our Constitution, which enshrines the right to free exercise of religion.

We are grateful to live in a country where it is safe to worship according to the dictates of one's conscience. We cherish these rights and privileges because we know that in many parts of the world—including Iraq—not all religious minorities can worship as they wish.

Historically, Iraq is one of the richest and most diverse religious mosaics in the world. Its Christian traditions can be traced back to the Christian apostles. Yet Iraq today is in a moment of crisis, for many of its smallest and most vulnerable religious minorities are threatened by the ugly forces of intolerance and intimidation in Iraq.

In recent years, there has been an alarming surge in Iraq of physical and psychological violence against religious minorities, and we must do our part to encourage the emphatic rejection of such violence by the Iraqi state and society.

While all Iraqis have suffered greatly in past years, the suffering has been most acutely felt by its religious minorities, including Chaldeans, Syriacs, Assyrians, and other Christians. Many hundreds of thousands of Iraqi Christians have already fled Iraq to escape religious turmoil, many of them settling in my own home state of Michigan. How this crisis is resolved will be an indicator of the future that awaits Iraq.

Iraq's development into a sovereign, stable, and secure country is of immense strategic importance and political responsibility to the United States. The world should know that the United States stands with the Iraqi people and its elected government against the forces of radicalism and intolerance.

H. Res. 944 advances Iraq's trajectory towards a future of diversity, pluralism, and freedom. It will help to internalize and institutionalize an environment where religious minorities are protected by the Iraqi government.

Informed by our own American experience, we in this House are obliged to encourage Iraq to value the rights and privileges of its religious minorities. There is too much at stake for Iraq to fail them. And neither can we.

MAYOR OTIS T. WALLACE

HON. MARIO DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2010

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor one of our community's most humble and steadfast leaders, the mayor of Florida City, Mr. Otis T. Wallace. For nearly three decades, the people of Florida City have put their trust in him as mayor, leader and friend. A graduate of Michigan State University and the University of Miami Law School, he is the director of TIB Bank.

Mayor Wallace is completely dedicated to the residents of Florida City and ensuring that the needs and priorities of his community are met. Despite the pressures that elected office can bring, Mayor Wallace keeps his cool, always smiling and acting humbly, with the best interest of others in mind. He has proven to be a dependable, hard working and selfless leader, always willing to work with others to find commonsense solutions.

Mayor Wallace is no stranger to civic engagements. He is the chairman of the Florida City Community Redevelopment Agency and a member of the Homestead-Florida City Chamber of Commerce. He also serves as the chairman of the Florida City Foundation and on the board of directors of the Florida National Parks and Monuments Association, Inc., the Miami-Dade Criminal Justice Council and the Homestead Area Indigent Care Foundation, Inc. He is also a member of the NAACP.

As we celebrate Black History Month, please join me in recognizing and thanking Mayor Otis Wallace for his dedication to the residents of Florida City and his commitment to ensuring that his community continues to thrive.

BRANDEN COLE ELLING

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2010

Mr. GRAVES. Madam Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Branden Cole Elling. Branden is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Heart of America Council Troop 351, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Branden has been very active with his troop, participating in many Scout activities. Over the seven years Branden has been involved with Scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Most notably, Branden has earned the rank of Firebuilder in the Tribe of Mic-O-Say. Branden has also contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project. Branden constructed a split rail fence along the edge of Platte Ridge Park in Platte City, MO, adding both an aesthetic quality and providing a protective barrier to limit trespassing into the park.

Madam Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Branden Cole Elling for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

COMMEMORATING THE 18TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE KHOJALY MASSACRE

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2010

Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 18th anniversary of the massacre at Khojaly and to honor the 613 Azerbaijanis who died under these tragic circumstances. I ask that my colleagues join me in remembering those who lost their lives that day.

HONORING MR. JAMES GARFIELD

HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2010

Mr. HIGGINS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the years of service given to the people of Chautauqua County by Mr. James Garfield. Mr. Garfield served his constituency faithfully and justly during his tenure as the Ripley Highway Superintendent.

Public service is a difficult and fulfilling career. Any person with a dream may enter but only a few are able to reach the end. Mr. Garfield served his term with his head held high and a smile on his face the entire way. I have no doubt that his kind demeanor left a lasting impression on the people of Chautauqua County.

We are truly blessed to have such strong individuals with a desire to make this county the wonderful place that we all know it can be. Mr. Garfield is one of those people and that is why Madam Speaker I rise in tribute to him today.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. HENRY E. BROWN, JR.

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2010

Mr. BROWN of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, in accordance with the Republican adopted standards on earmarks, I submit the below detailed explanation of the Fuel Oil Barge.

Bill Number: H.R. 3326, Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2010

Account: Navy RDT&E

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: GenPhar, Inc.

Address of Requesting Entity: 600 Seacoast Parkway, Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464

Description of Project: The need for an effective vaccine to protect against exposure to dangerous virus outbreaks of Dengue fever is critical to the safety of U.S. Armed Forces personnel deployed in combat theaters throughout the world. Dengue epidemics have increased dramatically in recent years, and cover nearly the entire tropical and subtropical regions of the world, including South East Asia, Africa, the entire Caribbean, and South, Central and parts of North America, putting two thirds of the world population at risk. Dengue epidemics not only have devastating effects in regions that hold U.S. interests, they also threaten the well-being of U.S. military personnel operating in these regions.

IN TRIBUTE TO REPRESENTATIVE JOHN P. MURTHA OF PENNSYLVANIA

SPEECH OF

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 24, 2010

Mr. RANGEL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the life of our former colleague, Congressman John Murtha. He died on February 8, 2010, at age 77, following complications of surgery. John represented Pennsylvania's 12th Congressional District for 36 years in Congress, longer than any Pennsylvania lawmaker.

John Patrick Murtha was born June 17, 1932 in New Martinsville, West Virginia, and moved to Pennsylvania as a child. He graduated from the University of Pittsburgh in 1962 with a degree in economics and did graduate work in economics and political science at Indiana University of Pennsylvania.

Congressman Murtha dedicated his life to serving the nation he loved, first in the military. He entered the U.S. Marine Corps in 1952, during the Korean War period, and served until 1955, joining the Reserves. Then, during the Vietnam conflict, he volunteered for combat and served as an intelligence officer in 1966 and 1967. John received the Bronze Star and two Purple Hearts for this service, retiring from the Marine Corps Reserve as a colonel in 1990.

One of the first Vietnam veterans to sit in the House and a career reservist, John effectively applied this valuable insight to his work in Congress. As the Chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense, he worked tirelessly for the benefit of the nation's troops and their families. For his political courage in speaking out against the Iraq war, and his dedication to principled public service, John was awarded the 2006 John F. Kennedy Profile in Courage Award.

Congressman Murtha has earned a well-deserved place in history as a patriot, war hero and statesman. The nation will miss his dedication and vast experience in lawmaking, and we will miss him as a dear friend and generous mentor.

I express my condolences to John's wife Joyce and their three children, and I urge everyone to honor and remember our colleague, John Murtha.

HONORING ORLANDO CITY COMMISSIONER DAISY WILLIAMS LYNUM

HON. ALAN GRAYSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2010

Mr. GRAYSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Orlando City Commissioner Daisy Lynum for her life-long civic and community involvement. Commissioner Lynum was born in Leesburg, Florida, a small town 45 miles northwest of Orlando, and was elected to the Orlando City Council on April 14, 1998. Commissioner Lynum's contributions to our Central Florida community have had a tremendous positive impact.

After graduating from Carver Heights High School in 1964, Ms. Lynum earned an undergraduate degree in Sociology at Bethune-Cookman College, and a graduate degree in clinical Social Work (MSW) from Florida State University. As a Rockefeller Foundation Scholar, her post-baccalaureate studies were completed at Haverford and Bryn Mawr colleges in Pennsylvania, and her teaching certification was completed at the University of Central Florida. In 2000, Commissioner Lynum completed the John F. Kennedy School of Government Program for Executives at Harvard University. Florida Metropolitan University awarded Commissioner Lynum the Honorary Doctorate of Humane Letters in May 2005.

After more than 30 years of employment, first as a 5th grade teacher, followed by a career as a social worker and administrator for the Department of Health & Rehabilitative Services, and a Special Services Social Worker for Orange County Public Schools, Commissioner Lynum retired in 2002. Simultaneously, her years of community and civic involvement have included: Metro Orlando Urban League Board; UCF-MSW School of Social Work Advisory Board; National Black Social Workers Association; Orlando Science Center's Diversity Committee; USTA Diversity

Committee; USTA Florida Section Schools Coordinator, Community Service Center Board; Coordinator, Mercy Drive/Pine Hills Children & Youth Task Force; City of Orlando's Municipal Planning and Human Relations Boards; Vice Chair BBIF Board; Florida League of Cities Urban Administration, resolution and policy committees and the Board of Directors; Board of Directors for the National League of Cities; and currently she is President of the National League of Cities National Black Caucus of Local Elected Officials; first Vice President for Women Elected to Municipal Government; past president of the Florida Black Caucus of Local Elected Officials; Metro Plan Orlando Transportation Board; Orange County Voter's League; Life Member NAACP, Nemours Council member; and, 2005 Onxy Magazine Poll names Commissioner Lynum as one of 56 most influential African Americans in the State of Florida.

Commissioner Lynum's commitment to her community, via her professional, personal, and political service is consistent with the principles and standards of her beloved sorority, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc.—which she has been a member of since 1966. She has also been a member of Gamma Phi Delta Sorority, Inc., an organization of business and professional women, since December 2008.

Commissioner Lynum's primary focus is quality of life through sustainable neighborhoods for residents in District 5 and the City of Orlando. With respect to her expertise in community development and sustainable neighborhoods, Commissioner Lynum has represented Orlando and the United States at conferences in Japan and Africa, and attended the U.S.-China Exchange Association's U.S. Business Matchmaking Conference in 2006, 2007 and 2008.

Madam Speaker, as Black History Month comes to a close, it is with great honor that I acknowledge the commitment to Florida that Commissioner Lynum has shown through her many leadership roles in the community. She has been a leader in the African American community and I applaud her social activism.

HONORING THE LIFE OF JOANNE D. GIANGRECO

HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2010

Mr. HIGGINS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Joanne D. Giangreco, an active member of the Buffalo and Western New York community, who passed away earlier this week at the age of 82.

Born Joanne Downing, Joanne graduated from Bennett High School in 1945, attended St. Joseph College of Emmitsburg, Maryland, and graduated from the University at Buffalo in 1950. She was a gifted athlete, winning an AAU swimming championship in high school as well as playing basketball during her time at St. Joseph College. Joanne continued her athletic career after college as an avid golfer and racquetball player, often beating her older male competitors at the Buffalo Athletic Club.

Indeed, Joanne's athleticism was not limited to her sporting performances. In 1945, as a swimming lifeguard at my own neighborhood's South Park pool, Joanne performed CPR and saved the life of a toddler who had fallen and hit his head.

A lifelong Democrat, Joanne appeared on WBEN–TV in 1952 to support Adlai Stevenson in his presidential campaign. Her political views were largely influenced by her father, Francis J. Downing, who was the Executive Director of the Buffalo-Area Emergency Relief Bureau and the Works Progress Administration under President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Mr. Downing later served as a department head in the administration of Buffalo Mayor Frank A. Sedita.

Joanne was actively involved throughout Western New York, serving as the president of the Buffalo Inter-Club Women's Bowling Association. She was a founding member of St. Gregory the Great Catholic Church in Amherst, was secretary for the St. Gregory Home School Association, and served as chairwoman of Ladies Golf at Cherry Hill. Additionally, Joanne was a volunteer for the American Cancer Society as well as the Girl Scouts.

Joanne, widowed by the passing of her husband Joseph in 2001, is survived by her five children, several grandchildren and her siblings. Indeed, Joanne's son Peter is a trusted and valued friend to me, whose counsel I have sought and have valued since my initial run for Congress in 2004.

Madam Speaker, I would like to extend my deepest condolences to the Giangreco and Downing families for their loss, and I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of Joanne Giangreco and recognizing the tremendous impact she had on the lives of those she knew.

IN HONOR OF EDWARD GERSH

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2010

Mrs. MALONEY. Madam Speaker, I rise to pay special tribute to Edward Gersh, an outstanding and dedicated educator and athlete. A life-long advocate, he has worked to improve the lives and minds of students across New York State.

While attending Dewitt Clinton High School, Mr. Gersh was an all scholastic tackle, which earned him a full scholarship to New York University (NYU) and George Washington University (GW). He briefly attended GW before transferring to NYU. During his sophomore year at NYU, he was injured and unable to continue playing football. He made the transition from football to boxing, eventually winning the New York City Golden Gloves Championship Open Heavyweight Title in 1943, the only Jewish fighter to ever do so, and entering a brief, yet successful, professional boxing career. He was a boxing and wrestling referee for the New York State Athletic Commission. For years, Mr. Gersh trained, managed and promoted professional boxing.

Mr. Gersh began his career in the New York City Public School System as a physical education instructor and an assistant football coach. He also taught physical education and coached boxing at the City College of New York. In 1950, the New York City Board of Education hired Mr. Gersh. Within three years, he was named Dean of Jefferson Park Jr. High School, where he directed the guidance program and helped countless students achieve their aspirations. He also taught history at the New York Institute of Technology, where he was appointed to the Office of Student Affairs. In 1967 Mr. Gersh became one of the founders and members of the original Board of Trustees of Wilmington College, serving two years as the Executive Vice President. He was a member of the Board of Trustees for Dowling College of Oakland, Long Island for ten years, and is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Woodstock Day School in Woodstock, NY. Mr. Gersh has received numerous awards for his excellence as an educator, starting in 1960, when he was named "Teacher of the Year" by Youth Development Incorporated. In 2006, he was given the prestigious NYU Steinhardt Distinguished Alumnus Achievement Award. That year he was the commencement speaker for the Steinhardt School of Education at a ceremony that look place at Radio City Music Hall. His impressive dedication to education at all levels deserves our highest praise.

In 1955 Mr. Gersh helped open West Hill Day Camp in Huntington, NY, which he continues to serve as the Chairman of the Board and President. He holds similar titles in E. Gersh Realty Corporation, University Gardens, Okee, LLC, and EG, LLC which owns and manages real estate on Long Island. He is also a founding partner and owner of Crestwood Country Day School, the Woodland Academy, and Camp Kent.

Mr. Gersh's generosity is compounded by his commitment to scholarly achievement. He has established the Edward & Holli Gersh Charitable Foundation, and the Edward Gersh Scholarship at the Steinhardt School at New York University. Mr. Gersh has been hailed as a modern Renaissance Man. His autobiography "A Strong Collected Spirit: A Fighter's Memoir" was published in 2005.

Madam Speaker, I salute the remarkable achievements of Mr. Edward Gersh and I ask my distinguished colleagues in this House to join me in recognizing his extraordinary service and contributions to education.

A TRIBUTE TO ALAN STEINBERG

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2010

Mr. TOWNS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and pay tribute to a fine American, Alan Steinberg, on an occasion when he and his business have received a prestigious honor: the International Circle of Excellence Award for 2009.

The Circle of Excellence, which is awarded by the International dealer organization of Navistar, Inc., honors International truck dealerships that achieve the highest level of dealer performance with respect to operating and financial standards, market representation, and most importantly, customer satisfaction. It is the highest honor a dealer principal can receive from the company.

Alan's business, Truck King International, is headquartered in Brooklyn, New York, where it was founded in 1977 with his brother Steven. Under his leadership, it has grown into one of the preeminent truck dealerships in the Northeast and the entire nation, with 151 employees and six dealer locations spanning the five

boroughs, Long Island and Northern New Jersey. With this most recent award, Truck King International has now received the Circle of Excellence Award, under Alan's leadership, a total of nine times.

Alan has achieved this level of accomplishment and recognition through many years of hard work and service to his industry and community. He has also built a successful truck leasing business, Salem Idealease—the largest affiliate in the Idealease network, and is a member of Idealease board of directors, the Hunts Point Chamber of Commerce, the Town of Huntington Soldiers Welcome Home Salute, the New York Association of Pupil Transportation: Suffolk, Nassau, Westchester Chapters, the New Jersey Council on Special Transportation, the New York State School Bus Contractor's Association, the Garden State & Sussex School Bus Contractor's Associations, the New Jersey Association of School Business Officials and the School Transportation Supervisors of New Jersey.

Through his commitment to hard work and outstanding customer service, he has built an economically vital business of which he can be justly proud. Madam Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join with me in congratulating Alan Steinberg for his record of accomplishment and for his many contributions to his community, state and nation.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing Alan Steinberg and his business, Truck King International.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. HENRY E. BROWN, JR.

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2010

Mr. BROWN of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, in accordance with the Republican adopted standards on earmarks, I submit the below detailed explanation of the Fuel Oil Barge.

Bill Number: H.R. 3326, Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2010

Account: Navy Other Procurement

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Maybank Industries

Address of Requesting Entity: 525 East Bay Street, Suite 200, Charleston, SC 29403

Description of Project: The Navy needs to replace the existing fleet of aging Fuel Oil Barges (YON) with new vessels to meet fleet requirements and to comply with EPA requirements. The current fleet of Fuel Oil Barges (YONs) is nearly 40 years old, which is well beyond the intended service life, and maintenance costs are increasing substantially.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TOM PRICE

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2010

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Madam Speaker, on rollcall Nos. 51 and 66 I was unable to be present to vote. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

A TRIBUTE TO THE ACADEMY OF CERTIFIED SOCIAL WORKERS

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2010

Mr. TOWNS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 50th Anniversary of the Academy of Certified Social Workers (ACSW). The year 2010 provides us an opportunity to highlight the accomplishments of Academy members throughout the past five decades.

Established in 1960, on the verge of revolutionary social reforms, the Academy of Certified Social Workers was the first credential created by the National Association of Social Workers to acknowledge leaders committed to the social work profession and to improving society. Before individual states enacted licensing regulations for the social workers, the Academy served as the sole source of designating social workers qualified for social work practice.

The 50th Anniversary of the Academy of Certified Social Workers is noteworthy in America because it recognizes the past and present social workers who have made significant contributions to society. Academy members include six dedicated individuals. James Dumpson is the former vice president of the New York Community Trust, one of the nation's largest, oldest and most respected philanthropic organizations and a leader in the community foundation movement. Ada Deer is recognized as an advocate and organizer on behalf of Native Americans. She became the first woman to be appointed Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior. Delwin Anderson was Director of the Social Work Service of the Department of Medicine and Surgery in the Veteran's Administration from 1964 to 1974. Bernice Harper was Medical Care Advisor to the Health Care Financing Administration in Washington, DC and she is a pioneer in hospice and palliative care. Warren Graham, with funding from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, implemented the "Reclaiming Futures Initiative," instituting county-wide change in the New York juvenile justice system addressing adolescents who are substance abusers. Jessica Sawyer is currently involved in the development and implementation of a pioneering process for incorporating mental health treatment in a medical setting in North Carolina.

Members of the Academy of Certified Social Workers represent the thought leadership of the profession. In clinical settings and case management; in courtrooms, communities, government agencies, and medical facilities; in universities and other professional educational venues and at local, state, and federal policy level; ACSWs span the range of social work practice from direct service to research and systems analysis for individuals, families, groups, and communities. The accomplishments of Academy members in social justice, social welfare, mental health, and philanthropy and humanitarianism have had significant positive effects in our society. Today's Academy holders continue to create and inform innovative practices to improve the quality of life for current and future generations of Americans.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing the ACSW leaders who influenced America so profoundly in the past and acknowledging the work of over 35,000 current members of the Academy who continue to make a difference in people's lives today.

HONORING LAUREN ALFRED FOR HER SERVICE TO TENNESSEE'S SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 26, 2010

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Madam Speaker, today I rise to honor Lauren Alfred, a dedicated member of my legislative staff who is moving to a new position on the Hill. She will soon be joining the staff of my friend and colleague Congresswoman GABRIELLE GIFFORDS, and I am confident she will be a great addition there.

Lauren started her career on the Hill as an intern to Senator EVAN BAYH of her native Indiana before joining my staff as an intern brought in to assist while our staff assistant was ill. She was given an extraordinary amount of responsibility early on, and she rose to every challenge before her, even assisting in appropriations work. Few staffers could have made such a seamless transition.

Lauren's hard work and willingness to help with virtually any task quickly earned her a spot as a legislative correspondent, and she has risen to the challenge of being a capable legislative assistant. Her thorough research was of great assistance to me and my staff during the debate on health care, and her passion for energy and environmental issues has been a benefit to our office. The fact that she has been able to juggle a full-time job while studying for a master's degree is a testament to her maturity and dedication to whatever task she undertakes.

Madam Speaker, my staff and I have enjoyed having Lauren in the office over the past year. I have no doubt Lauren can be successful at whatever she chooses to do, and I wish her all the best in the future.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S817–S824

Measures Introduced: Two bills and one resolution were introduced, as follows: S. 3048–3049, and S. Res. 426. **Page S823**

Keenan Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Barbara Milano Keenan, of Virginia, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fourth Circuit. **Page S820**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, and pursuant to the unanimous-consent agreement of Friday, February 26, 2010, a vote on cloture will occur at 12:15 p.m. on Tuesday, March 2, 2010. **Page S820**

A unanimous-consent-time agreement was reached providing that on Tuesday, March 2, 2010, after a period of morning business, Senate resume consideration of the nomination; and that the time until 12:15 p.m., be for debate prior to a vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination; with the time equally divided and controlled between Senators Leahy and Sessions, or their designees; that at 12:15 p.m., Senate vote on the motion to invoke cloture. **Page S824**

Nomination Discharged: The following nomination was discharged from further committee consideration and placed on the Executive Calendar:

Kathleen S. Tighe, of Virginia, to be Inspector General, Department of Education, which was sent to the Senate on November 20, 2009, from the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs. **Page S824**

Messages from the House: **Page S823**

Measures Read the First Time: **Pages S823, S824**

Additional Cosponsors: **Page S823**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S823–24**

Additional Statements: **Pages S822–23**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 9:30 a.m. and adjourned at 11:40 a.m., until 2 p.m. on Monday, March 1, 2010. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S824.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

OFFICE OF PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY INVESTIGATION

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the Office of Professional Responsibility Investigation into the Office of Legal Counsel Memoranda, after receiving testimony from Gary G. Grindler, Acting Deputy Attorney General, Department of Justice.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS BUDGET

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2011 for the Department of Veterans Affairs, after receiving testimony from Eric K. Shinseki, Secretary of Veterans Affairs; John Wilson, Disabled American Veterans, Eric A. Hilleman, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Steve A. Robertson, American Legion, and Carl Blake, Paralyzed Veterans of America, all of Washington, D.C.; Raymond C. Kelley, AMVETS, Lanham, Maryland; and Rick Weidman, Vietnam Veterans of America, Silver Spring, Maryland.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 4 public bills, H.R. 4710–4713; and 3 resolutions, H. Res. 1122–1124 were introduced. **Page H971**

Additional Cosponsors: **Page H972**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

In the matter of the investigation into officially connected travel of House Members to attend the Carib News Foundation Multinational Business Conferences in 2007 and 2008 (H. Rept. 111–422);

In the matter of allegations relating to the lobbying activities of Paul Magliocchetti and Associates Group, Inc. (PMA)(H. Rept. 111–423); and

H.R. 3820, to reauthorize Federal natural hazards reduction programs, with an amendment (H. Rept. 111–424, Pt. 1). **Page H971**

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Cuellar to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H935**

Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010: The House passed H.R. 2701, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2010 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, by a recorded vote of 235 ayes to 168 noes, Roll No. 73. Consideration of the measure began yesterday, February 25th. **Pages H942–51**

Rejected the Hoekstra motion to recommit the bill to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with amendments, by a recorded vote of 186 ayes to 217 noes, Roll No. 72. **Pages H948–50**

Agreed to:

Reyes manager's amendment (No. 1 printed in H. Rept. 111–419), as modified by H. Res. 1113, that was debated on February 25th that makes technical and sundry changes (by a recorded vote of 246 ayes to 166 noes, Roll No. 69); **Pages H943–47**

Hastings (FL) amendment (No. 3 printed in H. Rept. 111–419) that was debated on February 25th that requires the DNI, in coordination with the heads of the elements of the intelligence community, to submit to Congress a report on the plans of each element of the community, including the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, to increase diversity within that element (by a recorded vote of 401 ayes to 11 noes, Roll No. 70); and **Page H947**

Schauer amendment (No. 12 printed in H. Rept. 111–419) that was debated on February 25th that seeks to require the DNI to investigate and report to Congress regarding the attempted terrorist attack on Northwest flight 253 and measures the intelligence community has taken or will take to prevent any intelligence failures within or between elements of the U.S. intelligence community (by a recorded vote of 410 ayes to 1 no, Roll No. 71). **Pages H947–48**

Agreed that the Clerk be authorized to make technical and conforming changes to reflect the actions of the House. **Page H952**

H. Res. 1113, the rule providing for further consideration of the bill, was agreed to by voice vote after the previous question was ordered without objection. **Pages H936–42**

Suspension—Proceedings Resumed: The House agreed to suspend the rules and agree to the following measure which was debated on Wednesday, February 24th:

Recognizing the difficult challenges Black veterans faced when returning home after serving in the Armed Forces, their heroic military sacrifices, and their patriotism: H. Con. Res. 238, to recognize the difficult challenges Black veterans faced when returning home after serving in the Armed Forces, their heroic military sacrifices, and their patriotism in fighting for equal rights and for the dignity of a people and a Nation, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 383 yeas with none voting "nay", Roll No. 74. **Pages H951–52**

Meeting Hour: Agreed that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 12:30 p.m. on Tuesday, March 2nd for morning hour debate. **Page H954**

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate today appears on page H942.

Quorum Calls—Votes: One yea-and-nay vote and five recorded votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H946, H947, H947–48, H950, H950–51, H951–52. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 9 a.m. and adjourned at 1:38 p.m.

Committee Meetings

MEDICAL RADIATION

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Health held a hearing on Medical Radiation: An

Overview of the Issues. Testimony was heard from Kenneth Mizrach, Director. VA New Jersey Health Care System, Department of Veterans' Affairs; and public witnesses.

LOCAL SMALL BUSINESS—COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE LENDING

Committee on Financial Services: and the Committee on Small Business held a joint hearing entitled ''Condition of Small Business and Commercial Real Estate Lending in Local Markets.'' Testimony was heard from the following officials of the Department of the Treasury: Herbert M. Allison, Jr., Assistant Secretary, Financial Stability and Counselor to the Secretary; John C. Dugan, Comptroller, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency; and John E. Bowman, Acting Director, Office of Thrift Supervision; Karen G. Mills, Administrator, SBA; Elizabeth Duke, Governor, Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System; and Martin J. Gruenberg, Vice Chairman, Board of Directors, FDIC.

RADICALIZATION ANALYSIS

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence: Met in executive session to receive a briefing on Radicalization Analysis. The Committee was briefed by departmental witnesses.

Joint Meetings

ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Joint Economic Committee: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the road to economic recovery, focusing on prospects for jobs and growth, after receiving testimony from Richard Berner, Morgan Stanley and Co., New York, New York; Jeffrey Joerres, Manpower Inc., Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Kevin A. Hassett, American Enterprise Institute, Washington, D.C.

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD

Week of March 1 through March 6, 2010

Senate Chamber

On *Monday*, Senate will begin consideration of H.R. 4213, Tax Extenders Act, and Senator Baucus, or his designee, will be recognized to offer a substitute amendment.

On *Tuesday*, Senate will resume consideration of the nomination of Barbara Milano Keenan, of Virginia, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fourth Circuit, and after a period of debate, vote on the motion to invoke cloture thereon at 12:15 p.m.

During the balance of the week, Senate may consider any cleared legislative and executive business.

Senate Committees

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Committee on Appropriations: March 2, Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies, to hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2011 for the Department of Agriculture, 10 a.m., SD–192.

March 3, Subcommittee on Defense, to hold hearings to examine the Army budget overview for fiscal year 2011, 9:30 a.m., SD–192.

March 3, Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies, to hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2011 for the Environmental Protection Agency, 9:30 a.m., SD–124.

March 4, Subcommittee on Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies, to hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2011 for the Department of Transportation, 9:30 a.m., SD–124.

March 4, Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies, to hold hearings to examine funding and oversight of the Department of Commerce, 10 a.m., SD–138.

March 4, Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development, to hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2011 for the Department of Energy, 10 a.m., SD–192.

March 4, Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, to hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2011 for the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, the Office of the Senate Sergeant at Arms, and the Office of the U.S. Capitol Police, 2:30 p.m., SD–138.

Committee on Armed Services: March 3, Subcommittee on Strategic Forces, to hold hearings to examine the protective forces at the Department of Energy, 3:30 p.m., SR–232A.

March 4, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2011 for the Air Force in review of the Defense Authorization and the Future Years Defense Program; with the possibility of a closed session in SVC–217 following the open session, 9:30 a.m., SH–216.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: March 2, Subcommittee on Economic Policy, to hold hearings to examine restoring credit, focusing on proposals to fix small business borrowing and lending problems, 9:30 a.m., SD–538.

Committee on the Budget: March 4, to hold hearings to examine the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2011 for the Department of Defense, 2 p.m., SD–608.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: March 2, to hold hearings to examine Toyota's recalls and the government's response, 10 a.m., SR–253.

March 3, Subcommittee on Oceans, Atmosphere, Fisheries, and Coast Guard, to hold hearings to examine the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2011 for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and Fisheries Enforcement Programs and Operations, 10 a.m., SR–253.

March 4, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2011 for the Department of Transportation, 2:30 p.m., SR–253.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: March 3, business meeting to consider any pending nominations; to be immediately followed by a hearing to examine the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2011 for the Department of the Interior, 10 a.m., SD–366.

March 4, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the Department of Energy's implementation of programs authorized and funded under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, 10 a.m., SD–366.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: March 3, to hold hearings to examine transportation investments relative to the national economy and jobs, 10 a.m., SD–406.

March 4, Full Committee, with the Subcommittee on Clean Air and Nuclear Safety, to hold joint hearings to examine S. 2995, to amend the Clean Air Act to establish a national uniform multiple air pollutant regulatory program for the electric generating sector, 10 a.m., SD–406.

Committee on Finance: March 2, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Jeffrey Alan Goldstein, of New York, to be Under Secretary of the Treasury, Francisco J. Sanchez, of Florida, to be Under Secretary of Commerce for International Trade, and Sherry Glied, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary of Health and Human Services, 11:15 a.m., SD–215.

March 3, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the 2010 trade agenda, 10 a.m., SD–215.

Committee on Foreign Relations: March 4, to hold hearings to examine Middle East peace, focusing on ground truths, challenges ahead, 10 a.m., SD–419.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: March 4, to hold hearings to examine childhood obesity, focusing on reversing the epidemic, 10 a.m., SD–430.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: March 3, to hold hearings to examine chemical security, focusing on assessing progress and charting a path forward, 9:30 a.m., SD–342.

March 3, Subcommittee on Federal Financial Management, Government Information, Federal Services, and International Security, to hold hearings to examine oversight challenges in the Medicare prescription drug program, 2:30 p.m., SD–342.

March 4, Ad Hoc Subcommittee on State, Local, and Private Sector Preparedness and Integration, to hold hearings to examine new paradigms for private sector preparedness, 10 a.m., SD–342.

Committee on the Judiciary: March 2, Subcommittee on Human Rights and the Law, to hold hearings to examine global internet freedom and the rule of law, part II, 10 a.m., SD–226.

March 3, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine encouraging innovative and cost-effective crime reduction strategies, 10 a.m., SD–226.

March 4, Full Committee, business meeting to consider S. 1789, to restore fairness to Federal cocaine sentencing, S. 1132, to amend title 18, United States Code, to improve the provisions relating to the carrying of concealed weapons by law enforcement officers, S. 2772, to establish a criminal justice reinvestment grant program to help States and local jurisdictions reduce spending on corrections, control growth in the prison and jail populations, and increase public safety, S. 1624, to amend title 11 of the United States Code, to provide protection for medical debt homeowners, to restore bankruptcy protections for individuals experiencing economic distress as caregivers to ill, injured, or disabled family members, and to exempt from means testing debtors whose financial problems were caused by serious medical problems, S. 1765, to amend the Hate Crime Statistics Act to include crimes against the homeless, and the nominations of Dawn Elizabeth Johnsen, of Indiana, to be an Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, and Gloria M. Navarro, to be United States District Judge for the District of Nevada, Audrey Goldstein Fleissig, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Missouri, Lucy Haeran Koh, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of California, Jon E. DeGuilio, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Indiana, and Jane E. Magnus-Stinson and Tanya Walton Pratt, both to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Indiana, 10 a.m., SD–226.

Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship: March 4, business meeting to consider S. 2989, to improve the Small Business Act, 10 a.m., SR–485.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: March 2, to hold hearings to examine a legislative presentation from Disabled Veterans of America, 2 p.m., 345 Cannon Building.

March 3, Full Committee, to hold an oversight hearing to examine mental health care and suicide prevention for veterans, 9:30 a.m., SR–418.

March 4, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine legislative presentations from the Paralyzed Veterans of America, Jewish War Veterans, Military Order of the Purple Heart, Ex-Prisoners of War, Blinded Veterans Association, Military Officers Association of America, Air Force Sergeants Association, and the Wounded Warrior Project, 9:30 a.m., 345 Cannon Building.

Select Committee on Intelligence: March 2, to hold closed hearings to consider certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SH–219.

March 4, Full Committee, to hold closed hearings to consider certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SH–219.

House Committees

Committee on Agriculture, March 3, to consider the following: H.R. 3509, Agricultural Credit Act of 2009; and H.R. 3954, Florida National Forest Land Adjustment Act of 2009; and the Views and Estimates Letter to the Committee on the Budget, 3:30 p.m., 1300 Longworth.

March 3, Subcommittee on General Farm, Commodities and Risk Management, hearing to review implementation of changes to the Commodity Exchange Act contained in the 2008 Farm Bill, 9:30 a.m., 1300 Longworth.

Committee on Appropriations, March 2, Subcommittee on Homeland Security, hearing on Major Systems Acquisition at DHS, 2 p.m., 2359 Rayburn.

March 2, Subcommittee on Select Intelligence Oversight Panel, executive, on National Intelligence Program Budget, 5 p.m., H–140 Capitol.

March 4, Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies, on Child Nutrition, 10 a.m., 2362–A Rayburn.

March 4, Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science and Related Agencies, on Fiscal Year 2011 Budget for the Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, 10 a.m., H–310 Capitol, and on Fiscal Year 2011 Budget for the Department of Commerce, 2 p.m., 2359 Rayburn.

March 4, Subcommittee on Defense, executive, on Contingency Transportation and Logistics Issues, 10 a.m., H–140 Capitol.

March 4, Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies, on Fiscal Year 2011 Budget for Nuclear Nonproliferation, DOE, 10 a.m., 2362–B Rayburn.

March 4, Subcommittee on Financial Services, and General Government, on Fiscal Year 2011 Budget for the Consumer Product Safety Commission, 10 a.m., B–308 Rayburn.

March 4, Subcommittee on Homeland Security, on DHS Intelligence Programs and the Effectiveness of State and Local Fusion Centers, 10 a.m., 2358–A Rayburn.

March 4, Subcommittee on Homeland Security, on Fiscal Year 2011 Budget for Transportation Security Administration: Are We Making Smart Investments for Real Transportation Security? 2 p.m., B–318 Rayburn.

March 4, Subcommittee on Interior and Environment, and Related Agencies, on Strengthening Native American Communities: Fiscal Year 2011 Budget for Trust Resources and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, 2 p.m., B–308 Rayburn.

March 4, Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies, overview hearing on Combating Health Care Fraud and Abuse, 2 p.m., 2358–C Rayburn.

March 4, Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies, on Fiscal Year 2011 Budget for the Department of Veterans Affairs, 10 a.m., 2359 Rayburn.

March 4, Subcommittee on State and Foreign Operations, and Related Programs, on U.S. Agency for International Development, 10:30 a.m., 2358–B Rayburn.

Committee on Armed Services, March 3, Subcommittee on Military Personnel, hearing to review the Department of Defense process for assessing the requirements to implement repeal of ''Don't Ask, Don't Tell,'' 2:30 p.m., 2118 Rayburn.

March 3, Subcommittee on Seapower and Expeditionary Forces, hearing on the Fiscal Year 2011 National Defense Authorization Budget Request for the Department of the Navy shipbuilding acquisition programs, 2 p.m., 210 HVC.

Committee on the Budget, March 3, hearing on Member's Day, 10 a.m., 210 Cannon.

March 4, hearing on Defense Department Fiscal Year 2011 Budget, 10 a.m., 210 Cannon.

Committee on Education and Labor, March 2, hearing on Improving Children's Health: Strengthening Federal Child Nutrition Programs, 2:30 p.m., 2175 Rayburn.

March 3, hearing with U.S. Secretary of Education on Building a Stronger Economy: Spurring Reform and Innovation in American Education, 9:30 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, March 4. Subcommittee on Commerce, Trade, and Consumer Protection, hearing on TSCA and Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic Chemicals: Examining Domestic and International Actions, 10 a.m., 2322 Rayburn.

March 4, Subcommittee on Communications, Technology, and the Internet, to continue hearings entitled ''Oversight of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act: Broadband, Part 3,'' 10 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Committee on Financial Services, March 3, to consider Committee Print entitled ''Views and Estimates of the Committee on Financial Services on Matters to be Set Forth in the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2011,'' 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

March 4, Subcommittee on International Monetary Policy and Trade, hearing entitled ''Haiti Debt Relief,'' followed by consideration of H.R. 4573, Debt Relief for Earthquake Recovery in Haiti Act of 2010, 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, March 3, hearing on U.S. Policies and Programs for Global Development: USAID and the Fiscal Year 2011 Budget, 9 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.

March 3, Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific and the Global Environment, hearing on Regional Overview of East Asia and the Pacific, 2:30 p.m., 2172 Rayburn.

March 4, full Committee, to mark up H. Res. 252, Affirmation of the United States Record on the Armenian Genocide Resolution, 10 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.

March 4, Subcommittee on International Organizations, Human Rights and Oversight, hearing on Restoring America's Reputation in the World: Why it Matters, 2 p.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Committee on Homeland Security, March 3, Subcommittee on Emerging Threats, Cybersecurity, and Science and Technology, hearing entitled: The Department of Homeland Security's Science and Technology Directorate,'' 2 p.m., 311 Cannon.

Committee on the Judiciary, March 3, hearing on Domestic and International Trademark Implications of HAVANA CLUB and Section 211 of the Omnibus Appropriations Act of 1999, 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

March 4, Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism and Homeland Security, hearing on the Enforcement of the Criminal Laws Against Medicare and Medicaid Fraud, 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Committee on Natural Resources, March 3, Subcommittee on Insular Affairs, Oceans and Wildlife, oversight hearing entitled ''Setting the Bar for Accountability: Improving NOAA Fisheries Law Enforcement Programs and Operations, 2 p.m., 1324 Longworth.

March 4, Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources, oversight hearing on the President's Fiscal Year

2011 budget requests for the Minerals Management Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, the United States Geological Survey (excluding the water resources program), and the USDA Forest Service, 10 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

March 4, Subcommittee on Insular Affairs, Oceans and Wildlife, oversight hearing on the President's Fiscal Year 2011 budget request for the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, 10 a.m., 1334 Longworth.

March 4, Subcommittee on Water and Power, oversight hearing on the President's Fiscal Year 2011 Budget request for the Power Marketing Administrations, U.S. Department of Energy, 2 p.m., 1324 Longworth.

Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, March 3, Subcommittee on National Security and Foreign Affairs, hearing entitled ''Transnational Drug Enterprises (Part II): U.S. Government Perspectives on the Threats to Global Stability and U.S. National Security,'' 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

March 4, full Committee, hearing entitled ''Prostate Cancer: New Questions About Screening and Treatment,'' 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

March 4, Subcommittee on Domestic Policy, hearing entitled ''Continuing Problems in USDA's Enforcement of the Humane Methods of Slaughter Act,'' 2 p.m., 2154 Rayburn.

Committee on Rules, March 2, to consider H.R. 4247, Preventing Harmful Restraint and Seclusion in Schools Act, 5 p.m., H–313 Capitol.

Committee on Science and Technology, March 3, hearing on the Department of Energy Fiscal Year 2011, Research and Development Budget Proposal, 12 p.m., 2318 Rayburn.

March 4, hearing on Reform in K–12 STEM Education, 10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, March 3, hearing on The Water Resources Development Act of 2007: A Review of Implementation in its Third Year, 11 a.m., 2167 Rayburn.

March 3, Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment, hearing on Agency Budgets and Priorities for Fiscal Year 2011, 2 p.m., 2167 Rayburn.

March 4, Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings and Emergency Management, hearing on U.S. Mayors Speak Out: Addressing Disasters in Cities, 2 p.m., 2167 Rayburn.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs, March 3, Subcommittee on Health, hearing on H.R. 4241, To amend chapter 17 of title 38, United States Code, to allow for increased flexibility in payments to State veterans homes, 2 p.m., 340 Cannon.

Committee on Ways and Means, March 3, to mark up Views and Estimates Letter to the Committee on the Budget, 10:30 a.m., 1100 Longworth.

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, March 3, executive, Subcommittee on Technical and Tactical Intelligence, executive, briefing on SRP Wrap-Up, 1 p.m., 304 HVC.

March 3, Subcommittee on Terrorism, Human Intelligence, Analysis, and Counterintelligence, executive, briefing on Hot Spots, 3 p.m., 304 HVC.

Joint Meetings

Joint Economic Committee: March 5, to hold hearings to examine the employment situation for February 2010, 9:30 a.m., SD–106.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

2 p.m., Monday, March 1

Senate Chamber

Program for Monday: After the transaction of any morning business (not to extend beyond 3 p.m.), Senate will begin consideration of H.R. 4213, Tax Extenders Act, and Senator Baucus, or his designee, will be recognized to offer a substitute amendment.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

12:30 p.m., Tuesday, March 2

House Chamber

Program for Tuesday: To be announced.

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