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WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 2010

No. 51

House of Representatives

The House met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. JACKSON of Illinois).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
April 13, 2010.

I hereby appoint the Honorable JESSE L. JACKSON, JR. to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

Reverend Dr. Alan Keiran, Office of the Chaplain, United States Senate, offered the following prayer:

Lord of the nations and King of all kings, You alone deserve our worship, You alone are the most high God. Heavenly Father, You ask us to trust in You with all our heart and lean not on our own understanding; and in all our ways to acknowledge You. And in so doing, You promise to make our paths straight. That is why we call on Your Mighty Name today, Lord God.

Many are looking for straight paths but cannot find them. Grant them grace to seek and find Your path to a meaningful life. Show right paths to Your every Member of this body so they may skillfully and cheerfully labor for the good of all.

May You, Lord, have mercy on those in harm's way and their families. Meet those in lonely places and comfort them with Your amazing grace.

I pray in the Name that is above all names. 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 California (Ms. CHU) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. CHU 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.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, March 26, 2010.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in clause 2(h) of rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on March 26, 2010 at 12:30 p.m.:

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 4957.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

LORRAINE C. MILLER,
Clerk of the House.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, March 26, 2010.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on March 26, 2010 at 4:09 p.m.:

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 4621.

That the Senate passed with amendments H.R. 4573.

That the Senate agreed to without amendment H.J. Res. 80.

That the Senate passed S. 3162.

That the Senate passed S. 3191.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

LORRAINE C. MILLER,
Clerk of the House.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, April 12, 2010.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on April 12, 2010 at 3:11 p.m.:

Notifying the House of the filing of the answer by G. Thomas Porteous Jr., District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana, and providing a copy of his answer to the House of Representatives.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

LORRAINE C. MILLER,
Clerk of the House.

□ 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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COMMUNICATION FROM THE
CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, April 13, 2010.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on April 13, 2010 at 9:50 a.m.:

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 4887.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

LORRAINE C. MILLER,
Clerk of the House.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the following enrolled bills and joint resolution were signed by the Speaker on Friday, March 26, 2010:

H.R. 4872, to provide for reconciliation pursuant to Title II of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010 (S. Con. Res. 13);

H.R. 4957, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the funding and expenditure authority of the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, to amend title 49, United States Code, to extend authorizations for the airport improvement program, and for other purposes;

H.R. 4938, to permit the use of previously appropriated funds to extend the Small Business Loan Guarantee Program, and for other purposes;

S. 3186, to reauthorize the Satellite Home Viewer Extension and Reauthorization Act of 2004 through April 30, 2010, and for other purposes;
and the Speaker signed on Thursday, March 29, 2010:

H.J. Res. 80, recognizing and honoring the Blinded Veterans Association on its 65th anniversary of representing blinded veterans and their families;

H.R. 4621, to protect the integrity of the constitutionally mandated United States census and prohibit deceptive mail practices that attempt to exploit the decennial census.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE GREGORY W. MEEKS,
MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable GREGORY W. MEEKS, Member of Congress:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, March 30, 2010.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally, pursuant to rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that

my district office has been served with a subpoena for documents issued by the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York.

After consultation with counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the privileges and rights of the House.

Sincerely,

GREGORY W. MEEKS,
Member of Congress.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE THOMAS J. ROONEY,
MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable THOMAS J. ROONEY, Member of Congress:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, April 5, 2010.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally, pursuant to rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I have been served with a subpoena for documents issued by the Circuit Court for St. Lucie County, Florida, in connection with a civil case pending there.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the privileges and rights of the House.

Sincerely,

THOMAS J. ROONEY,
Member of Congress.

REPEAL AND REPLACE RALLIES

(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, over the past 2 weeks I have heard about the job-killing effect the recently passed government health care takeover will have from concerned citizens across South Carolina. I've heard from small business owners, the primary providers of jobs in America, how they will face a \$2,000 fine for each employee without insurance. I've heard from seniors who are afraid that their former employers will drop their drug benefits. I've heard from people currently looking for work that the creation of 16,500 new IRS agents isn't what they had in mind when it came to job creation. And I've heard from just about everyone about the concern that their insurance premiums will rise dramatically.

The message I bring back from South Carolinians is clear: repeal the job-killing takeover and replace it with an affordable solution that is centered around the patient and not the government, the SWAP bill.

In conclusion, God bless our troops and we will never forget September 11th in the Global War on Terrorism. Best wishes for the success of the Heritage Golf Classic at Hilton Head Island, South Carolina.

SUPPORT FOR HEALTH CARE
REFORM

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, during the recess, I spent 3 nights with residents of the Seventh Congressional District at three town hall meetings in Oak Park, Illinois; River Forest, Illinois; Forest Park, Illinois, and last evening, Westchester. Overwhelmingly, all of the individuals who were present extolled the virtues of the health reform legislation that was passed. And I was vindicated because I voted for it. So I want to thank the residents of my congressional district, because we were on the same page.

AMERICANS SAY MEDIA BIAS IS
BIGGER PROBLEM THAN CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

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

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Americans continue to see the national media as too biased, too liberal, and too powerful. By almost a two-to-one margin, Americans say that media bias is a bigger problem in politics today than big campaign contributions, according to a new Rasmussen public opinion poll. By a three-to-one margin, Americans describe the average reporter as more liberal than they are rather than more conservative. And almost seven out of ten Americans believe the news media have too much power and influence over government decisions. Other recent polls have shown similar results.

If the national media want to restore Americans' trust, they should report the facts, not tell the people what to think.

TAX FAIRNESS

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

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, tax day is a dreaded deadline for millions of Americans. But according to the Associated Press, for nearly half of the U.S. households it is simply somebody else's problem. This April, 47 percent of Americans will pay no Federal income tax at all. According to a new report, the top 10 percent of earners will pay roughly 73 percent of the income taxes collected by the Federal Government. That is just not fair.

Being an American is a privilege, not a right. Out of fairness, everyone should have to pay some tax, even if it is just a buck a month, to help pay to live in this great democracy. By pushing more and more people off the tax rolls and having just a few foot the bill for the many, we are punishing hard work, thrift, and sacrifice.

This is America, where prosperity and helping your fellow man should mean more than just paying your neighbors' taxes. It's about fairness and freedom.

SYMPATHIES TO THE UPPER BIG BRANCH MINERS

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

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend my deepest sympathies to the 29 victims of the Upper Big Branch mine explosion, their families, loved ones, and their community. Last Monday's tragedy occurred in Montcoal, West Virginia, and it was the worst mine disaster in over 40 years. It has been gut-wrenching for our entire State.

In the wake of this horrific tragedy, the citizens of West Virginia, including our outstanding emergency and rescue workers, and our Governor, pulled together to support the communities and families devastated by this explosion. As we grieve this loss of life, we must also honor the victims of the accident by taking the appropriate steps to ensure that this never happens again. Never again in West Virginia or in any other State can we let safety slip through the cracks. We will not let this happen again.

Now is the time to band together and do everything we can to protect our citizens. I hope you will join me in praising our miners for the difficult and dangerous work that they do, and I ask that you keep all of the workers, their families, and their communities in your thoughts and prayers.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

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

SUPPORTING NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1222) supporting the goals and ideals of National Library Week.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1222

Whereas the Nation's school, academic, public, and special libraries make a difference in the lives of millions of people in the United States, today, more than ever;

Whereas librarians are trained professionals, helping people of all ages and back-

grounds find and interpret the information they need to live, learn, and work in a challenging economy;

Whereas libraries are part of the American Dream, places for opportunity, education, self-help, and lifelong learning;

Whereas according to a December 2008 National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) report, public library use increased to 1,400,000,000 visits nationwide during fiscal year 2006, among all types of library users, continuing a long term trend of increased library usage;

Whereas libraries play a vital role in supporting the quality of life in their communities;

Whereas libraries help people of all ages discover a world of knowledge, both in person and online, as well as provide personal service and assistance in finding needed information;

Whereas libraries are a key player in the national discourse on intellectual freedom and equity of access;

Whereas libraries are narrowing the "digital divide", by providing no-fee public computer and Internet access to accommodate the growing need for access to digital and online information, including e-government, continuing education, and employment opportunities;

Whereas in 71 percent of communities, libraries have the only no-fee public computers; and

Whereas libraries, librarians, library workers, and supporters across the United States will celebrate National Library Week, April 11-17, 2010: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Library Week;

(2) encourages all residents to visit a library to take advantage of the wonderful library resources available, and to thank their librarians and library workers for making information accessible to all who walk through the library's doors; and

(3) supports librarians' efforts to ensure that all Americans can continue to access 21st century library services in school, public, academic, and special libraries.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise and extend and insert extraneous material on House Resolution 1222 into the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of House Resolution 1222, which encourages all Americans to take advantage of the numerous resources libraries make available. Across the country, libraries help develop communities by bringing people of all nationalities, ages, and socioeconomic backgrounds together to enjoy the pleasures of literature, media, and new technology. Libraries foster national discourse on intellectual freedom, and provide informa-

tional equity across the Nation. Libraries not only provide free resources to adults and children, but they also preserve historical artifacts and information, highlighting societal achievements.

Today we have nearly 123,000 libraries nationwide playing a vital role in creating vibrant, energized communities. Our very own Library of Congress sponsors the annual National Book Festival. Authors, illustrators, and poets gather at the Nation's Capitol to promote reading and literacy in all 50 States.

□ 1415

In fact, President Obama and First Lady Michelle Obama helped sponsor this event as honorary chairs. Last September, the annual National Book Festival was a huge success. With 80 best-selling authors and over 1,000 volunteers, scores of people gathered to promote reading to children.

The Library of Congress is also a great resource for the public. As the largest library in the world, the Library of Congress holds more than 120 million items on approximately 530 miles of bookshelves. The collections include more than 18 million books, 2.5 million recordings, 12 million photographs, 4.5 million maps, and 54 million manuscripts.

National Library Week continues to commend librarians who help the public interpret the information they need to live, learn, and navigate their way into today's challenging and complicated economy. By providing free educational opportunities and a safe place for lifelong learning, libraries help people to explore their curiosities and to foster community involvement in education.

I want to thank Representative EHLERS for his leadership and for bringing this important resolution forward.

Again, I want to extend my gratitude towards libraries for their work in our communities, and I ask my colleagues to support this important resolution.

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

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 1222, supporting the goals and ideals of National Library Week. I also would like to associate my remarks with the gentlewoman from California.

First sponsored in 1958, National Library Week is a national observance sponsored by the American Library Association and libraries across the country each year in April. It is a time to celebrate the contributions of our Nation's libraries and librarians and to promote library use and support.

In 1957, the National Book Committee developed a plan for National Library Week based on the idea that, once people were motivated to read, they would support and use libraries. With cooperation from various organizations, the first National Library

Week was observed in 1958 with the theme “Wake Up and Read!”

Libraries play a vital role in supporting the quality of life in their communities. The digital divide has narrowed because libraries provide no-fee public computer and Internet access to meet the growing need for access to digital and online information, including eGovernment, continuing education and employment opportunities. Libraries help us discover a world of knowledge, both in person and online, and are a key player in the national discourse on intellectual freedom and equity of access. According to the National Center for Education Statistics’ December 2008 report, library use was up to 1.4 billion visits nationwide among all types of library users, continuing a long-term trend of increased library usage.

By recognizing National Library Week, we show our appreciation to libraries, librarians, and staff across America. I am honored to support this resolution, and I ask my colleagues to join me.

Just as an aside, Mr. Speaker, I would like to encourage everyone, whether they are parents, aunts, uncles, or just mentors, to take children to a library and to read and mentor them. It’s a great place to do it. It’s a great place to meet, to learn, and to educate yourself.

I would like to thank Congressman VERNON EHLERS for introducing this.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize for 3 minutes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS).

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. I want to thank the gentlewoman from California for yielding time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to express strong support for H. Res. 1222, supporting the goals and ideals of National Library Week.

The science fiction novelist Frank Herbert stated, “The beginning of knowledge is the discovery of something we do not understand.” Our national libraries serve as a much needed conduit by which we, as American citizens, gain more understanding of the world around us.

First sponsored in 1958, National Library Week is a national observance sponsored by the American Library Association and libraries across the country each April. It is a time to celebrate the contributions of our Nation’s libraries and librarians and to promote library use and support. All types of libraries—school, public, and academic—participate. The City of Chicago is home to exactly 79 public libraries and to many private libraries with information ranging from cultural specific research to academic.

In my congressional district, the Seventh Congressional District of Illinois, we serve as the home of the headquarters for the American Library Association. I am proud to have this great organization in my district, and I am pleased that many of its staff mem-

bers are my constituents. We have libraries that are renowned, both public and private, such as the Harold Washington Library and the Newberry Library.

Last evening, at a town hall meeting in Westchester, Illinois, one of the trustees of the library board made it known to everybody present that libraries are vitally important, and I was very pleased to agree with him.

I also want to congratulate Robert Morris College, one of the academic institutions in my congressional district, for their installation of a new library that recently opened. It is magnificent.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to applaud the actions of the House of Representatives in recognizing the importance of National Library Week. I strongly support H. Res. 1222, which recognizes the significant contributions of libraries, librarians, and library workers to our nation’s communities.

In my home state of Georgia, public library usage has increased more than 10 percent from 2008 to 2009. Libraries are narrowing the digital divide by providing no-fee public computer and Internet access to accommodate the growing need for access to digital and online information. In 2009, the number of public access computer sessions at Georgia libraries topped 15 million.

The services provided by public libraries are in greater demand in this economy. Americans use their public library’s free Internet access to assist in their job search. When people economize, they check out books, magazines, and DVDs instead of buying them. In 2009, more than 68 percent of Americans had library cards, which is the greatest number of Americans with library cards since the American Library Association began measuring library card usage in 1990.

Libraries make a difference in the lives of millions of people in the United States. They are places for opportunity, education, and lifelong learning. Libraries allow those who may not be able to afford books to read and explore other cultures. Libraries are a key player in the national discourse on intellectual freedom and equity of access.

During the District Work Period, I was able to tour the Embury Hills Branch Library in Chamblee for the dedication ceremony. I also met with the DeKalb County Library Director, Darro Willey, and Ted Rinehart of the CEO’s administration, to hear about the programs and educational activities that are taking place.

Libraries in the Fourth District are doing great work. The DeKalb County Library offers tax assistance. It also gets the community involved by using designs from DeKalb County residents for its library cards. The Gwinnett County Library allows patrons to improve their language skills by practicing conversational English.

Libraries are vital in helping their communities find and use information and are essential to supporting student achievement. They are essential institutions because they provide information that allows citizens to make informed decisions. They level the playing field by making the world of information available to anyone seeking it.

During National Library Week, I am especially pleased to celebrate the libraries, librarians,

and library workers. I will continue to encourage residents in the Fourth District of Georgia to take advantage of the tremendous public service libraries and librarians provide.

I strongly support H. Res. 1222 and urge my colleagues to do the same.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today in support of H. Res. 1222, Supporting the goals and ideals of National Library Week. I would like to thank my colleague, Rep. VERNON EHLERS, for introducing this resolution.

I support this legislation because on National Library Week, April 11th through the 17th, communities across the U.S. will recognize the contributions made by all library workers including librarians, support staff, and others who make library services possible. It also promotes increased public awareness of the significant contributions made by libraries to further the academic achievement and lifelong learning of our students. In addition National Library Week strengthens a belief in the value of libraries and positions librarianship as a desirable career opportunity.

This year’s theme, “Communities thrive at your library,” illustrates how the library is at the root of a thriving community, reminding individuals and informing others that the library is the place where people of all backgrounds learn and grow together. America’s libraries and their workers remain valuable community assets during tough economic times. Also, with more businesses requiring online job applications, job-seeking resources are among the most critical and popular resources available in U.S. public libraries. Libraries provide not only the hardware and software applications, but they also offer skilled librarians who help teach people how to use the Internet and find the information they need quickly. As the wave of technology has changed the way we receive and transmit information, the Nation’s libraries and their staffs have met those changes head on!

I would also like to take this time to emphasize the need for pay equity for library workers, even in this economy. Women librarian salaries continue to be lower than male library employees. The wage gap for the Nation remains with women earning 77 cents for every dollar a man earns. Library employees also continue to receive lower salaries in comparison with traditionally male occupations with comparable education requirements and job responsibilities.

In recognizing the valuable contributions to our Nation and citizens across this country, from libraries, we must not forget the hard-working individuals who provide such services. Such services will enable us to educate our citizens and bring them into the era of technology. This week will also bring to light the need to adequately compensate the staffers which provide these services.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of National Libraries Week. The foundation of our learning and literacy is based in books and the written word. Our Nation’s libraries offer access to books, newspapers, magazines, the Internet and other informational materials. There is no other place where any individual who owns a library card can go in and access materials free of charge that promotes learning, discovery, opportunity, and self improvement. It is our libraries and librarians that provide this to millions of Americans each year.

While our libraries hold the materials, it is our librarians that often hold the key. Librarians are the caring and accessible individuals who lead us on that adventure to knowledge.

Lady Bird Johnson once said, "Perhaps no place in any community is so totally democratic as the town library. The only entrance requirement is interest." Libraries reach across barriers of age, ethnicity, and income to offer a world of learning, discovery and access to millions of Americans each year.

For those who are trapped in the digital divide, libraries are on the front line in providing computer and Internet access free of charge and the resources on how to properly use that technology.

I am especially proud of our many Dallas Public and School Libraries. In addition to standard library services they offer events to benefit the community, including everything from classes of song and reading for infants and their parents to tax preparation for senior citizens. They are truly committed to the people of Dallas, their well-being, and their access to learning, and I commend their service.

I am a proud supporter of National Libraries Week and thank all of those individuals who serve inquisitive minds both young and old in our nation's libraries.

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

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of House Resolution 1222.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1222.

The question was taken. The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

CONGRATULATING UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO FOOTBALL TEAM FOR WINNING HUMANITARIAN BOWL

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1041) congratulating and commending the University of Idaho's football team for winning the 2009 Humanitarian Bowl in Boise, Idaho.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1041

Whereas the University of Idaho's football team won the 2009 Humanitarian Bowl in Boise, Idaho, on December 30, 2009, its first bowl game in more than a decade;

Whereas Coach Robb Akey led the team to significantly improve its win-loss record to 8-5 this past season, the first winning record since 1999;

Whereas the University of Idaho beat Bowling Green University 43-42 after successfully executing a nail-biting 2-point play in the final seconds of the game;

Whereas senior guard Mike Lupati was named to the Senior Bowl and as an All-American and Outland Trophy finalist for best college football interior lineman;

Whereas teammates visited Saint Luke's Regional Medical Hospital to visit with children patients as part of the Humanitarian Bowl outreach; and

Whereas University of Idaho supporters look forward to seeing the team build its promising momentum next season: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) congratulates and commends the University of Idaho's football team for winning the 2009 Humanitarian Bowl in Boise, Idaho; and

(2) recognizes the achievements of the players, coaches, students, alumni, and staff who were instrumental in helping to secure the University of Idaho's Humanitarian Bowl win.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on House Resolution 1041 into the RECORD.

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

There was no objection. Ms. CHU. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the University of Idaho football team for their victory in the 2009 Humanitarian Bowl.

On December 30, football fans nationwide witnessed a thrilling game as the University of Idaho Vandals defeated the Bowling Green State University Falcons to win the Humanitarian Bowl title. Both teams showcased their offense talents, but when the final whistle blew, the University of Idaho edged out a victory over Bowling Green State University by a score of 43-42.

The bowl game featured plenty of offense as the two teams traded touchdowns in one of the most exciting bowl games of the season. The game was tied and less than a minute left when Bowling Green scored a go-ahead touchdown. With only 28 seconds left in the game, the University of Idaho pieced together a 66-yard game-winning drive, and capped it off with a dramatic two-point conversion, going for the win instead of a tie and overtime.

In the past 3 years, head coach Robb Akey has challenged his athletes to become better young men both on and off the field. In 2009, the University of Idaho earned a winning record for the first time in 10 years, along with a spot in the Humanitarian Bowl. The team closed the year with the second bowl victory in school history. The only other time they appeared at the bowl game, they defeated the Southern Mississippi Golden Eagles in the 1998 Humanitarian Bowl.

Congratulations to running back DeMaundray Woolridge, a senior, who was named a co-MVP of the game. Woolridge carried Idaho with 126 rushing yards and two third quarter touchdowns.

Congratulations are also due to wide receiver Max Komar for making the game-winning touchdown catch, which was his only reception of the game. Komar was the leading University of Idaho receiver and offensive player of the year during the regular season.

Congratulations to quarterback Nathan Enderle, a junior, who threw for 240 passing yards and four touchdowns, including the epic game winner. Enderle finished the season with the seventh best passer efficiency rating, and was named the team's most valuable player.

Last but not least, congratulations to offensive guard Mike Iupati, who was the team's offensive captain and a consensus All-American selection. He is the first University of Idaho player to receive this honor since 1957. Iupati is considered one of the top prospects available at his position in the 2010 NFL draft.

The outstanding players and coaches at the University of Idaho produced a great turnaround season, and their accomplishments are a testament to their skill and perseverance. The support of students, alumni, and fans helped bring great pride to the school. Finishing the season with a winning record and a bowl victory will only push the team further as fans look forward to a successful 2010 season.

Mr. Speaker, once again, I congratulate the University of Idaho football team for their success.

I reserve the balance of my time. Mr. ROE of Tennessee. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 1041, congratulating and commending the University of Idaho's football team for winning the 2009 Humanitarian Bowl in Boise, Idaho.

On December 30, 2009, the University of Idaho's football team won the 2009 Humanitarian Bowl in Boise. The University of Idaho Vandals ended their outstanding season with a victory over Bowling Green State University. The Vandals won the game in the closing seconds to take a 43-42 victory for their second Humanitarian Bowl.

Head coach Robb Akey led the team to victory and to its first winning season since 1999. Senior guard Mike Iupati—and Mike, I apologize if I mess that up since he is an Outland Trophy finalist—was named to the Senior Bowl and was named an All-American and Outland Trophy finalist. The contributions of this outstanding player and coach were a large part of the Vandals' success this past season. While athletic success is what brings us here today, we should take time to highlight academics as well.

The University of Idaho was founded in 1889, and it is the State of Idaho's

flagship institution. Located in Moscow, Idaho, it is the State's oldest public university and the State's land-grant university. University programs are organized into 10 different colleges, which have graduated Olympic medalists, NFL coaches, CEOs of Fortune 500 companies, and, of course, Congressmen.

I extend my congratulations to University of Idaho president Duane Nellis, athletic director Dr. Rob Spear, head coach Robb Akey and his staff, the hardworking players, and the fans. I wish all continued success, and I ask my colleagues to support this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize for 3 minutes the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. MINNICK).

Mr. MINNICK. I am delighted that my colleagues from the States of Tennessee and California recognize that we do play football in Idaho and at a rather outstanding level, and I would ask that they might take back, particularly the gentlewoman from California, that word to the Pac-10 Conference commissioners, and both of you might mention our strong performance to the BCS, which currently grants teams from my State second-class status.

The University of Idaho, in particular, is the turnaround story of the year in football in my part of the country. What coach Robb Akey has done is taken a mediocre team and, through superior recruiting and force of leadership, has turned it into its first winning season and its first Humanitarian Bowl victory in many years.

It's fair to say, with the strong leadership of the coach in his producing outstanding student athletes like Mike Iupati, who went from the WAC and this bowl to the Senior Bowl as an All-American, that there are great things ahead. This league is very competitive, and the word from Idaho to all of our colleagues in the other 49 States is: The Vandals are back.

□ 1430

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

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of House Resolution 1041, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1041.

The question was taken.

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

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

CONGRATULATING BOISE STATE UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL TEAM FOR WINNING 2010 FIESTA BOWL

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1042) commending the Boise State University Broncos football team for winning the 2010 Fiesta Bowl.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1042

Whereas the Boise State University Broncos football team won the 2010 Tostitos Fiesta Bowl, defeating the Texas Christian University Horned Frogs by a score of 17-10 at the University of Phoenix Stadium in Glendale, Arizona, on January 4, 2010;

Whereas the Broncos finished their 2009 season with a flawless 14-0 record and have gone undefeated 3 of their last 4 regular seasons;

Whereas the Broncos' only loss in 2008 was against Texas Christian University in a 1-point nail-biter, making the 2010 Fiesta Bowl victory all the more gratifying for the team;

Whereas Broncos head coach Chris Petersen called for a courageous fake punt play with less than 10 minutes remaining in the game that led to the game-winning touchdown;

Whereas Broncos head coach Chris Petersen received the Paul "Bear" Bryant Award for the second time in just 4 years, which recognizes the best college football coach in the Nation;

Whereas sophomore quarterback Kellen Moore threw 39 touchdown passes this season, the most for a single season in school history;

Whereas the 2010 Fiesta Bowl victory comes just 3 years after the Broncos' historic Fiesta Bowl victory in 2007;

Whereas the entire Broncos team should be commended for its steadfast resolve, tireless work ethic, and solid sportsmanship;

Whereas the Broncos should be considered serious National Championship contenders next year with 21 of its 22 starters returning to the field, ready to pick up from where they left off; and

Whereas the Broncos have brought great honor to themselves, their university, the city of Boise, and the State of Idaho: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) commends the Boise State University Broncos football team for winning the 2010 Fiesta Bowl; and

(2) congratulates the team for completing an undefeated, 14-0 season.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise and extend and insert extraneous material on House Resolution 1042 into the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise today to congratulate the Boise State University football team for their victory in the 2010 Fiesta Bowl.

On January 4, football fans were treated to a much-anticipated game between the Boise State University Broncos and the Texas Christian University Horned Frogs. Boise State prevailed and narrowly defeated TCU by a score of 17-10 to win the Fiesta Bowl.

Both teams came into the Fiesta Bowl undefeated in the regular season; and this game was essentially a rematch of the 2008 Poinsettia Bowl, in which Boise State lost to TCU by just one point. The game featured two of the premier offensive teams in the country, as Boise State led the Nation in points per game while TCU finished fourth in the Nation in points per game. While many expected TCU's dominant defense to play the deciding role, Boise State's defense excelled when it mattered most. Boise State's defense only allowed one third down conversion while forcing three turnovers.

Congratulations to Head Coach Chris Petersen, who was the Conference Coach of the Year for the second year in a row and won the Paul "Bear" Bryant Award for National Coach of the Year for the second time. Since Coach Petersen took over the reins in 2006, Boise State has gone 49-4 with two perfect seasons and two Fiesta Bowl victories.

Congratulations to Kyle Efav, a sophomore tight end, and Brandyn Thompson, a junior cornerback, who were named co-MVPs. Thompson had two interceptions in the game and one for a touchdown.

Congratulations to quarterback Kellen Moore, a sophomore, who broke the Boise State single-season touchdown pass record with 39 touchdowns and only three interceptions. Moore was also named the Western Athletic Conference Offensive Player of the Year.

Six Broncos were named to the all-conference first team, which included Moore, junior wide receivers Austin Pettis and Titus Young, sophomore offensive lineman Nate Potter, junior defensive end Ryan Winterswyk, senior defensive back Kyle Wilson. Young was honored on the first team for his special teams performance as well.

The extraordinary accomplishments by the Boise State Broncos are no doubt because of their tireless determination and outstanding work ethic. They have consistently been a formidable team over the last 4 years and have brought national acclaim and great pride to the school. The fans of the University will certainly look forward to another successful 2010 season as the Broncos continue to fight for a spot in the National Championship game.

Once again, I congratulate the Boise State football team for their success.

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

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 1042, commending the Boise State University Broncos football team for winning the 2010 Fiesta Bowl.

The Boise State University Broncos won the 2010 Tostitos Fiesta Bowl against the Texas Christian University's Horned Frogs on January 4, 2010. The game was very competitive with a final score of 17-10. With less than 10 minutes left in the game, Head Coach Chris Petersen called a gutsy fake punt play that led to the game-winning touchdown. The Broncos finished their 2009 season with an undefeated 14-0 record. Sophomore quarterback Kellen Moore threw 39 total touchdown passes during the season, setting the single-season school record. Coach Petersen received the Paul "Bear" Bryant Award, recognizing the best college football coach in the Nation, for the second time in 4 years. The team could not have had such an outstanding season without his excellent coaching.

The Broncos football team has been a consistent winner, particularly on their signature home blue turf. In 2008, the Broncos' only loss was a one-point loss to Texas Christian University. In 2007, Boise State was victorious in the Fiesta Bowl with an historic 56-7 win.

I stand before the House today to recognize the significant achievements of the players, coaches, and students whose dedication and hard work have led to the success of the Boise State University Broncos football team and congratulate them on their victory in the 2010 Fiesta Bowl. I ask my colleagues to support this resolution.

Also, to my good friend Congressman MINNICK, being a huge SEC fan, you do play some football in Idaho now.

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

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. MINNICK).

Mr. MINNICK. Mr. Speaker, Idaho produced two outstanding football teams last year; and the premier one from national ratings comes from my hometown, Boise, Idaho.

As my colleague, the esteemed gentleman from Tennessee, recognizes, we do play national class football; and, as he also stated, we're not only good but we can be tricky when the circumstance requires.

Coach Petersen is a coach's coach. Not only did he produce three undefeated conference champions in the past 4 years, he did go to the Fiesta Bowl twice and on that national stage made Idaho proud. He is, in addition to being a skilled technician and student of the game, a superb leader in another sense as well. His students graduate from college. His students are properly disciplined, and he manages to go through a winning season hardly ever having to raise his voice. He is the epitome of the good things that college

athletics stand for, and I would like to salute him for his success in my State in bringing the Broncos among the top five rated preseason teams this year and a team that has an outstanding chance of becoming, even with the BCS rules, next year's national champion.

The success of Coach Petersen and the Boise State Broncos demonstrates why, above everything else, if we are going to be fair to schools that come from outside the major BCS conferences, we need to revise the way the BCS championship system works. We need a playoff system. We need to give every team, including the two from my home State, a fair opportunity to compete for and win the national championship.

I am proud of what Boise State has accomplished. It's an extraordinary tale of success, a tribute to an excellent coach, and I think it is clear to everyone in this country that the Broncos are a world-class football team. And for everyone in Idaho, I would say 2010 is going to be another spectacular year.

Go, Broncos, go.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Just a quick comment. We do these suspensions and we talk about them and vote on them and so forth, but there's a real lesson in college athletics that I think Congressman MINNICK brought up that's very important. Not just a resolution congratulating a football team but young athletes, and I know I certainly learned these lessons, as an athlete, you learn to show up on time, you learn to be a team player, and you learn to give your very best. And if you take those attributes into the world of business and your life, you are going to have a pretty successful life if you take those lessons that you have learned. So congratulations once again.

I would like to associate my comments. We just saw in the last week one of the greatest athletic events in this Nation, which was the NCAA basketball tournament. We saw what happened there, and a football team should be allowed the same opportunity.

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

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of House Resolution 1042, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1042.

The question was taken.

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

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, on that, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further

proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

CONGRATULATING LOCK HAVEN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA ON 140TH ANNIVERSARY

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1198) congratulating Lock Haven University of Pennsylvania for 140 years of excellence in higher education, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1198

Whereas Lock Haven University of Pennsylvania was founded in 1870 as Central State Normal School;

Whereas Lock Haven University of Pennsylvania, located in Lock Haven, Pennsylvania has 4,665 undergraduate students enrolled at the main campus and 440 students enrolled at the Clearfield campus;

Whereas Lock Haven University of Pennsylvania competes in 10 women's and 8 men's intercollegiate NCAA sports;

Whereas students attending Lock Haven University of Pennsylvania can obtain degrees and certificates from 60 different undergraduate programs and 3 different graduate programs;

Whereas Lock Haven University of Pennsylvania has 17,000 living alumni; and

Whereas 97 percent of recent Lock Haven University of Pennsylvania graduates are employed or continuing their education and 84 percent of employed graduates are working in their field of study or chosen field: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives congratulate Lock Haven University of Pennsylvania for 140 years of excellence in higher education.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise and extend and insert extraneous material on House Resolution 1198 into the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise today in support of House Resolution 1198, which celebrates Lock Haven University of Pennsylvania for 140 years of service and leadership.

Located along the Susquehanna River, Lock Haven University of Pennsylvania was founded in 1870 as the Central State Normal School. By 1983, the school joined the Pennsylvania State System of Higher Education and was renamed Lock Haven University of Pennsylvania.

The University features a gorgeous 200-acre main campus in central Pennsylvania and an additional 13-acre

branch campus in Clearfield, Pennsylvania, which was established in 1989. Lock Haven offers a small college lifestyle to over 5,100 undergraduates, along with more than 60 undergraduate programs and three graduate programs.

The school has an outstanding athletic program, which offers 10 women's and eight men's NCAA teams, boasts 13 Division II championships, and has many active club sports teams. Students also have the opportunity to participate in over 120 clubs, activities, and organizations on and off campus.

Lock Haven demonstrates leadership in serving the community and was named to the Presidential Honor Roll for Community Service in 2009. Every year its students perform over 40,000 hours of community service through the Mountain Serve Center, focusing on programs for disadvantaged youth.

This year, Lock Haven will celebrate 140 years of broadening the minds and horizons of its students, and it will mark a significant milestone in the University's history.

Mr. Speaker, once again, I express my support for Lock Haven University of Pennsylvania and thank Representative THOMPSON for bringing this bill forward. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this resolution.

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

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 1198, congratulating Lock Haven University of Pennsylvania for 140 years of excellence in higher education.

On the banks of the Susquehanna River in central Pennsylvania is a university where students receive excellent career preparation, develop lifelong friendships, and never feel like they are just another number. Lock Haven University prides itself on having a small college lifestyle with a big university education. With an enrollment of 5,000 students, classes are student centered and there are unlimited opportunities to be become involved.

Lock Haven University was founded in 1870 as the Central State Normal School. By 1927, it was known as the State Teachers College of Lock Haven; and in 1960 the name was changed to Lock Haven State College. In 1983, the school joined with the Pennsylvania State System of Higher Education and became known as Lock Haven University of Pennsylvania. The Clearfield campus in Clearfield, Pennsylvania, was established in 1989.

LHU has more than 60 undergraduate programs and three graduate programs. The student-to-faculty ratio is 19:1. Its athletics department offers eight women's Division II teams as well as seven men's Division II programs. Division I men's wrestling and women's field hockey programs round out the athletic offerings.

LHU has an outstanding international mission, offering exchange

programs on six continents. It has approximately 580 full-time employees, which includes 270 full-time instructional faculty.

□ 1445

There are more than 120 clubs, activities and organizations on campus. And it is also one of the few public institutions in the United States to require laptop computers of freshmen and transfer students. The requirement is complemented by a wireless technology infrastructure that will encompass virtually the entire campus in the near future.

LHU's students have numerous opportunities to learn outside of the classroom through internships and field placement. In addition, LHU students can study abroad a semester in England, France, Japan, Australia or one of 24 other countries. Armed with the tools to succeed, 97 percent of recent graduates are either employed or continuing their education.

Today, we honor Lock Haven University for 140 years of excellence in higher education. Congratulations to its president, Dr. Keith Miller, and the faculty of one of the most noble endeavors, preparing future leaders for every sector of our society. I would also like to congratulate the students and staff as well.

I support this resolution, and ask my colleagues to do the same.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. CHU. I urge passage of House Resolution 1198, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1198, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REMEMBERING VICTIMS OF OKLAHOMA CITY BOMBING

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1206) remembering the victims of the attack on the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and supporting the goals and ideals of the National Week of Hope, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1206

Whereas, on April 19, 1995, at 9:02 a.m., a terrorist detonated a truck bomb at the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma;

Whereas this was one of the worst terrorist attacks ever to occur on United States soil, taking the lives of 168 people and injuring

more than 850 others, many of them United States Government employees who worked in the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building;

Whereas this cowardly act of domestic terrorism directly affected thousands of families and horrified millions of people across the State of Oklahoma and the United States;

Whereas the people of Oklahoma and the United States responded to this tragedy through the remarkable efforts of local, State, and Federal law enforcement personnel, firefighters, search and rescue teams, public and private medical personnel, other emergency services personnel, and thousands of volunteers from the community who saved lives, assisted the injured and wounded, comforted the bereaved, and provided meals and support to those who came to Oklahoma City to offer assistance;

Whereas this courageous response set what has come to be known as the "Oklahoma Standard", which was later emulated by many Americans following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001;

Whereas, following the 1995 attack, the people of Oklahoma and the United States pledged to build and maintain a permanent national memorial to remember those who were killed, those who survived, and those changed forever;

Whereas this pledge was fulfilled by establishing the Oklahoma City National Memorial, which draws hundreds of thousands of visitors from around the world every year to the site of the attack;

Whereas the inscription on the wall of the Oklahoma City National Memorial reads: "We come here to remember those who were killed, those who survived, and those changed forever. May all who leave here know the impact of violence. May this memorial offer comfort, strength, peace, hope, and serenity.";

Whereas the National Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism was established to educate the Nation's emergency responders about preventing and mitigating the effects of terrorist attacks;

Whereas the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building has been replaced with a new, safe, secure, and functional Federal building in downtown Oklahoma City that houses many of the offices once housed in the Murrah Building, sending a message that the people and Government of the United States will not be cowed by terrorists; and

Whereas the 15th anniversary of the terrorist bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building is April 19, 2010: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) joins with the people of the United States in sending best wishes and prayers to the families, friends, and neighbors of the 168 people killed in the terrorist bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; and

(2) sends its best wishes and prayers to those injured in the bombing and expresses gratitude to the thousands of first responders, rescue workers, medical personnel, and volunteers from the community and across the Nation who answered the call for help on the morning of the attack and in the days and weeks thereafter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that

all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend Congresswoman MARY FALLIN and our colleagues from Oklahoma for introducing this resolution. This resolution commemorates the lives of the Federal employees and other victims of this savage terrorist attack and reminds us of the ongoing terrorist threat in our borders.

House Resolution 1206 was introduced by the gentlewoman from Oklahoma, Representative MARY FALLIN, on March 23 of this year and was referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. It comes to the floor today with the bipartisan support of over 50 cosponsors.

Over the last year, we've witnessed a rise in violent rhetoric by extremist groups in America. In the most recent incident, Andrew Joseph Stack intentionally crashed his small plane into a Federal building in Austin, Texas, that included offices of the Internal Revenue Service, among others.

According to the Southern Poverty Law Center, there have been over 75 violent attacks by domestic terrorists since 1995, Mr. Speaker. The resolution before us today is especially poignant because it is but the most destructive example of a recent frightening trend in domestic terrorism, that is to say, the incident in Oklahoma City.

At 9:02 a.m. on April 19, 1995, Timothy McVeigh and Terry Nichols used a truck full of explosives to attack the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City. Their vicious attack, conducted at a time when most of the building's employees were at work and their children at a day care center, killed 168 people and wounded 850 others. The explosion was so powerful it reduced much of the building to rubble and damaged at least six adjacent buildings, including an apartment building, a church, and a YMCA. Some of the victims of the Murrah Federal Building were children who were in the day care center for building employees.

McVeigh and Nichols appear to have been motivated by similar anti-government ideology as the dozens of domestic terrorist who have attacked America in 15 years subsequent to that bombing.

Seven emergency response crews responded to the attack after receiving a call reporting it in at 9:03 a.m., with Fire Station One's crew arriving first at the scene. Oklahoma City's police force set up an incident command system to manage a massive search and rescue operation. Average citizens, as well as the Civil Air Patrol, American Red Cross, and other organizations assisted with responses to the attack.

After the attack, Oklahomans and other Americans responded with generous offers of assistance. Immediately after McVeigh detonated the explosives in the truck, many bystanders ran to the building to try to save people who were still in it. Oklahoma City restaurant owners gave first responders free meals. Blood drives were so overwhelmed with volunteers that long lines forced the city to ask blood donors to wait for the next drive.

Workers actually left their boots on-site after response crews ran out of work boots. This collective sacrifice and outpouring of support earned the moniker "Oklahoma Standard," which describes an extraordinary, spontaneous outpouring of community support in times of tragedy.

Thank you again, Congresswoman FALLIN, our colleague, for introducing this legislation which I'm a proud cosponsor of.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 1206, remembering the victims of the attack on the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Fifteen years ago, domestic terrorists set off a truck bomb in front of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City in what would become one of the worst terrorist attacks to happen on American soil. In a matter of moments, the lives of 168 people, including 19 children, were cruelly brought to an end. In the aftermath, we learned that more than 850 people were injured, and 30 children were orphaned; 219 children lost at least one parent in the tragedy.

To those there, it seemed as if no one in Oklahoma escaped unscathed. Indeed, it has been said that "at 9:02 a.m. on April 19, 1995, every American became an Oklahoman." The outpouring of support for the people of Oklahoma in the hours, days, weeks and months following this attack revealed the depth of character of the citizens of this great Nation.

Many of those killed and injured were Federal employees or the families of Federal employees. It is important that we take time to remember the civil servants who served our country honorably and perished in this tragedy. All of these employees' service to our country deserve recognition and distinction.

I want to extend my sincerest gratitude to local, State and Federal law enforcement, firefighters and emergency response teams from Oklahoma and across the United States; the servicemen and -women, the medical personnel, and the thousands of volunteers who donated their time to help save lives and assist the injured and provide meals to those that came to help the people of Oklahoma. Without these brave men and women, countless more lives may have been lost that day.

Oklahomans have demonstrated the depth of their own character by rebuilding in the wake of the bombing. This tragedy could have devastated the future of Oklahoma City; but in the 15 years since the bombing, the city and all Oklahomans have undergone profound healing. I commend them for their strength and for the continued commitment to triumph over such senseless violence, and I stand with them as they persevere.

Rather than allowing fear to hinder them, the people of Oklahoma City determined to continue the city's growth while keeping alive the memory of those lost.

Nowhere is that determination more beautifully exhibited than at the Oklahoma City National Memorial and Museum. This facility has attracted hundreds of thousands of visitors from all over the world each year since its opening. It serves as a reminder of not only the tragic event that took place 15 years ago, but also the way that all Americans came together to pick up the pieces and move on. It provides Oklahomans and all Americans with a sense of hope that we truly are able to rise from the ashes of terrorism and come out a stronger community and Nation.

The Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism was also created to help educate the Nation's emergency responders and law enforcement about preventing and mitigating the effects of terrorist attacks.

Before I close, I will quote the inscription on the wall of the memorial which sums up the lessons learned from this senseless tragedy. It reads: "We come here to remember those who were killed, those who survived, and those who changed forever. May all who leave here know the impact of violence. May this memorial offer comfort, strength, peace, hope and serenity."

As we near the 15th anniversary of the bombing of the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, I hope we will keep those impacted by this in our minds and heed these important words.

I am proud to be a cosponsor of this resolution, and I urge all of my colleagues to support this resolution.

And, Mr. Speaker, I think this speaks volumes about what we are as a Nation. We're not a Nation of political parties. We're all Americans, and we come together in a tragedy like this to help heal. And I extend my condolences from the great State of Tennessee to Oklahoma. And I thank my friend from Virginia here today for helping us commemorate this.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. I thank my friend from Tennessee for his kind words. And now I am pleased to recognize our colleague and friend from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM) for 4 minutes.

(Ms. MCCOLLUM asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to remember the victims of the

1995 terrorist attack on Oklahoma City that killed 168 people. This act of terrorism was committed by a man who viewed the Federal Government as such a threat it justified mass murder.

I applaud my colleague from Oklahoma for her resolution because it serves as a reminder that right-wing anti-government extremist groups are on the rise today. Only 2 weeks ago, members of a so-called Christian militia in Michigan were arrested by the FBI for plotting to kill law enforcement officers in the hopes of inciting an anti-government uprising.

A national civil rights organization has documented a growing number of hate groups in America and states they are “driven largely by an angry backlash against non-white immigration, economic meltdown and the climb to power of an African American President.” In one word: racism.

Mark Potok of the Southern Poverty Law Center states: “Individuals associated with the Patriot movement during its heydays in the 1990s produced an enormous amount of violence, most dramatically the Oklahoma City bombing.”

Today Mr. Potok states: “As the movement has exploded, so has the reaches of its ideas, aided and abetted by commentators and politicians.”

Only last month a Fox News media commentator, with Members of Congress next to him, rallied a tea party crowd by disparaging Congress and calling the crowd “all these Tim McVeigh wannabes here.” To that, the crowds cheered and applauded.

When Members of Congress compare health care legislation to “government tyranny,” “socialism” or “totalitarianism” in the hopes of scoring political points, it’s like pouring gas on the fire of extremism.

Members of this House, Democrats and Republicans, have a duty and obligation to end the dangerous name-calling that can only inspire extremist militias and phony patriots. In the most free, prosperous and greatest democracy on Earth, it is time to return to civil, decent debate of public policy.

I don’t want another “Oklahoma City” to ever take place again. And just as we would not give aid and comfort to al Qaeda, let us not allow the words of elected leaders to give comfort and comfortable excuses to extremists bent on violence. Words have power for both good and evil, and I implore my colleagues to temper their rhetoric and not allow the words of a Member of Congress to ever be used by a violent militia or phony, hate-filled patriot to cause violence.

The victims of the Oklahoma City bombing were women at work, men in line for government services, and children in a day care center. And these families were torn apart, and they struggle to heal. A community was devastated, but it is again filled with hope and memories.

And I hope with this resolution every Member of Congress will reflect upon

the victims of Oklahoma City, as well as our duty as elected leaders in a proud and free country.

[From the Southern Poverty Law Center, Apr. 2010]

RAGE ON THE RIGHT—THE YEAR IN HATE AND EXTREMISM

(By Mark Potok)

The radical right caught fire last year, as broad-based populist anger at political, demographic and economic changes in America ignited an explosion of new extremist groups and activism across the nation.

Hate groups stayed at record levels—almost 1,000—despite the total collapse of the second largest neo-Nazi group in America. Furious anti-immigrant vigilante groups soared by nearly 80%, adding some 136 new groups during 2009. And, most remarkably of all, so-called “Patriot” groups—militias and other organizations that see the federal government as part of a plot to impose “one-world government” on liberty-loving Americans—came roaring back after years out of the limelight.

The anger seething across the American political landscape—over racial changes in the population, soaring public debt and the terrible economy, the bailouts of bankers and other elites, and an array of initiatives by the relatively liberal Obama Administration that are seen as “socialist” or even “fascist”—goes beyond the radical right. The “tea parties” and similar groups that have sprung up in recent months cannot fairly be considered extremist groups, but they are shot through with rich veins of radical ideas, conspiracy theories and racism.

“We are in the midst of one of the most significant right-wing populist rebellions in United States history,” Chip Berlet, a veteran analyst of the American radical right, wrote earlier this year. “We see around us a series of overlapping social and political movements populated by people [who are] angry, resentful, and full of anxiety. They are raging against the machinery of the federal bureaucracy and liberal government programs and policies including health care, reform of immigration and labor laws, abortion, and gay marriage.”

Sixty-one percent of Americans believe the country is in decline, according to a recent NBC News/Wall Street Journal poll. Just a quarter think the government can be trusted. And the anti-tax tea party movement is viewed in much more positive terms than either the Democratic or Republican parties, the poll found.

The signs of growing radicalization are everywhere. Armed men have come to Obama speeches bearing signs suggesting that the “tree of liberty” needs to be “watered” with “the blood of tyrants.” The Conservative Political Action Conference held this February was co-sponsored by groups like the John Birch Society, which believes President Eisenhower was a Communist agent, and Oath Keepers, a Patriot outfit formed last year that suggests, in thinly veiled language, that the government has secret plans to declare martial law and intern patriotic Americans in concentration camps. Politicians pandering to the antigovernment right in 37 states have introduced “Tenth Amendment Resolutions,” based on the constitutional provision keeping all powers not explicitly given to the federal government with the states. And, at the “A Well Regulated Militia” website, a recent discussion of how to build “clandestine safe houses” to stay clear of the federal government included a conversation about how mass murderers like Timothy McVeigh and Olympics bomber Eric Rudolph were supposedly betrayed at such houses.

DOING THE NUMBERS

The number of hate groups in America has been going up for years, rising 54% between 2000 and 2008 and driven largely by an angry backlash against non-white immigration and, starting in the last year of that period, the economic meltdown and the climb to power of an African American president.

According to the latest annual count by the Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC), these groups rose again slightly in 2009—from 926 in 2008 to 932 last year—despite the demise of a key neo-Nazi group. The American National Socialist Workers Party, which had 35 chapters in 28 states, imploded shortly after the October 2008 arrest of founder Bill White for making threats against his enemies.

At the same time, the number of what the SPLC designates as “nativist extremist” groups—organizations that go beyond mere advocacy of restrictive immigration policy to actually confront or harass suspected immigrants—jumped from 173 groups in 2008 to 309 last year. Virtually all of these vigilante groups have appeared since the spring of 2005.

But the most dramatic story by far has been with the antigovernment Patriots.

The militias and the larger Patriot movement first came to Americans’ attention in the mid-1990s, when they appeared as an angry reaction to what was seen as a tyrannical government bent on crushing all dissent. Sparked most dramatically by the death of 76 Branch Davidians during a 1993 law enforcement siege in Waco, Texas, those who joined the militias also railed against the Democratic Clinton Administration and initiatives like gun control and environmental regulation. Although the Patriot movement included people formerly associated with racially based hate groups, it was above all animated by a view of the federal government as the primary enemy, along with a fondness for antigovernment conspiracy theories. By early this decade, the groups had largely disappeared from public view.

But last year, as noted in the SPLC’s August report, “The Second Wave: Return of the Militias,” a dramatic resurgence in the Patriot movement and its paramilitary wing, the militias, began. Now, the latest SPLC count finds that an astonishing 363 new Patriot groups appeared in 2009, with the totals going from 149 groups (including 42 militias) to 512 (127 of them militias)—a 244% jump.

That is cause for grave concern. Individuals associated with the Patriot movement during its 1990s heyday produced an enormous amount of violence, most dramatically the Oklahoma City bombing that left 168 people dead.

Already there are signs of similar violence emanating from the radical right. Since the installation of Barack Obama, right-wing extremists have murdered six law enforcement officers. Racist skinheads and others have been arrested in alleged plots to assassinate the nation’s first black president. One man from Brockton, Mass.—who told police he had learned on white supremacist websites that a genocide was under way against whites—is charged with murdering two black people and planning to kill as many Jews as possible on the day after Obama’s inauguration. Most recently, a rash of individuals with antigovernment, survivalist or racist views have been arrested in a series of bomb cases.

As the movement has exploded, so has the reach of its ideas, aided and abetted by commentators and politicians in the ostensible mainstream. While in the 1990s, the movement got good reviews from a few lawmakers

and talk-radio hosts, some of its central ideas today are being plugged by people with far larger audiences like FOX News' Glenn Beck and U.S. Rep. Michele Bachmann (R-Minn). Beck, for instance, re-popularized a key Patriot conspiracy theory—the charge that FEMA is secretly running concentration camps—before finally “debunking” it.

Last year also experienced levels of cross-pollination between different sectors of the radical right not seen in years. Nativist activists increasingly adopted the ideas of the Patriots; racist rants against Obama and others coursed through the Patriot movement; and conspiracy theories involving the government appeared in all kinds of right-wing venues. A good example is the upcoming Second Amendment March in Washington, D.C. The website promoting the march is topped by a picture of a colonial militiaman, and key supporters include Larry Pratt, a long-time militia enthusiast with connections to white supremacists, and Richard Mack, a conspiracy-mongering former sheriff associated with the Patriot group Oath Keepers.

What may be most noteworthy about the march, however, is its date—April 19. That is the date of the first shots fired at Lexington in the Revolutionary War. And it is also the anniversary of the fiery end of the government siege in Waco and the 1995 Oklahoma City bombing.

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I again offer my deepest sympathies to the victims of the attack on the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building, as well as to the families and friends of those victims. Fifteen years later, we remember and mourn their tragic loss.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of H. Res. 1206.

Ms. FALLIN. Mr. Speaker, fifteen years ago next Monday, America was shocked and saddened by a murderous attack in our heartland. 168 Oklahomans died and hundreds others injured when a homegrown terrorist detonated a bomb outside the Oklahoma City Federal Building.

Today I offer a resolution to commemorate that tragedy, but it is also a resolution of hope.

On April 19, 1995, Oklahoma City, the State of Oklahoma and our Nation saw the face of evil. But rather than cower in fear we came together. From the very first moments after the blast, neighbors rushed forward to help neighbors. They lined up around the block to give blood. They became volunteer rescuers—and one, a nurse, gave her life in that effort.

As our wounds began to heal, we vowed always to remember those we lost, those who were injured and those who were changed forever. Five years after the bombing, in 2000, a beautiful and peaceful outdoor memorial was dedicated on the same block that was once marked by blood and tears.

That memorial includes 168 empty chairs in memory of those who died—19 of them children. It contains a reflecting pool and a tough old tree that survived the blast. We call it the Survivor Tree, and it is the emblem of our memorial.

A year later, we added a museum where visitors come each day to learn more about the bombing, and to absorb the lesson that in our free Nation, free speech is honorable, but violence is not.

Those are the physical symbols of hope. There are others just as vital. Dozens of children lost one or more parent in the bombing, or were themselves injured. Today a special

fund is sending some of those children to college.

And each year, as we will next Monday, we gather again at the Oklahoma City National Memorial to pause for 168 seconds of silence, to honor memories, to see old friends with whom we share an unbreakable bond forged of both tragedy and hope. And we also come to renew that vow we made in 1995—we will never forget.

Fifteen years ago this Congress and the Clinton administration stepped forward to bring the help and the justice the events of that day demanded. Subsequent laws made it easier to prosecute terrorists and bring them to final justice.

This resolution continues the commitment of this Congress to stand with and for Oklahoma City. In memory of all those touched by the events of April 19, 1995, I urge its unanimous passage.”

Mr. BOREN. Mr. Speaker, at 9:02 a.m. on the morning of April 19th, 1995, a truck bomb detonated outside the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in downtown Oklahoma City killing 168 individuals—all of them unsuspecting women, children, and men—thereby becoming one of the most abhorrent acts of violence ever undertaken against the American people. Fifteen years after the bombing, we recognize on this day—April 19th, 2010—all those both in Oklahoma and across the United States who were touched by this inexplicable articulation of violence, violence which signaled an irrevocable act of domestic terrorism. Our recollections of that nascent dawn are consequently entombed within these words as a small yet vital elegy to the mid-April daylight a decade and a half ago when our world exploded.

We cannot and we must not allow the events from 15 years past to lapse in our memories. The actions of that day still scar the surrounding landscape like the ghosts of an enduring trauma, latent but ever present behind the unyielding advances of time. Within a 16-block radius of the blast site where 850 individuals were injured, where 19 of the 168 killed were under the age of 6, where 324 structures were either damaged or destroyed, where 86 cars were utterly incinerated and where the window panes of 258 buildings were thoroughly shattered, the scorched earth campaign of Tim McVeigh and Terry Nichols permanently impacted not only the existence of each and every Oklahoman but of all Americans. Yet, the remarkable efforts of local, State, and Federal law enforcement, fire and emergency services, search and rescue teams from near and far, medical personnel both public and private, as well as vast numbers of volunteers who willingly endangered themselves to save others, assist the injured, support the grieving, and provide amenities to those endangered or otherwise altered by this act of terrorism all attest to the irrepressible character of Oklahoma and of America as a whole.

Today, after the chaos of tragedy unexpected, after the initial anguish of the moment, after the exposure of a malice which rocked us to our very core, the Oklahoma City National Memorial stands resilient in the downtown area as a sobering reminder of the attack on America's heartland 15 years previous. The memorial itself—set on the grounds of the incendiary assault, in the solitary shadow of an elm known as the Survivor Tree—

bears the following inscription: “We come here to remember those who were killed, those who survived and those changed forever. May all who leave here know the impact of violence. May this memorial offer comfort, strength, peace, hope and serenity.” And, may we as Americans, never permit ourselves to forget the pilfered vitality those 168 empty chairs signify, especially the 16 smaller seats—each one a life, literally in its infancy, extinguished by the unmitigated cruelty of a terrorist plot planted and brought to fruition on American soil.

Moreover, we cannot dismiss the somber relevance the beloved departed lend to the grievous affairs of that morning. We cannot dismiss the 580 injured. Nor can we dismiss the countless number of volunteers from every corner of this country who came from near and far to aid in Oklahoma City's continued recovery. April 19th must remain firmly in our minds as the day America was altered permanently, as the day I urge us to recognize and to never forget.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 1206, “Remembering the victims of the attack on the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and supporting the goals and ideals of the National Week of Hope.”

Let me begin by thanking my colleague Representative MARY FALLIN for introducing this important piece of legislation into the House of Representatives as it is important that we always remember the men, women and children who lost their lives in the tragic bombing of the Oklahoma City Federal Building. I would also like to recognize Congresswoman FALLIN for her bravery and leadership in the aftermath of the 1995 Oklahoma City bombing.

Just four months after taking her initial oath of office as Lieutenant Governor of Oklahoma, Representative FALLIN was faced with this horrible attack. Through her courage and dedication to the people of Oklahoma however, Representative FALLIN successfully worked toward the recovery and reconstruction of ground-zero and also formed a task force to rebuild the childcare center lost in the disaster.

In one of the most shocking and horrifying terrorist attacks ever directed against the United States homeland, the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma was bombed by homegrown terrorist Timothy McVeigh, leading to the deaths of over one-hundred citizens and Federal employees.

Timothy McVeigh detonated his homemade bomb in front of the Federal building on the morning of April 19, 1995, just as employees and citizens were arriving at work for the day. The large explosion took the lives of 168 people and injured more than 850 others in the area around ground-zero.

I deplore in the strongest terms possible this cowardly act of terrorism against the men, women and children in a Federal building. This type of senseless violence is not welcome in our democratic society and we must work to see that this type of action is never allowed to take place again.

I would especially like to recognize the fine men and women of the police, fire department and other first responders who provided immediate assistance in the aftermath of the bombing. Because of their courageous actions that day, many lives were able to be saved.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MOMENT OF SILENCE IN MEMORY OF FORMER REPRESENTATIVE BOB FRANKS OF NEW JERSEY

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

Mr. LANCE. Madam Speaker, it is with deep regret that I inform the House of the passing of a former Member, Robert D. Franks of New Jersey. Bob Franks died late Friday at Memorial Sloan-Kettering in Manhattan at the age of 58.

His distinguished career of public service included membership in the New Jersey General Assembly, where we were colleagues, chairman of the State Republican Party, and from 1992 until 2000, as a Member of Congress from New Jersey's Seventh Congressional District where he was succeeded by Mike Ferguson.

In this decade, Bob has served extremely ably as the president of the Health Care Institute of New Jersey. A graduate of DePauw University in Green Castle, Indiana, and Southern Methodist University Law School in Dallas, he is survived by his wonderful wife, Fran, and their beautiful young daughters, Kelly, Sara and Abigail.

A devoted friend, colleague and mentor to me, Bob's passing at such a young age is particularly poignant, but his shining example as a public servant will burn brightly for decades and serve as an example to us all.

Mr. PASCRELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANCE. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. PASCRELL. Bob Franks was a great friend. I served with him in the New Jersey legislature. We served on opposite sides, but it did not matter; he was a gentleman, a professional in every sense of the word. We are going to miss him. His beautiful wife and three young children are going to miss him. And the State of New Jersey will miss him.

This body was made better when Bob Franks walked through this Chamber, served on major committees, and contributed to the security of this Nation. May he rest in peace, and may we remember what he stood for as a model of civility and bipartisanship. God bless him.

MOMENT OF SILENCE IN MEMORY OF FORMER REPRESENTATIVE STAN PARRIS OF VIRGINIA

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

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor former Congressman Stan Parris, who passed away on March 27. Mr. Parris represented the Eighth District in Virginia in the House from 1973 to 1974, and then again throughout the 1980s, from 1981 to 1990.

He was a very hardworking advocate for Northern Virginia and his constituents. He was a fighter pilot, a veteran of the Korean War. He earned the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Purple Heart, and an Air Medal for his service.

He was known for giving out his home phone number, for listening to people regardless of their views; I'm not sure his successor has given out his home phone as often. Mr. Parris had a major impact on Northern Virginia by supporting flood control projects and bridges. He laid the groundwork for the Four Mile Run project. He put carpool lanes on Interstate 395. He transferred control of the airports from the Federal Aviation Administration to a regional airport authority. He led an effort to move the D.C. prison from Lorton. When the National Football League blacked out broadcasts of games that were sold out, he got the league to change its policy.

As a member of the Banking and Finance Committee, he proved prescient in cautioning about the looming savings and loan crisis in the 1980s. He graduated from George Washington University Law School. He owned several car dealerships. He was a State Delegate and was on the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors. He is survived by his wife of 28 years, Martha Harper Parris of Mathews, Virginia, his three children, and his two grandchildren.

I would now like to yield to my colleague, the dean of the Virginia delegation, Congressman FRANK WOLF.

Mr. WOLF. I thank the gentleman.

Madam Speaker, this is a sad occasion as we inform the House of the passing of a former colleague, Representative Stan Parris, who died on March 27 at the age of 80.

Stan loved the people's House and proudly served Virginia's Eighth District for six terms. I had the privilege of serving with Stan for 10 of those 12 years. He was a good friend. He had many legislative accomplishments for the people in northern Virginia, in addition to the ones my colleagues, Mr. MORAN, said. I think many would agree that one most significant accomplishment was the transfer of Dulles and National Airports from the FAA to a regional airports authority, an effort that consumed several years, but eventually led to two of the finest airports in the region.

He was not only an outstanding Member of Congress, but he was a Korean War hero. Someone said if you wanted to understand Stan Parris, you should read the book "The Right Stuff" because he had the right stuff. He was a pilot, had been shot down during the Korean War. His airplane landed on power lines, and he was later rescued in North Korea. He received a Distinguished Flying Cross, the Purple Heart and the Air Medal. He was also a State legislator and a local legislator, businessman and attorney. He recently had made his home in Mathews, Virginia, with his wife, Martie. And so to Martie and Stan's three children and

two grandchildren, we express our deepest sympathies.

Funeral services for Stan will be held in late June, I believe June 28, with a burial at Arlington National Cemetery. He was a good Member of Congress, and he loved this institution as much as anybody that I ever met.

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 29, 2010]

STANFORD E. PARRIS, 80, DIES; N. VA.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS

(By Matt Schudel)

Stanford E. Parris, 80, who served six terms in the U.S. House of Representatives as a Republican from Northern Virginia's Eighth District, died March 27 of heart disease at his home in Mathews County, Va.

Mr. Parris, who was a lawyer and car dealer before entering politics, was first elected in 1972, then returned to Congress from 1981 to 1991. A onetime Air Force fighter pilot, he survived several hard-fought campaigns and was among the first Republicans to gain a foothold in modern-day Virginia politics.

During his first term in Congress, he won the gratitude of football fans by introducing a bill prohibiting the National Football League from imposing television blackouts of sold-out games. He supported efforts to improve transportation in Northern Virginia, including carpool lanes on Interstate 395, and helped transfer control of Dulles and National airports from the Federal Aviation Administration to a regional airport authority.

As ranking Republican on the House District Committee, he was a persistent critic of the D.C. government and often quarreled with then-Mayor Marion Barry. Mr. Parris also led an effort to move the D.C. prison from Lorton, which was finally accomplished after he left Congress.

Mr. Parris possessed a blunt, direct style that served him well on the campaign trail. He had three epic electoral battles with Democratic Rep. Herbert E. Harris II, losing in 1974 before ousting Harris from Congress in 1980. Mr. Parris defeated Harris in a rematch in 1982, spending \$700,000 in Virginia's most expensive congressional campaign up to that point.

"They were tough campaigns," recalled U.S. Rep. Frank R. Wolf (R-Va.), who served in Congress with Mr. Parris. "They were almost like the Lincoln-Douglas debates."

Describing his political approach to The Washington Post in 1989, Mr. Parris said: "Somewhere along the line, I learned the best thing to do was to simply stand up and say what you mean, mean what you say, and do what you commit to."

Stanford Elmer Parris was born Sept. 9, 1929, in Champaign, Ill., and was a graduate of the University of Illinois.

During the Korean War, he piloted fighter jets and was once rescued after being shot down over North Korea. He received the Distinguished Flying Cross, Purple Heart and Air Medal.

He graduated from George Washington University law school in 1958, settled in Fairfax County and practiced law. He later owned car dealerships in Woodbridge and Manassas.

After serving on the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, he was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates in 1969, as one of nine Republicans in the body. He was Virginia's secretary of the commonwealth in 1978.

Mr. Parris unsuccessfully sought the Republican nomination for governor in 1985 and 1989 and failed in a bid for the Virginia state Senate in 1995. After losing his congressional seat to James P. Moran Jr. (D) in 1990, he was administrator of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corp. and was of counsel to the law firm of Dickstein Shapiro.

He was also a founder of the Flying Circus Aerodrome in Bealeton, where he took part in aerobatic demonstrations.

In recent years, Mr. Parris lived in Matthews County and Melbourne, Fla.

His marriages to Jane McCullough Parris and Sonja Parris ended in divorce.

Survivors include his wife of 28 years, Martha Harper Parris of Mathews County and Melbourne; three children from his first marriage, Michael Parris of Los Angeles, Ann Parris of Culpeper and Susan Parris Littlewood of Mount Airy; and two grandsons.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. I thank the gentleman. Perhaps now we could have a few moments of silence for both departed colleagues.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The House will observe a moment of silence in memory of our two former colleagues from New Jersey and Virginia.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, 5-minute voting will continue.

There was no objection.

CONGRATULATING UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO FOOTBALL TEAM FOR WINNING HUMANITARIAN BOWL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1041, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1041.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 394, nays 1, answered “present” 2, not voting 32, as follows:

[Roll No. 197]

YEAS—394

Ackerman	Bonner	Castle
Aderholt	Bono Mack	Castor (FL)
Adler (NJ)	Boozman	Chandler
Akin	Boren	Childers
Alexander	Boswell	Chu
Andrews	Boucher	Clarke
Arcuri	Boustany	Clay
Austria	Boyd	Cleaver
Baca	Brady (PA)	Clyburn
Bachmann	Brady (TX)	Coble
Bachus	Bralely (IA)	Coffman (CO)
Baird	Bright	Cohen
Baldwin	Broun (GA)	Cole
Barrow	Brown (SC)	Conaway
Bartlett	Buchanan	Connolly (VA)
Barton (TX)	Burgess	Conyers
Bean	Burton (IN)	Cooper
Becerra	Butterfield	Costa
Berkley	Buyer	Costello
Berman	Calvert	Courtney
Berry	Camp	Crenshaw
Biggert	Cao	Crowley
Bilirakis	Capito	Cuellar
Bishop (GA)	Capps	Cuberson
Bishop (NY)	Capuano	Cummings
Blackburn	Cardoza	Dahlkemper
Blumenauer	Carnahan	Davis (CA)
Bocieri	Carson (IN)	Davis (IL)
Boehner	Cassidy	Davis (KY)

Davis (TN)	Klein (FL)
DeGette	Kline (MN)
DeLahunt	Kosmas
DeLauro	Kratovich
Dent	Kucinich
Diaz-Balart, L.	Lamborn
Diaz-Balart, M.	Lance
Dicks	Langevin
Dingell	Larsen (WA)
Doggett	Larson (CT)
Donnelly (IN)	Latham
Doyle	LaTourette
Dreier	Latta
Driehaus	Lee (CA)
Duncan	Levin
Edwards (MD)	Lewis (CA)
Ehlers	Lewis (GA)
Ellison	Linder
Ellsworth	Lipinski
Emerson	LoBiondo
Engel	Loeb sack
Eshoo	Lofgren, Zoe
Etheridge	Lowey
Farr	Lucas
Fattah	Luetkemeyer
Filner	Lujan
Flake	Lummis
Fleming	Lungren, Daniel E.
Forbes	Lynch
Fortenberry	Mack
Foster	Maffei
Fox	Maloney
Frank (MA)	Manzullo
Franks (AZ)	Marchant
Frelinghuysen	Markey (CO)
Fudge	Markey (MA)
Garamendi	Marshall
Garrett (NJ)	Matheson
Gerlach	Matsui
Giffords	Matsui
Gingrey (GA)	McCarthy (CA)
Goodlatte	McCarthy (NY)
Gordon (TN)	McCaul
Granger	McClintock
Graves	McCollum
Grayson	McCotter
Green, Al	McDermott
Green, Gene	McGovern
Griffith	McHenry
Guthrie	McIntyre
Hall (NY)	McMahon
Hall (TX)	McMorris
Halvorson	Rodgers
Hare	McNerney
Harman	Meeke (FL)
Harper	Meeks (NY)
Hastings (FL)	Melancon
Hastings (WA)	Mica
Heinrich	Michaud
Heller	Miller (FL)
Hensarling	Miller (MI)
Herger	Miller (NC)
Herseth Sandlin	Miller, Gary
Higgins	Miller, George
Hill	Minnick
Himes	Mitchell
Hinchey	Mollohan
Hinojosa	Moore (KS)
Hirono	Moore (WI)
Hodes	Moran (KS)
Holden	Moran (VA)
Holt	Murphy (CT)
Honda	Murphy (NY)
Hoyer	Murphy, Patrick
Hunter	Murphy, Tim
Israel	Myrick
Issa	Nadler (NY)
Jackson (IL)	Napolitano
Jackson Lee	Neal (MA)
(TX)	Neugebauer
Jenkins	Nunes
Johnson (GA)	Nye
Johnson (IL)	Obey
Johnson, E. B.	Olson
Johnson, Sam	Olver
Jones	Ortiz
Kagen	Owens
Kanjorski	Pallone
Kaptur	Pascrell
Kennedy	Pastor (AZ)
Kildee	Paul
Kilpatrick (MI)	Paulsen
Kilroy	Payne
Kind	Pence
King (IA)	Perlmutter
King (NY)	Perriello
Kirk	Peters
Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Peterson
Kissell	Petri

Pingree (ME)	Watson
Pitts	Watt
Platts	Waxman
Poe (TX)	Weiner
Polis (CO)	Welch
Pomeroy	
Posey	
Price (GA)	
Price (NC)	
Putnam	
Quigley	DeFazio
Radanovich	
Rahall	
Rangel	Barrett (SC)
Rehberg	Bilbray
Reichert	Bishop (UT)
Reyes	Blunt
Richardson	Brown, Corrine
Rodriguez	Brown-Waite,
Roe (TN)	Ginny
Rogers (AL)	Campbell
Rogers (KY)	Cantor
Rogers (MI)	Carney
Rohrabacher	Carter
Rooney	
Ros-Lehtinen	
Roskam	
Ross	
Rothman (NJ)	
Roybal-Allard	
Royce	
Rush	
Ryan (OH)	
Ryan (WI)	
Salazar	
Sanchez, Linda T.	
Sanchez, Loretta	
Sarbanes	
Scalise	
Schakowsky	
Schauer	
Schiff	
Schmidt	
Schock	
Schrader	
Schwartz	
Scott (VA)	
Sensenbrenner	
Serrano	
Sessions	
Sestak	
Shadegg	
Shade-Porter	
Shimkus	
Shuler	
Shuster	
Simpson	
Sires	
Skelton	
Slaughter	
Smith (NE)	
Smith (NJ)	
Smith (TX)	
Smith (WA)	
Snyder	
Space	
Speier	
Spratt	
Stark	
Stearns	
Stupak	
Sullivan	
Sutton	
Tanner	
Taylor	
Teague	
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	

Westmoreland	Wolf
Whitfield	Woolsey
Wilson (OH)	Wu
Wilson (SC)	Yarmuth
Wittman	Young (FL)

NAYS—1

Altmire

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—2

Oberstar

NOT VOTING—32

Chaffetz	Inslee
Davis (AL)	Jordan (OH)
Edwards (TX)	Kingston
Fallin	Lee (NY)
Gallegly	McKeon
Gohmert	Ruppersberger
Gonzalez	Scott (GA)
Grijalva	Sherman
Gutierrez	Souder
Hoekstra	Terry
Inglis	Young (AK)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Less than 2 minutes remain in this vote.

□ 1918

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MOMENT OF SILENCE IN MEMORY OF VICTIMS OF WEST VIRGINIA MINE DISASTER

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

Mr. RAHALL. Madam Speaker, it was 1 week and 1 day ago that a devastating blast in a coal mine outside of my hometown took the lives of 29 courageous coal miners. One more is hanging on in the hospital.

I ask that the House have a moment of silent prayer for those who have lost their lives in this tragedy.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The House will observe a moment of silence in respect of the memory of those victimized by the tragedy in West Virginia.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, 5-minute voting will continue.

There was no objection.

CONGRATULATING BOISE STATE UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL TEAM FOR WINNING 2010 FIESTA BOWL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1042, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms.

CHU) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1042.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 385, nays 1, answered “present” 3, not voting 40, as follows:

[Roll No. 198]
YEAS—385

Ackerman	Davis (TN)	Kennedy
Aderholt	DeGette	Kildee
Adler (NJ)	DeLahunt	Kilpatrick (MI)
Akin	DeLauro	Kilroy
Alexander	Dent	Kind
Andrews	Diaz-Balart, L.	King (IA)
Arcuri	Diaz-Balart, M.	King (NY)
Austria	Dicks	Kirk
Baca	Dingell	Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Bachmann	Doggett	Kissell
Bachus	Donnelly (IN)	Klein (FL)
Baird	Doyle	Kline (MN)
Baldwin	Dreier	Kosmas
Barrow	Driehaus	Kratovil
Bartlett	Duncan	Kucinich
Barton (TX)	Edwards (MD)	Lamborn
Bean	Ehlers	Lance
Becerra	Ellison	Langevin
Berkley	Ellsworth	Larson (CT)
Berman	Emerson	Latham
Berry	Engel	Latta
Biggart	Eshoo	Lee (CA)
Bilirakis	Etheridge	Levin
Bishop (GA)	Farr	Lewis (CA)
Bishop (NY)	Fattah	Lewis (GA)
Blackburn	Filner	Lipinski
Blumenauer	Flake	LoBiondo
Boccieri	Fleming	Loebsack
Bonner	Forbes	Lofgren, Zoe
Bono Mack	Fortenberry	Lowe
Boozman	Foster	Lucas
Boren	Fox	Luetkemeyer
Boswell	Frank (MA)	Lujan
Boucher	Franks (AZ)	Lummis
Boustany	Frelinghuysen	Lungren, Daniel
Boyd	Fudge	E.
Brady (PA)	Garamendi	Lynch
Brady (TX)	Garrett (NJ)	Mack
Braley (IA)	Gerlach	Maffei
Bright	Giffords	Maloney
Broun (GA)	Gingrey (GA)	Manzullo
Brown (SC)	Goodlatte	Marchant
Buchanan	Graves	Markey (CO)
Burgess	Grayson	Markey (MA)
Burton (IN)	Green, Al	Marshall
Butterfield	Green, Gene	Matheson
Buyer	Griffith	Matsui
Calvert	Guthrie	McCarthy (CA)
Camp	Hall (NY)	McCarthy (NY)
Cao	Hall (TX)	McCaul
Capito	Halvorson	McClintock
Capps	Hare	McCollum
Capuano	Harman	McCotter
Cardoza	Harper	McDermott
Carnahan	Hastings (FL)	McGovern
Carson (IN)	Hastings (WA)	McHenry
Cassidy	Heinrich	McIntyre
Castle	Heller	McMahon
Castor (FL)	Hensarling	McMorris
Chandler	Herger	Rodgers
Childers	Herseth Sandlin	McNerney
Chu	Higgins	Meek (FL)
Clarke	Hill	Meeks (NY)
Clay	Himes	Melancon
Cleaver	Hinche	Mica
Clyburn	Hinojosa	Michaud
Coble	Hirono	Miller (FL)
Coffman (CO)	Holden	Miller (MI)
Cohen	Holt	Miller (NC)
Cole	Honda	Miller, Gary
Conaway	Hoyer	Miller, George
Connolly (VA)	Hunter	Minnick
Conyers	Israel	Mitchell
Cooper	Issa	Mollohan
Costa	Jackson (IL)	Moore (KS)
Costello	Jackson Lee	Moore (WI)
Courtney	(TX)	Moran (KS)
Crenshaw	Jenkins	Moran (VA)
Crowley	Johnson (GA)	Murphy (CT)
Cuellar	Johnson (IL)	Murphy (NY)
Culberson	Johnson, E. B.	Murphy, Patrick
Cummings	Johnson, Sam	Murphy, Tim
Dahlkemper	Jones	Myrick
Davis (CA)	Kagen	Nadler (NY)
Davis (IL)	Kanjorski	Napolitano
Davis (KY)	Kaptur	Neal (MA)

Neugebauer	Ros-Lehtinen	Stearns
Nunes	Roskam	Stupak
Nye	Ross	Sullivan
Obey	Rothman (NJ)	Sutton
Olson	Roybal-Allard	Tanner
Oliver	Royce	Taylor
Ortiz	Rush	Teague
Owens	Ryan (OH)	Thompson (CA)
Pallone	Ryan (WI)	Thompson (MS)
Pastor (AZ)	Salazar	Thompson (PA)
Paul	Sánchez, Linda	Thornberry
Paulsen	T.	Tiahrt
Payne	Sanchez, Loretta	Tiberi
Pence	Sarbanes	Tierney
Perlmutter	Scalise	Titus
Perriello	Schakowsky	Tonko
Peters	Schauer	Towns
Peterson	Schiff	Tsongas
Petri	Schmidt	Turner
Pingree (ME)	Schock	Upton
Pitts	Schrader	Van Hollen
Platts	Schwartz	Velázquez
Poe (TX)	Scott (VA)	Visclosky
Kissell	Sensenbrenner	Walden
Pomeroy	Serrano	Walz
Posey	Sessions	Wamp
Price (GA)	Sestak	Wasserman
Price (NC)	Shadegg	Schultz
Putnam	Shea-Porter	Waters
Radley	Shimkus	Watson
Ragland	Shuler	Watt
Rahall	Shuster	Waxman
Rangel	Simpson	Weiner
Rehberg	Sires	Welch
Reichert	Skelton	Westmoreland
Reyes	Slaughter	Whitfield
Richardson	Smith (NE)	Wilson (OH)
Rodriguez	Smith (NJ)	Wilson (SC)
Roe (TN)	Smith (TX)	Wittman
Rogers (AL)	Snyder	Wolf
Rogers (KY)	Space	Woolsey
Rogers (MI)	Speier	Wu
Rohrabacher	Spratt	Yarmuth
Rooney	Stark	Young (FL)

NAYS—1

Altmire

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—3

DeFazio	Granger	Oberstar
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NOT VOTING—40

Barrett (SC)	Edwards (TX)	Larsen (WA)
Bilbray	Fallin	LaTourette
Bishop (UT)	Gallegly	Lee (NY)
Blunt	Gohmert	Linder
Boehner	Gonzalez	McKeon
Brown, Corrine	Gordon (TN)	Pascrell
Brown-Waite,	Grijalva	Ruppersberger
Ginny	Gutierrez	Scott (GA)
Campbell	Hodes	Sherman
Cantor	Hoekstra	Smith (WA)
Carney	Inglis	Souder
Carter	Inslee	Terry
Chaffetz	Jordan (OH)	Young (AK)
Davis (AL)	Kingston	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Less than 2 minutes remain in this vote.

□ 1927

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the 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. INSLEE. Madam Speaker, today, I was attending to official business in my district, and missed votes on the following three bills considered under suspension of the rules: H. Res. 1222, H. Res. 1041, and H. Res. 1042.

On H. Res. 1222, supporting the goals and ideals of National Library Week, I would have voted “aye.”

On H. Res. 1041, congratulating and commending the University of Idaho’s football

team for winning the 2009 Humanitarian Bowl in Boise, Idaho, I would have voted “aye.”

On H. Res. 1042, commending the Boise State University Broncos football team for winning the 2010 Fiesta Bowl, I would have voted “aye.”

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 413

Mr. WAMP. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 413.

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

There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, April 13, 2010.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on Tuesday, April 13, 2010 at 3:24 p.m., and said to contain a message from the President whereby he submits to the Congress a copy of an Executive Order, with an annex attached, he has issued with respect to Somalia.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

LORRAINE C. MILLER,
Clerk of the House.

EXECUTIVE ORDER WITH RESPECT TO SOMALIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 111-103)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Consistent with subsection 204(b) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(b) (IEEPA), and section 301 of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1631 (NEA), I hereby report that I have issued an Executive Order (the “order”) blocking the property of certain persons contributing to the conflict in Somalia. In that order, I declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States posed by that conflict, as described below.

The United Nations Security Council, in Resolution 1844 of November 20, 2008, reaffirmed its condemnation of all acts of violence in Somalia and incitement

to violence inside Somalia, and expressed its concern at all acts intended to prevent or block a peaceful political process. United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1844 also expressed grave concern over the recent increase in acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea against vessels off the coast of Somalia, and noted the role piracy may play in financing violations of the arms embargo on Somalia imposed by UNSCR 733 of January 23, 1992. In UNSCR 1844, the United Nations Security Council determined that the situation in Somalia poses a threat to international peace and security in the region and called on member States to apply certain measures against persons responsible for the continuing conflict. The United Nations Security Council has continued to express grave concern about the crisis in Somalia in UNSCR 1846 of December 2, 2008, UNSCR 1851 of December 16, 2008, and UNSCR 1872 of May 26, 2009.

Pursuant to the IEEPA and the NEA, I have determined that the deterioration of the security situation and the persistence of violence in Somalia, and acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. The order declares a national emergency to deal with this threat.

The order is not targeted at the entire country of Somalia, but rather is intended to target those who threaten peace and stability in Somalia, who inhibit the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Somalia or the distribution of such assistance in Somalia, or who supply arms or related materiel in violation of the arms embargo. The order blocks the property and interests in property in the United States, or in the possession or control of United States persons, of the persons listed in the Annex to the order, as well as of any person determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State:

to have engaged in acts that directly or indirectly threaten the peace, security, or stability of Somalia, including but not limited to (1) acts that threaten the Djibouti Agreement of August 18, 2008, or the political process, or (2) acts that threaten the Transitional Federal Institutions, the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), or other international peacekeeping operations related to Somalia;

to have obstructed the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Somalia, or access to, or distribution of, humanitarian assistance in Somalia; or

to have directly or indirectly supplied, sold, or transferred to Somalia, or to have been the recipient in the territory of Somalia of, arms or any related materiel, or any technical advice, training, or assistance, including financing and financial assistance, related to military activities.

The designation criteria will be applied in accordance with applicable

Federal law including, where appropriate, the First Amendment to the United States Constitution. The designation criteria will also be applied taking into consideration the arms embargo on Somalia imposed by UNSCR 733 of January 23, 1992, as elaborated upon and amended by subsequent resolutions.

The order also authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to designate for blocking any person determined to have materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, logistical, or technical support for, or goods or services in support of, the activities described above or any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to the order. I determined that, among other threats to the peace, security, or stability of Somalia, acts of piracy or armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia threaten the peace, security, or stability of Somalia. I further authorized the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to designate for blocking any person (defined as an individual or entity) determined to be owned or controlled by, or to have acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to the order.

I delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the authority to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, and to employ all powers granted to the President by IEEPA and the United Nations Participation Act, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the order. All executive agencies are directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of the order.

The order, a copy of which is enclosed, became effective at 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on April 13, 2010.

BARACK OBAMA.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 13, 2010.

CONDOLENCES FOR POLAND

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

Mr. QUIGLEY. Madam Speaker, I stand here today to join my Polish American constituents, the Polish nation, and the world in mourning those who perished in this weekend's tragic plane crash. The crash that killed President Lech Kaczynski of Poland, his First Lady, and many ranking military and civilian officers was aptly described by one paper as "literally a nation colliding with its past."

Poland is and has been a true friend and ally of the United States. Our two nations just recently celebrated 90 years of diplomatic relations. The contributions of Polish Americans to the United States are numerous. From the families who lost loved ones in the

plane crash to the nation of Poland and to Chicago's own shaken Polish American community, this loss will be felt around the world for years to come.

We will stand with our friends as they find the resilience to emerge stronger, as they have before, following this unimaginable tragedy. I look forward to Poland's recovery and reemergence as a country that can and will overcome.

REMARKS ON TOM OOSTERHOUDT'S 60TH BIRTHDAY

(Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Speaker, I am delighted to wish a happy birthday to my good friend and Key West community leader Tom Oosterhoudt. This Thursday night, the 15th, Tom will be surrounded by many community activists from the Keys to celebrate. Tom will be turning 60. He has done so much to improve the Keys way of life. He is always a positive and an energetic person. He is a wonderful part of Keys life.

He is the editor and publisher of Conch Color, a magazine for the Florida Keys. Tom covers a multitude of events going on every day in the Keys, like the annual Ernest Hemingway look-alike contest, the Harry Truman Symposium at the Little White House.

Tom, thanks for covering all the many positive folks who work every day to improve the daily woes that Keys residents face: the housing shortage, the high cost of living, the unemployment problem, downstairs enclosures, high insurance rates. But with your help, with working together with leaders like Tom, we can work to improve paradise every day.

Tom, I hope you have a great celebration. I wish that I could be with your many friends and family members. You are an outstanding part of what makes the Florida Keys such an incredible place. Congratulations.

INTRODUCING THE CARRY-ON FAIRNESS ACT

(Mr. BISHOP of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Madam Speaker, flying the friendly skies for a commercial passenger is about to get even more expensive. Adding insult to travel delays, fees for checked-in luggage, and taxes already added to airfares, Spirit Airlines announced last week that it will be the first to charge fees for carry-on bags.

I am introducing a bill this evening to block Spirit and any other airline from ever being allowed to impose this unfair and completely unnecessary carry-on tax. If Spirit has its way, this fee could cost every passenger up to \$45 per item. Such nickel-and-diming the flying public has got to stop.

America should know that this tax would not pay for airport security or better infrastructure. One hundred percent of it would be kept by the airlines. If you are a family with young children or a senior who puts your medicine in a carry-on, this fee will hit you the hardest.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this bill to spare Americans from yet another tax on flying and discourage other airlines from ever considering charging it.

WE ALL GRIEVE WITH THE PEOPLE OF POLAND

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

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Madam Speaker, this past Saturday, April 10, 2010, the people of Poland suffered an unspeakable tragedy. The world lost a great leader and the United States lost a true friend with the death of Polish President Lech Kaczynski, and much of the Polish leadership as well, that died in that plane crash in Russia.

President Kaczynski was a staunch supporter of freedom. Early in his life, he was a leader in the fight against communism. As a lawyer in Gdansk, he became an adviser to the Solidarity movement in the late 1970s. During martial law in 1981, he was jailed because the government thought he was an antisocialist element.

When Poland shed the yoke of communism, Lech Kaczynski continued to serve Poland until his death. He served as a senator, as the vice chair of Solidarity, as a member of Parliament, as the mayor of Warsaw, as the Minister of Justice, and Attorney General, and finally as President of Poland for the last 5 years.

He was a true friend of America, Madam Speaker. He fought corruption because he believed it was an impediment to justice and freedom. And we all mourn with the people of Poland at the loss of this true Polish patriot. May our great friend rest in peace.

EIGHTEEN STATES SAY "NO" TO THE FEDS

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Madam Speaker, the States are fighting back and saying "no" to the government's oppressive takeover of health care. Eighteen States, including Texas, have joined in suing the government. Never before in American history have so many States banded together to claim a Federal law is unconstitutional.

The Constitution does not permit the Federal Government to force citizens to buy a government-ordained product like health insurance or face a penalty. The unconstitutional law also hires 16,000 more IRS agents to rifle through the financial records of citizens to

make sure they are buying that mandated government product. Now, isn't that lovely?

Madam Speaker, the 10th Amendment states, in part, the powers not delegated to the United States are reserved to the States or the people. An objective reading of the Constitution seems to indicate the States have a legitimate complaint. These 18 States should be commended for protecting their citizens from the Federal Government's unlawful, unwarranted intrusion into the private lives of the citizens.

And that's just the way it is.

RED BULLS WELCOME HOME CEREMONY

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

Mr. PAULSEN. Madam Speaker, this past weekend, Minnesota officially said "Welcome Home" to over 1,000 citizen soldiers who had been serving in Iraq. Today, I ask Congress to join me in also saying thank you to these men and women of the Minnesota National Guard's 34th Infantry Division, also known as the Red Bulls.

These brave servicemembers were among the longest-serving National Guard units in all of Iraq. They endured long deployments away from family, away from friends, and they even faced bureaucratic delays in receiving the bonus pay that they had been promised and earned, an unacceptable mistake that was finally addressed in recent weeks. All the while, they did what they always do: they fulfilled their mission to the very best of their abilities. The Red Bulls' accomplishments have been vital to ensuring safety for both Iraqis and Americans serving.

And on behalf of a grateful station and a grateful Nation, I say thank you for a job well done.

HEALTH CARE REFORM AND SOCIALISM

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

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Madam Speaker, a lot of people in this country thought that the health care bill was a move toward socialism, toward government control over the entire health care industry. But, you know, we went ahead and passed it anyhow, even though probably 60-some percent of the American people opposed it.

But I just want to say tonight to my Democratic colleagues who pushed so hard for it, who said it wasn't a move toward government control and socialism, there is one foreign leader who really thinks it was a great move in the right direction, and that is the Communist leader from Cuba, Fidel Castro, who contacted the President of the United States and said it was a

giant step in the right direction. That ought to tell us something.

□ 1945

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.

HONORING THE LIFE AND SERVICE OF ELYRIA POLICE OFFICER JAMES KERSTETTER

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

Ms. SUTTON. Madam Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart to honor the life and service of Elyria Police Officer James Kerstetter.

On March 15, Officer Kerstetter was tragically shot and killed in the line of duty while responding to a domestic call. He made the ultimate sacrifice, putting his life on the line to protect another.

Officer Kerstetter was a committed public servant. He was a member of the department for 15 years. He was a member of the SWAT team and taught the rookie officers at the department. He was the lead crash investigator, and prior to joining the police force he served with the Lorain County Sheriff's Department.

But even more importantly, he was the loving and devoted husband of wife Tammy and the proud father of three daughters—Misty, Shelby, and Bailey.

James Kerstetter was known as "Sponge" to his fellow officers and was affectionately called "Jimmy" by his family. Jimmy was a humble family man, a loving husband, father, son, brother, and uncle. He never wished for the spotlight, but he touched the lives of people all across the community with his outgoing spirit. His death has been a shock to his family, the city of Elyria, and numerous communities throughout Ohio.

Over the past weeks, we have seen just how much he meant to so very many. Jimmy knew that his family and the city of Elyria are worth the service that he dedicated himself to, a community he grew up in, he served in, and he embraced. His memory will live on in the hearts of family, friends, and the community of Elyria that he touched so very deeply. He is and always will be a community hero, a national hero.

RECOGNIZING FRED S. ZEIDMAN

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

Mr. NEUGEBAUER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Fred Zeidman. Fred is a man of remarkable character

and passion who has dedicated his work to remembering the Holocaust and educating future generations on the many lessons learned from this tragedy.

In March, 2002, Fred was appointed chairman of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council by President George W. Bush. The museum is a living memorial to the Holocaust and serves as a point of inspiration for countless numbers worldwide to promote human dignity, confront hatred, and prevent genocide. Since 1993, the museum has welcomed nearly 30 million visitors.

As chairman, Fred is leading the museum's plans for a promising future, including building the institution's endowment campaign and increasing educational opportunities for students. He has worked tirelessly at the helm of the museum to broaden the focus beyond just telling the story of the Holocaust to thoroughly examining the tragedy's lessons and legacy. One of Fred's greatest accomplishments as chairman of the museum has been developing the profile and influence of the Committee on Conscience and, in turn, calling increased attention to genocide around the world.

This week, the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum is honoring Fred at its National Tribute Dinner. I can't think of anybody that deserves this any more. Fred is a dedicated and visionary leader who has guided the transformation of the museum into a global institution that challenges people everywhere to remember, to learn, and to act. Inspired by the survivors and their legacy, Fred has helped place the museum at the forefront of Holocaust education and worked tirelessly to empower leaders and citizens alike to create a more just world. The Holocaust Museum today is stronger because of his leadership and dedication.

Not only is Fred Zeidman known for his work here in Washington but also he's a fellow Texan and a leader in the business and Jewish communities in Houston.

I have had the great opportunity of working with Fred through AIPAC for several years now and have seen firsthand his tireless devotion to this great American institution. Today, I am proud to honor Fred upon his recognition at the National Tribute Dinner and the many successes the Holocaust Museum has seen in recent years.

Fred, thank you for your service as chairman of the Holocaust Museum. I look forward to your continued leadership in the future.

RECOGNIZING VIRGINIA SHELTON

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

Mr. HARE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize my chief case-worker, Virginia Shelton, who will retire at the end of this month after 25 years of service to the Illinois 17th Congressional District and our Nation.

GINNY, as she is known by her friends and colleagues, handled one of the most important jobs in any congressional office: outreach to veterans.

My predecessor, Lane Evans, had a great reputation for fighting for our Nation's heroes. I have sought to continue that legacy. But the constant behind both of our efforts has always been Ginny, who has dedicated not just her career but her entire life to the men and women who served our Nation in uniform. She is known for spending countless hours explaining each and every right to veterans who are looking to exercise them. She built invaluable relationships with VA staff, putting herself in the best position to advocate for the constituents who sought her help. She studied hard and made herself an expert on VA disability, health care, and other crucial benefits.

For Ginny, serving our veterans was a labor of love. Whether it was on the phone or over a drink at a VFW, Ginny listened and learned about the lives of our veterans. She knew them personally. She was not only an advocate, she was their friend. Their struggle was her struggle. She recognized that behind every case file was a human being, and she understood that when it comes to our veterans, justice delayed is justice denied.

GINNY was passionate about the issues of veterans' homelessness. Each and every year, she was active in the local Stand Down, an event where our homeless heroes are provided haircuts, food, medical care, a place to stay for the night, and counseling. She believed that our Nation should have a Stand Down 365 days a year. Inspired by her efforts, I introduced a bill last year to reduce veterans' homelessness.

GINNY was instrumental in helping me secure a VA outpatient clinic for Whiteside County. The VA predicts approximately 2,500 veterans will use this facility during its first year of operation. Thanks to Ginny, many veterans will no longer have to travel hours upon hours just to receive basic care.

GINNY also managed my nominations to America's service academies, fully investing herself in the process to ensure our young people get the best opportunities possible. She always made sure students filled out their applications fully and got them in on time. She treated each applicant as if they were one of her own kids. I know one of her favorite things to do is visit the academies and see firsthand the young men and women who will be our future warriors.

GINNY has been a wonderful friend to my wife, Beckie, and me for many years. I know her late husband, Jack, himself a Marine, is very proud of her today. There are many things I will miss about Ginny: her sense of humor, that unmistakable voice, her invaluable advice and guidance. But it is our veterans who will miss her the most. Her retirement is the end of an era, but I know she will continue her great work going forward. She leaves a leg-

acy marked by selfless service to our Nation and its heroes. And for all the work she has done for our veterans, Ginny Shelton is a hero in her own right.

GINNY, thank you. Thank you so much for 25 years of wonderful work.

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.)

MEDICARE FRAUD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Speaker, this morning, my good friend and Florida colleague Congressman RON KLEIN and I held a press conference at the Little Havana Activity and Nutrition Center where we unveiled our bipartisan anti-Medicare fraud bill.

Medicare fraud is a problem that hurts our most vulnerable citizens. Our South Florida community knows firsthand the hardship that it creates. In 2008, approximately \$703 million in false Medicare claims originated from South Florida. Last year, that figure rose to \$952 million from South Florida.

Our community needs to say in no uncertain terms that fraud and abuse in Medicare will not be tolerated and that our seniors will not be preyed upon by opportunistic vandals. That is why Congressman RON KLEIN and I filed the Medicare Fraud Enforcement and Prevention Act. This legislation will help curb the fraud in the Medicare system. It will not only toughen the penalties on those individuals who engage in fraud but it will also help implement new screening procedures and biometric checks for all Medicare claims and services.

Medicare fraud is not isolated to cases that involve rogue individuals. Unfortunately, the reality is that more and more Medicare fraud is being perpetrated by groups that are organized and are sophisticated in their technique. This bipartisan bill will help catch up existing rules and regulations with the reality of today's threats.

Fraud and abuse costs the Medicare system billions of dollars each year. It costs the system, in fact, \$60 billion every year. It harms the health care industry as a whole, and it undermines the market for legitimate health care products. It hurts legitimate suppliers who cannot compete with illegitimate suppliers who pad their income by billing for services that they never rendered. Fraud undermines public confidence in health care providers.

The Klein-Ros-Lehtinen bill will create a strong deterrent for would-be

criminals by doubling the fines and jail time for those convicted of scamming the Medicare system. It creates a new offense for illegally distributing a Medicare or Medicaid beneficiary ID and establishes a penalty of 3 years in prison and a fine equivalent to the dollar amount stolen from Medicare. The Klein-Ros-Lehtinen bill doubles the criminal penalty for making false statements and for violating the anti-kickback statute from 5 to 10 years in prison and from \$25,000 to a \$50,000 fine. The Klein-Ros-Lehtinen bill will also create a pilot program that will implement biometric technology to ensure that Medicare beneficiaries are physically present to receive those services. This bill mandates strict background checks for Medicare suppliers that would be carried out before they start cashing those taxpayer checks.

Since its inception in the year 2007, Miami-Dade County's interagency Medicare Strike Force has helped stem the tide of Medicare fraud in our South Florida community. It has gotten more than \$220 million in court-ordered restitution to Medicare from defendants in 87 separate cases. The task force has saved Medicare approximately \$1.75 billion in phony claim submissions. But, Madam Speaker, lamentably there is so much more that needs to be done.

The bill that RON KLEIN and I have filed today will help give law enforcement the tools necessary to make even more arrests and to crack down on fraud in a more efficient and effective manner. It will direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to provide real-time access to data regarding fraud that will then be given to local law enforcement officials. The Klein-Ros-Lehtinen bill also directs the GAO, the Government Accountability Office, to follow up with Medicare contractors and report back to us in Congress with recommendations to make this system work even better for seniors all across the country.

STOP THE FREELANCE SPYING AT THE PENTAGON

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

Ms. WOOLSEY. Madam Speaker, a war that is illegitimate with no continued justification inevitably will be managed irresponsibly. But sometimes the excesses and the incompetence continue to shock me.

The Pentagon is now investigating a rogue spy operation that allegedly used private contractors to carry out attacks on militants and paid them inappropriately using a legitimate information-gathering program as a cover. It seems a Pentagon official named Michael Furlong was hiring private firms to gather intelligence about the whereabouts of top insurgents with the goal of hunting them down and killing them.

□ 2000

And the whole time he was claiming simply to be involved in an above-board project to give us a better understanding of Afghan society and culture.

The CIA, the United States Government's legitimate intelligence-gathering agency, felt that its work was undermined by Mr. Furlong's freelance shenanigans. And it was the CIA's complaints that finally shut Mr. Furlong down and prompted the investigation. You know you've gone off the deep end when the CIA thinks your covert operation is beyond the pale.

No one can say for sure who was supervising or approving Mr. Furlong's operation, and apparently some of the money he was given control over has gone missing.

Mr. Furlong was something of a cowboy, actually. According to news accounts, he liked to brag about having a notorious Iran Contra figure on the payroll, and he likened his contractors to fictional movie assassins.

But this isn't a movie, Madam Speaker. It's not like we can all go home with a clear conscience after the lights come up and the credits roll. There are grave life-and-death consequences to the decisions made inside the Pentagon. And while a movie costs us maybe \$12, this war in Afghanistan is costing us millions every single day.

It's bad enough that this Congress is repeatedly asked to sign another check to pay for a war that is bankrupting our country and failing to advance our national security interests. But then we learn that the money being authorized, which I have consistently voted against, is being used on secret and illegal operations for which there is no transparency or accountability. And this is just the latest example of private contractors being used to carry out questionable wartime activities to get around the rules governing military operations.

It's an encouraging sign, however, that the Pentagon has begun to look into Furlong's operation, and this episode has prompted Secretary Gates to order a review of all the military's information operations programs to make sure everything is on the up-and-up. I'm expecting the oversight committee of this body to ask some tough questions. I can't imagine how we can debate another supplemental unless we've demanded and received answers about Mr. Furlong's spy ring and other possible wrongdoing.

It has to stop, Madam Speaker. It's time to rein in the contractors, and it's time to bring our valiant troops home.

We know there is a better way to fight terrorism and rebuild Afghanistan. It's time to turn our approach to national security upside down. We need a smarter strategy. We need to show American compassion, not American aggression.

We need a humanitarian surge, not a military surge. Instead of troops, we need to send aid workers and other civilian experts. That is the best coun-

terterrorism approach of all. That is what will give Afghan people hope for a better life. That is what will build a durable peace.

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.)

THE THIRD FRONT—PAGE II

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. Madam Speaker, I bring you news from the third front, and that's the war for this Nation's national security on our southern border with Mexico.

We are engaged in three conflicts, three wars: the one in Afghanistan, the one in Iraq, and the border war on our southern border.

The \$40 billion a year illicit drug trade in Mexico has resulted in a vicious wave of violence in northern Mexico. Over 18,000 Mexican nationals have been killed in recent years by the criminal drug cartels, most of those, innocent civilians; but also many of them are the competition among the drug cartels. And they're fighting for control of the routes that lead into the United States where those drug cartels can sell their wares.

Just a few days ago there was a bombing at the United States Embassy in Nuevo Laredo, just on the border. Recently, a pregnant U.S. Embassy employee and her husband were murdered in Juarez, Mexico, right in front of their young daughter and other witnesses.

And in 2008 there were 1,500 murders in Juarez, Mexico alone; and this year, over 500 people have been killed. To put it in perspective, in 2008 there were only 300 murders in all of Houston, a city that dwarfs the size of Juarez, Mexico. And the violence is escalating.

Good people are abandoning the border cities in Mexico and fleeing further into the interior, and some are fleeing to the United States to stay with relatives, all because of the violence on the U.S.-Mexico border.

And people in this country who say that the violence on the border won't come into the United States live in blissful ignorance of reality. It's already here.

In the El Paso sector of the Border Patrol in Texas, our agents are being targeted by the Azteca hitmen for the Juarez drug cartel. The Azteca gang is a group of individuals who work for the drug cartel, the Juarez drug cartel, and their primary mission is to enforce the ability to bring drugs into the United States. And now we understand our Border Patrol agents in the El Paso sector are being targeted to be shot

and kidnapped and murdered by these hitmen. They're after our Border Patrol agents.

And recently, as recently as today, we've learned that there is a \$250,000 bounty on our Border Patrol agents for their murder and for their kidnapping. The drug cartels are putting out these hits on our Border Patrol agents because they are enforcing the rule of law and keeping the drug cartels out of this country to the best of their ability.

This is serious. This is violence. And it's being perpetrated by the drug cartels against Americans, both in Mexico, Mexicans in Mexico, and Americans in the United States.

Unfortunately, too many people in Washington, D.C. are closing their eyes to reality. They don't see that the violence has already spread into the United States.

Madam Speaker, there are 14 counties in Texas that border Mexico. And recently I called each of those 14 sheriffs and asked them this question: How many people in your county jail are foreign nationals charged with crimes in the United States, other than immigration violations? How many are charged with felonies, misdemeanors, crimes of violence? And they told me that 37 percent of the people in the border county jails in Texas are foreign nationals charged with crimes, not immigration violations. So we see that the crime in Mexico on the border is coming into the United States and affecting our border counties.

And these counties are not rich, wealthy counties. They don't have the money to try, prosecute and house these individuals.

We shouldn't wait till something tragic happens before we do something about it. There are border incursions every day by these criminal drug cartels, and now there are reports that the drug cartels are cloning Border Patrol vehicles so that they can bring drugs into the United States. Recently, there were two incursions by Mexican military helicopters across the Texas-Mexico border into the United States, and their intentions are still unknown.

So it's important, Madam Speaker, that we do what is necessary to protect the dignity of our Nation. The first duty of government is the national security to protect the people.

The Texas Governor and other Governors asked for the National Guard to go to the border to help secure and protect the dignity of our Nation. I think we should send the National Guard to the border. We need to do what is necessary because it is the duty of government to protect the people. And that protection starts at the border. And it's time we wake up to the reality of the way the world is, that the drug cartels are serious about being violent and about being criminals.

And that's just the way it is.

HONORING THE LEADERS OF POLAND KILLED IN THE PLANE CRASH OF APRIL 10, 2010

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, this past Saturday, one of America's longest and strongest allies, the Republic of Poland, suffered a horrendous loss. A plane carrying 97 passengers crashed in Russia, including Polish President Lech Kaczynski; First Lady Maria Kaczynski; Ryszard Kaczorowski, who led a government in exile during the Communist era; Jerzy Szmajdzinski, the Deputy Speaker of Poland's Parliament; Aleksander Szczyglo, the head of the National Security Bureau; Andrzej Kremer, the Deputy Minister of foreign affairs; Franciszek Gagor, the Army Chief of Staff; along with the president of Poland's National Bank, and a host of other public servants, including Anna Walentynowicz, the brave worker and opposition activist whose dismissal at the Gdansk shipyard in 1980 started the strike that led to the formation of solidarity.

All modern leaders of the Polish nation, they were mothers and fathers, brothers and sisters, sons and daughters, proud Poles all, now lost to this life but not to history.

But yet again, the Katyn forest embraces the collective tragedy of Poland's precious leaders. In the most morbid of ironies, the doomed plane was flying to Russia to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the Katyn massacre, when more than 22,000 Polish officers and leaders were murdered at the hands of Joseph Stalin and the Soviet Army in and around that forest during World War II. Their bodies were buried and the truth hidden for seven decades. That is the truth of their slaughter. That history still must be made whole.

As the former President of Poland, Lech Walesa, stated, the crash marked "the second disaster after Katyn. They wanted to cut off our head there, and here the flower of our nation has already perished," he said,

"Buttons," a poem by Polish poet Zbigniew Herbert, written in memoriam of the Katyn massacre, contains one stanza which captures this modern-day tragedy as it does this Polish tragedy of 70 years ago for which it was originally penned.

"When only the metal buttons of the soldiers remain as they work their way to the Earth's surface from below, after decades where history has been masked. Now again a bird flew over, a cloud is passing, a leaf is dropping, a mallow grows, heavens above are filled with silence; the Katyn forest smokes with fog."

However, as the smoke and fog clears the Katyn forest this time, Poland will stand and prevail as a stable democracy. After this tragedy, Poland again will be led by valiant Poles and will not be occupied by foreign nations.

After an unimaginable loss of leadership such as this, a lesser country

would crumble, but not Poland. As the Polish expression reminds us, "So long as we are alive, there will be a Poland."

The nation of Poland is free and strong today. Against a backdrop of oppression, partition and heartbreak, it has emerged as one of the most freedom-loving, vibrant countries in Europe.

The United States stands in solidarity and support of her ally during this time of sorrow and mourning. The House of Representatives will honor the souls who were lost last week and remember those who were killed 70 years ago with a Special Order tomorrow.

We extend our condolences to the friends and families of those who perished, to the people of Poland, to the nation of Poland, and to the people of Polish heritage throughout the world.

This is a terrible catastrophe that brings to mind the many tragedies that have befallen Poland in the past. Yet, as we mourn, we must remember and honor what the Polish people have endured and overcome. They will do so again. We hold them in highest respect. And even through our tears, we can see clearly that Poland's best days are still ahead.

HONORING TARA SCHIPHOF, JUNIOR MISS NORTH CAROLINA

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

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the hard work and dedication of a young woman I recently met back home in North Carolina. Tara Schiphof was crowned the 2009/2010 Junior Miss North Carolina last summer at the age of 11.

When I met Tara over the Easter break, I was impressed by her poise, intelligence, and talent. Tara's a sixth-grader at Chestnut Grove Middle School in Stokes County and a student at the University of the North Carolina School of the Arts in the preparatory dance program.

What impressed me most about Tara was that in the midst of her busy life of dancing festivals, volunteering and giving back to her community, she remains dedicated to her studies and being a strong positive role model to her classmates.

So not only is Tara an award-winning competitive dancer; this sixth-grade girl is a real North Carolina role model.

□ 2015

She's very committed to her studies and is an honor student at Chestnut Grove. She's also raised money and volunteered for many organizations, including the Masonic Home for Children in Oxford, North Carolina, the Stokes County Arts Council, and the American Heart Association.

I'm proud to represent a fine citizen like Tara. Tara's family and friends

should be proud of her hard work and accomplishments. I salute her today for working so hard at making her life about serving others and working in her community.

TAX CUTS

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

Mr. GARAMENDI. Madam Speaker, thank you so very much for the opportunity to address the House on a rather important matter.

I got a call from my accountant, and he said, Are you going to get your tax information in so we can actually get you filed by the 15th? I said, I will do my best.

So we're in the process of doing that. So I suspect most Americans are also thinking seriously about taxes. And what I want to talk about tonight and share with my colleagues from Wisconsin, Ohio, and New York is the tax issues that have come about over these last 15 months.

I left California this morning to fly here to Washington, D.C., and this session, and as I picked up the Sacramento Bee, on the front page was a headline that said, Tax refunds the largest ever, 2,600 and some dollars per family in California. I said, Whoa, how did that happen? I thought taxes had gone up. I looked into it and asked my staff to dig out some information, and, in fact, taxes have actually gone down in a very, very serious way here as a result of the stimulus bill that was passed.

Now, one of my, I guess, sad situations is I wasn't here to vote for the stimulus bill. I was just elected in November of 2009, so I didn't have the opportunity to really vote for what turns out to be one of the largest middle class tax cuts in American history. So when I arrived here in Washington, I asked some of my friends and colleagues help me understand and explain how it came to be that these incredible and important tax cuts actually happened.

The first thing they said was, Yes, the stimulus bill did it. We voted for these tax cuts, I think over \$300 billion, and not one Republican voted for the tax cuts. I'm going. That is not true. All they talk about is tax cuts. You mean they didn't vote for the tax cuts?

No. Not one Republican voted for the tax cuts.

I asked my colleague, Dr. KAGEN from Wisconsin, to share his insights and his perspective on what took place with the stimulus bill, which was 14 months ago.

Dr. KAGEN.

Mr. KAGEN. Thank you for yielding and thank you for bringing up this subject about tax cuts. But really the American people have to pay attention, because they have to ask the question,

Whose side are you on? Whose side are we on, and how did we get into this mess?

We fell into an economic ditch. We were driven into it by a number of different factors, but, first and foremost, it was a failed economic policy. It was a policy wherein we had two wars at the same time and haven't paid a single dime for them. We have had two tax cuts to the very rich; haven't paid a penny for those either. We also had, in the last administration, a \$400 billion handout to big drug companies, not paying for a penny of that either. All deficit spending, not paying our way.

And then we fell into this terrible situation of the mortgage fiasco where people were buying things that didn't really exist. Fell into another \$10 trillion hole. And at the tail end of the last administration, their friends asked them, in the administration, to open up the door to the Treasury, and the Wall Street banks looted our Treasury for nearly a trillion dollars. Again, we haven't paid a dime for that.

And then came a great recession. Not just here in the United States, but this great recession took us all the way around the globe. It wasn't just the United States that began to see the tremendous loss of jobs. Last year, January, over 700,000 people lost their job. This year, much less.

So we're beginning to move up, but we are moving up, first and foremost, by living within our means. We didn't have, during the Bush administration, the laws we did have on the books during President Clinton. We handed over to the Republican Party a surplus, a budget surplus that would amount to over \$5 trillion. And what did they do? They spent us into a ditch. We have reinstated pay-as-you-go rules so we can't bring a bill to the House floor and consider it for anything unless we show how we're going to pay for it by either raising revenue or reducing other programs.

So along came the Recovery Act, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, and in February, we passed it through the House, the Senate, and the President signed it. And this \$787 billion investment in America was aimed at providing middle class families—the hardworking people who have really created prosperity in the past—the biggest tax cut in American history. And I thought tonight we should have a conversation about eight of these tax cuts that are available right here and right now giving the American people an opportunity to see that we are on their side.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Let's do that. We will go through those eight specific tax cuts that really helped American families, middle class families. And I would like to have our colleague from New York, Mr. PAUL TONKO, take up and tell us the New York piece of it. And then in a few minutes, our colleague from Ohio, BETTY SUTTON, will join us.

So, Mr. TONKO.

Mr. TONKO. I think the important thing here with the tax situation is

that, you know, Representative KAGEN is exactly right. What we were targeting, what we were focusing, is the bulk of American workers out there, middle-income Americans who were requiring some kind of relief. And as we made it our task in a laser-sharp, focused way to stop the bleeding of this recession, we wanted to make certain that there was some more purchase power for America's working families.

And one of the very first measures was the Making Work Pay tax credit, which we will speak to, at least a \$400 benefit for an individual or, for those filing jointly as a couple, \$800. Now, this an incremental benefit that began in 2009 and continues through 2010. And I think it's important for us so as to get that buying power out there to encourage people to perhaps pick up some of the purchasing that they wanted to do that they were not able to do.

It's important for us to make certain that if you've done your taxes, if you missed this opportunity in 2009, make certain you're asking those who may prepare these taxes for you to check out these benefits. You should file under Schedule M of the 1090 form to make certain that this particular credit is taken advantage of. It is putting a great benefit out there for some 110 million working families.

And I believe that the working Americans who are going to be benefiting from this, the dollars that are saved, the benefit that is provided here, was nearly a hundred billion dollars into the pockets of our Americans that are of that category. So I think this is an important benefit that comes at a time when we needed to strengthen that purchase power.

And I think that you're absolutely right that we need to share this message with Americans out there, especially as they come to the close of their tax prep work. Be mindful also that you can further amend if you miss some of these benefits, because they were geared specifically for those categories of individuals we address here this evening.

Mr. GARAMENDI. There's a heads-up for all of the taxpayers, all the working men and women out there that may not have taken advantage of this \$400 per person or \$800 per family, to make sure that in their tax return they actually reach out and get that benefit. So that's a significant reduction in their taxes.

Mr. TONKO. Absolutely. And Representative GARAMENDI, I would commend you for bringing us together tonight so as to alert people to these benefits. They are part of the Recovery Act. The Recovery Act has been, you know, driving a very strong outcome for so many American families out there, and we just want them to know of the benefits associated with the act.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Thank you, Mr. TONKO.

I know the normal greeting on the floor is "the gentlewoman from Ohio," but I've watched this Representative

work on the floor and on the committees, and while she's extraordinarily polite, I'm not sure that—well, let's just say tenacious and determined.

Thank you for joining us, Representative SUTTON from Ohio.

Ms. SUTTON. Thank you very much, Mr. GARAMENDI, and thank you for leading us here on the floor tonight to talk about such important things, you know, what we're doing to help the American people in this time of challenge as we pull together and pull forward.

And I guess I appreciate that introduction. I think that the point is I, like you, my colleagues who are here on the floor tonight, am willing to do what it takes to make things work for the people I'm honored to represent in the 13th Congressional District of Ohio.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Would that be the Cleveland area?

Ms. SUTTON. Well, it's outside of Cleveland. I represent Lorain County, Summit County, Medina County and part of Cuyahoga County as well. So it is the salt of the Earth.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Now, there's a piece of information I'm going to carry with me the rest of my life, four counties.

Ms. SUTTON. That's right. And you should visit. We'd love to have you. Come out and see all of the great things and all of the potential that those who I am so privileged to serve have and what our area has to offer.

But thank you for bringing us to the floor tonight to talk a little bit about some of the tax benefits that exist in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act and just in general to talk about the American Recovery Act, because we all know that it was critically important at the time it was passed back in the early part of last year, that all the economists from across the board were saying that we have to keep our economy from going off of the edge, and we stepped up to the plate and we acted. And it's really important that people understand what it is that this bill actually did.

You know, it was all about fostering our Nation's economic recovery, creating and saving jobs, providing services to people affected by the recession. And, of course, as you point out, part of that was about these tax credits and these tax benefits. And we all know that this was a huge middle class tax cut, families getting up to \$800.

Certainly in Ohio, I would just share with you in the 13th Congressional District, many of our families were beneficiaries of these tax cuts. So the mission to improve the lives of the families in northeast Ohio who I serve during these challenging times continues.

But it is worth noting that the Council of Economic Advisers has reported that the Recovery Act created or saved as many as 2.4 million jobs nationally and up to 79,000 in Ohio. And for me, probably like all of you here tonight, jobs, jobs, jobs is what I am most interested in delivering to the American

people and facilitating opportunity for them to go to work and be able to raise a family and have the kind of life that makes this country so very great.

So I know we're just getting started in our discussion. I look forward to talking more about the tax benefits and the other great things that were in this bill and all of the other pieces along the way that we are putting into place for the near term and to generate that sustainable growth that we need in both our economy and in the job market out there, because far too many people are, unfortunately, still hurting.

Mr. GARAMENDI. I want to come back to you in a few moments and pick up something that really did stimulate the American economy, not directly on tax policy but something that was very, very important. And we'll just let people be curious about what it was that created the highest monthly volume of automobile sales in the most recent years.

Mr. KAGEN, we were talking earlier about some of these eight principal things, and I know you wanted to pick up another one. We started to talk about the Making Work Pay, \$400 per person and \$800 per couple.

Why don't you talk about another one and carry it for a while.

Mr. KAGEN. Aside from Making Work Pay, which really focuses on middle class families, let me step back a little bit and remind everybody that back in Wisconsin we don't call it the Recovery Act. We call it the stimulus bill. That is just the slang of where we are in northeast Wisconsin. But we look at the stimulus bill, it didn't meet everybody's expectations in terms of all of the jobs we were hoping to see because we were in such a deep economic hole, but we focused on those people who needed help the most, in particular, the unemployed.

□ 2030

Now, today, in northeast Wisconsin, there are about 35,000 people who are underemployed and unemployed. They are looking for work. We are hard-working people. Give us a level playing field. We can compete and outwork anybody anywhere in the world.

For unemployed workers, immediately the Recovery Act gave \$25 a week in additional spending power to help them get through the week. We also covered 65 percent of COBRA, which is when you fall out of work, you now need some insurance, but you get COBRA insurance. And the Federal Government stepped up to cover 65 percent of that cost of guaranteeing you have got insurance.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Everybody that I talk to about COBRA says, well, wait a minute, nobody can afford COBRA. They are unemployed. How could they possibly afford COBRA? And you are telling us that in the stimulus bill, in the Recovery Act, that 55 percent of the cost of COBRA—you lose your job, you want to continue your health insurance, that is covered?

Mr. KAGEN. Sixty-five percent is covered by the Federal Government. We went beyond that, because we made sure that there was money there for stabilization of State governments. So we helped the States to stabilize their State governments, help unemployed and made sure that people had their own money that they have earned in their own pockets. You know, the old idea is, you have earned the money. It ought to be yours. Keep it in your pocket. You are going to be a better investor of that revenue than the Federal Government. Well, we have done that.

We also did it for students in the American Opportunity Credit Act, where we gave up to \$2,500 back to the parent or parents or to the student for their educational expenses.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Now, that's a very important one. All of the economists that look to the future of this Nation and our ability to compete say that we have to have a well-educated workforce. And so in the stimulus bill there is a \$2,500 tax credit for the family or for the student.

Mr. KAGEN. That wasn't in the stimulus bill. That was in the American Opportunity Act. In the stimulus bill for students, we had tax credits of up to \$2,500 for 25,000 students in my district. So 25,000 students benefited from having that tax credit immediately available.

We also increased the Pell Grant amounts up to \$5,350 in the stimulus bill. Stafford loans were increased to \$2,000. So we made it possible for students who want to move up to have that higher education become more affordable. The best time to be in college or technical school is during an economic slowdown or a recession, because then, when the jobs are available, you will have moved up and can step out into a higher payment level.

Mr. GARAMENDI. This is a very, very important piece of getting ready for the recovery and preparing our students and our workers for the opportunities out ahead.

Mr. TONKO, you wanted to pick up another piece of this, so have at it.

Mr. TONKO. Yes. Well, one of my favorite topics is energy. No matter where we live, whether it's California, Ohio, Wisconsin, those representatives hear what I hear, that we need to understand that we can control our destiny when it comes to energy as consumers. We are the most gluttonous in the world. And whether that resource is developed here in a domestic fashion, which I believe ought to be our thrust, or whether it's done through imports that are just not, I think, the choice for Americans as we move forward. But, regardless, whatever that base of supply is, we need to strive for energy efficiency and conservation.

And what I like about a number of the tax situations that we are doing in the Recovery Act or in general policy format is that we are looking at the big picture. We are putting it into a context that promotes sound policy.

So as we expand or continue tax credits for renewables, we make certain that we are providing that production tax credit that really ignites the efforts to build our supply here domestically. I think that is so critically important to not only our energy independence and our energy security but our national security.

Just recently I hosted, during our recess for Passover and Easter, the only stop in the State of New York made by the bus tour with Veterans for American Power. And three veterans just recently doing a tour in Iraq and Afghanistan spoke at that event. They call it Operation FREE, and they talk about the wisdom of transitioning our energy needs to domestic produced, American power. They call this Veterans for American Power. They talked about the ravaging on our troops done by dollars sent to the treasuries of those unfriendly nations that are supplying our fossil-based needs.

So this production tax credit will take us along the message that the veterans are sharing. Veterans who have served us in uniform, in Iraq and Afghanistan, have said we are not doing the right energy policy. This will encourage it with these production tax credits.

Then we provide households—American residents will be benefited by these tax credits that will enable them to get as much as 30 percent of a tax credit up to \$1,500 based on the work that they have done on their homes with energy efficient furnaces, with the replacement of windows or doors, with insulation. This will be a smart move that will enable them through the years to reduce the cost of operating that home.

I think this is wise policy and a great tax benefit for our American taxpayers.

Mr. GARAMENDI. So for somebody that goes into their home and puts in energy efficient windows or a solar system or solar hot water, they can get 30 percent tax credit on that.

It is very interesting that, again, during the recess, the number of new businesses that come about as a direct result of that tax credit, advertising all over the radio about this company or that company going to be putting in new windows or a solar system, so businesses are actually coming about because of the tax credit that's available to homeowners.

Mr. TONKO. I would also mention, if I might, the jobs associated with the production tax credit, be it wind or solar or geothermal, waste energy projects. All of these efforts are critically important to providing that capacity that we need as a Nation and providing for that capacity with American jobs. As we transition to these renewables, I think that this is a great way to grow jobs and to strengthen our energy security in the process.

Mr. GARAMENDI. So here is a tax credit, part of the stimulus bill, that actually provides up to 30 percent cred-

it on the cost of one of these new energy systems, windows or solar.

Mr. TONKO. Furnaces.

Mr. GARAMENDI. And, at the same time, it creates new businesses. That's a win/win in a green economy if there ever was one.

I am looking over here at our representative from those four marvelous counties outside of Cleveland, and I was thinking about the automobile industry and the energy that is, I think, some 80 percent of our oil is actually consumed in automobiles. You have had a great deal to do with the automobile industry, Representative SUTTON. Could you share with us some of your experience and some of what was in this tax bill?

Ms. SUTTON. Absolutely, I will be honored to do so; and I appreciate, Representative TONKO, your bringing up the tax credit. I want to point back, before I get to what we have teased about a little bit here—

Mr. GARAMENDI. Go anywhere you would like.

Ms. SUTTON. We are not going there quite yet, but what I want to talk about first is that, in the recovery stimulus bill, one of the things that was put to use where I live in Elyria, Ohio, was a Department of Energy investment to create a BASF catalyst plant. So we are now creating the largest lithium ion facility in North America right in that district outside of Cleveland, Ohio, in Elyria, Ohio, positioning Ohio to be a leader as we move to the next generation of vehicles powered by lithium ion batteries, because that's the biggest market for the future.

So we get the jobs to build the factory, then we get the jobs to work in the factory, and then we get all the jobs down the road that are sustainable as we develop this. And we, in the meantime, of course, are producing cars. They were going to produce these batteries that are going to be good for consumers because they are going to be more cost-effective and efficient for them.

It's going to improve, obviously, our environment, but it puts us ahead. This is what America is about. It's about innovation. It's about moving forward with new products and ways but powered by American workers.

So I definitely come from a part of the country where the domestic auto industry is a very important piece of our puzzle. We have a lot of families that depend upon the domestic auto and related industries for their livelihood, and, okay, we will finally get to it. One of the things that I was so proud of and that was actually in some ways funded in part, at least, by the recovery stimulus bill was the CARS Act, more commonly referred to as the Cash for Clunkers Program.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Whoa, the Cash for Clunkers, I thought you might want to talk about that. You were the author of that piece of legislation.

Ms. SUTTON. I was indeed. And, as I indicated, it was called the CARS pro-

gram, but it was really about people. It was about our friends and our neighbors that number in the tens of thousands in every State, not just Ohio or Michigan but across the country, those people who rely upon the auto and related industries for their livelihood, to put food on the table, to reach the middle class and stay in the middle class.

With the CARS Act, the Cash for Clunkers Program, the goal was multiple, the goals were multiple. What we did was, obviously, the results are in. We have seen study after study. What we did is we put about 60,000 or so people back to work because of the CARS Act, because of Cash for Clunkers in the auto and related industries. We moved the GDP as a result of the program from a range of \$3.8 billion to \$6.8 billion, an increase in GDP just due to that one very limited program of less than a month, less than a month.

What we also did, we just got another study back with the program that provided incentives to consumers to, of course, trade in their old gas-guzzling cars, to get more fuel-efficient cars, gave them incentives to do that, helping them in this time of need to get something they needed but couldn't afford, get those jobs shored up, get the improvements in the environment.

We saw an environmental gain in the cars turned in from the ones that were turned in to purchase of 60 percent. So those consumers are going to continue to save for years to come, somewhere in the neighborhood of a thousand dollars a year. Seven hundred to a thousand dollars a year is the estimate. So this was a program that was win/win/win.

And we saw a recent study, if that wasn't good enough.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Well, I am going to interrupt you for a moment. Because I wasn't yet in Congress when this piece of legislation went into law. So I immediately started looking around and seeing about the clunkers that I have on my ranch. And I have this old beat-up Bronco, and I thought, oh, oh, there is my clunker. I am going to trade that thing in for a new efficient model.

And it turned out because it wasn't running, I had it on the not-for-the-highway license, in other words, it was just on storage, and your bill was written in such a way that I couldn't take advantage of this. So I have got a little problem with the way in which you wrote that bill, but for the rest of America it was a great idea.

Mr. KAGEN. Well, from the people of Wisconsin, the Wisconsin auto dealers want to thank Representative SUTTON and the House of Representatives dominated by the Democrats at the current time, because you emptied half of the inventory of all of our sales lots. Not only did we empty the inventory, because of that we started several steel plants up and going. So we generated jobs.

The whole idea of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, the

stimulus act, was to do what? It was to stabilize State governments, provide the biggest tax cut in American history, and save or create millions of jobs. By that measure, it was a success. Yes, we would like it to have done more. We think we need to do more now. That's what we are working on.

But let me bring your attention back away from the cars to the homebuyers. The First-Time Homebuyers Tax Credit, which expires in a few days, if you are thinking about getting a home, you can get an \$8,000 tax credit back. We have just lowered the cost of getting into your first home. If you have been in a home for a while, I think it's 5 years, you get \$6,500 back by getting into another home.

You don't have a lot of time left. Get the paperwork going. Visit your real estate office in Wisconsin. Look, come to live in northeast Wisconsin. You don't have to go to California. We have got a lower overhead there, lower cost of living.

Mr. GARAMENDI. We want those homes bought in California.

Mr. KAGEN. Well, the whole idea is this is not just a stand-alone. This is a whole cadre, a whole way in which we are trying to lower your cost of doing business to keep you in your home. Whether it's the making work pay, whether it's American Opportunity Tax Credit or the First-Time Homebuyer Tax Credit, the Democrats are on your side helping you to stay in your home, helping you to get employed at that higher-wage job, to make sure we can work our way through this recession back into prosperity.

□ 2045

The First-Time Home Buyers Tax Credit is soon to expire, so I would urge everyone listening, talk to your family, maybe this is the time you want to move into your first home.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Once again, most of these tax reductions came about through the stimulus bill, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which was February of 2009. And I will point out, as I did at the opening, that not one Republican voted for these extraordinarily important tax reductions that are great for individuals, for families, for working men and women, for middle class America, and at the same time, are creating new jobs in the green economy and the automobile industry, and even for those folks that are selling cars in Wisconsin.

Mr. TONKO, you had something you wanted to add here?

Mr. TONKO. Yes. I was just going to indicate that when we look at the impact of the Recovery Act, the stimulus package on our State economies, Dr. KAGEN, Representative KAGEN, is very correct that the whole effort here was to provide that job growth, it was to provide stability, it was to really boost the buying power of the American public. That largest tax cut in American history for working families is something that has obviously worked.

When we look at the record now in New York State, 98 percent of working families in New York were benefited in 2009. They were getting, on average, a benefit of \$1,340—nearly \$1,340. That's a tremendous boost to the economy of our State. And there are public efforts that were made for education and relief to government so that we would not see additional cuts; we could retain jobs along with create jobs.

We are also benefited by the fact that just about all income levels receive some sort of tax relief. There are those from the administration of Ronald Reagan, very conservative thinkers, who are saying this is a very good outcome that we're looking at now with the Obama administration. This was a great bit of leadership that saved us from this ever-deep, ever-long recession.

It was pointed out by my colleague, Representative SUTTON, that this stimulus package enabled the growth of jobs that came via factory manufacturing. Well, in my district in Schenectady, which is the birthplace of electricity with GE's headquarters, we are now transitioning into something different than a lithium ion battery. And the diversity that we're encouraging here is important. They're looking at a sodium-based battery that will enable us not only to utilize that innovation for the generation of energy and for heavy vehicle fleets, heavy-weighted vehicle fleets, but also for the storage of intermittent power. Now, there is the lynchpin; the battery is that lynchpin that takes us to a new realm, a new plateau in job creation with an innovation economy.

And, again, what I like about the focus here is that we look at the big picture. We don't thrust throw a tax cut for the sake of a tax cut, but we incorporate the thinking of how it ripples into the economy with the policy impact that it makes. And if we can invest in a way that finds us growing jobs with technology with the innovation economy, we are then creating that smart outcome that will allow our industries here that are American based and our businesses to compete effectively and to win those contracts in a global marketplace. It doesn't have to be cheaper; it needs to be smarter.

And while I have the mic here, I just have to mention to Representative SUTTON that repeatedly, as Representative KAGEN indicated, I will have people ask me if I was part of that effort promoted by Representative SUTTON. And I said, look, she's not only a colleague, she's a friend. And I appreciate the fact that as we strengthen the American auto industry we are able to, again, see all the subcontracting that is part of that. It has a way of spreading the concentric circles out; it is the pebble-and-the-pond outcome. And we have all been made stronger because of that investment through the auto industry that came through Cash for Clunkers that again triggered a lot of reaction.

Mr. GARAMENDI. I'd call it a boulder that she threw into the pond, and the ripples that came from that actually touched a family that my wife works with. She was at the California State fair, and this lady works with her at the State fair. The lady's husband is a salesman. In the fall, or in August, he was about to lose his job, but then the Cash for Clunkers came along, and sales shot up at his shop. And he was able to sustain his employment and continues to this day to continue to be employed. It got him past that hurdle.

Representative KAGEN, surely there are things going on in Wisconsin that you're going to share with us here in the next few moments about these tax cuts and the way in which they work.

Mr. KAGEN. I would put it into two categories. When we talk about restoring our economy—or to use a medical phrase, “resuscitating our economy”—it will be small business owners that drive the job creation. Small businesses are 93 percent of all employers in the country. When we do create jobs, eight out of 10 new jobs are coming from small business owners. And we produce, in small business, 52 percent of our Nation's gross domestic product.

So take a look just for a moment at what the Recovery Act, the stimulus bill, did for small business. First, we had the Small Business Administration, section 7A and 504 loans, where the guarantee by the Federal Government moved up from 75 to 90 percent. That 90 percent guarantee made it possible for many small businesses to get access to credit that they needed to continue to survive.

Another small business advantage was a 3-year extension to the production tax credit, the PTC. Thirty percent investment tax credit, or ITC, for renewable energy, helping our wind, our non-fossil fuel base, non-Saudi Arabian outside-of-our-country energy. Renewable energy bonds, which are now becoming available, extension of depreciation loans, 50 percent of the purchase price expensed right away; 5-year carryback net operating loss. For a small business operator, this is a tremendous boom. You can survive this economy recession by this—

Mr. GARAMENDI. That is actually a tax reduction in the early years in allowing those expenses to be spread out.

Mr. KAGEN. And you can allow up to \$250,000 of depreciation on something you've invested in right away.

So we understand the importance of small business. Now, I'm co-chairperson of the Congressional Business Owners Caucus. We came up with some wonderful ways in which the President could begin to lower the cost of labor. Lowered cost of labor means we can compete on a better playing field with our foreign competition. We had come up with a very simple way to do it on form 940 by reducing the amount of taxes you will pay. We give you a tax credit back if you simply increase the amount of money that you're paying to

your employees, whether you hire more people, rehire people that have been laid off, or simply pay your existing workforce more money. That was converted into the Hiring Act. So the Hiring Act now and the HIRE Act really has a tax credit available for small business. So we're helping small business and we've got to do more.

What we've done so far has got us to this point, but we've got to do more. And we are working with the SBA Director, Karen Mills, to do just that. That's on the business end of it. But right now, in northeast Wisconsin, business owners are telling me, KAGEN, we don't want more credit necessarily; we need more customers coming in the door, we need more contracts. Then we can really go to the bank and say we've got somebody here that wants us to produce something for them. That's why we focused not only on small business, but on tax cuts for working families.

The next one I would mention is the residential energy tax credit, up to \$1,500 for weatherization improvements on your home that you did in 2009. You still have a few days to claim that credit on your tax return for 2009. Take advantage of that opportunity. Take a look with your tax preparer or your accountant if you have one. Talk to somebody who is in your family that is preparing your taxes. Take a look at what you've done for your home, because you can get up to \$1,500 back in your pocket straightaway.

The other one I'd like you to take advantage of is the sales tax deduction for vehicle purchases.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Maybe we will pass that to Representative SUTTON.

Ms. SUTTON. Sure. Absolutely. Part of the recovery stimulus act also provided that taxpayers can deduct the State and local sales tax they paid for new vehicles purchased from February 17 of 2009 all the way through December 31 of 2009 under the vehicle sales tax deduction. And then in those States that don't have a sales tax, there are other taxes and fees that may be deducted. So you have to ask your tax preparer or look into that if you're in a State that doesn't have sales tax.

So not only did we offer the incentives that were very effective in shoring up jobs, improving our environment, getting older, unsafe cars off the road; we also provided the opportunity to deduct that sales tax.

And I just can't let this go, Representative GARAMENDI, because a moment ago when you were talking about going to the dealership and trying to trade in your car and it wouldn't qualify—

Mr. GARAMENDI. Well, it just wasn't running, that was the problem. It was a real clunker.

Ms. SUTTON. But what we did find out—and this is really welcome news and it's pretty recent, and I'm not sure that all of you have had a chance to look at it—but according to the Maritz Automotive Research Group, they con-

cluded that Cash for Clunkers created significantly more incremental car sales than previously estimated—and this is the important part—without negatively impacting future automotive sales. About 90 percent of the cars purchased under the program, about 542,000 consumers bought vehicles specifically because of the program. And, further, they reported that people like you, perhaps, another 223,000 people came to dealerships after hearing about the program to see if they qualified. They discovered they didn't qualify, and they bought cars anyway, sending those ripple effects out there to the benefit of us all.

Mr. GARAMENDI. You said 213,000?

Ms. SUTTON. 223,000.

Mr. GARAMENDI. And one. That one was my wife and I.

Ms. SUTTON. Well, thank you for supporting the economy.

Mr. GARAMENDI. We couldn't get rid of that old, broken-down Bronco, but we were in the market for a new car and we did buy one.

We've gone through several parts of the tax policy and the stimulus program. And a lot of folks out there think the stimulus program didn't do any good. Well, we know that in terms of the macroeconomics of the Nation, that it actually did. Together with the bank bailout—which I've got a lot of problems about the way that was done, and that was in the previous administration, in the years of the Bush administration—but together it stopped the collapse. Other nations did their piece of it too, but it stopped the collapse. And just this last month in March we actually saw job growth in America; we actually saw jobs growing, net increase in the number of employed people. Whether that's going to continue month to month in the future, we hope so, but the stimulus program actually has worked. It has reduced the tax burden for American families, for the middle class, the largest middle class tax cut in anybody's memory, and at the same time has created a lot of new jobs.

Mr. TONKO, you talked about the holistic approach, that this wasn't just about tax cuts for this and tax cuts for that, but there was a larger program that was envisioned here.

Mr. TONKO. Well, I think in New York, obviously, the benefit that comes via the child tax credit or the earned income tax credit is something that needs to be paid strict attention to. We are helping, we are empowering some of the—well, in this case, the poorest three-fifths of taxpayers out. The tax credit for children is stretched to at least \$1,000—up to \$1,000. The earned income tax credit—

Mr. GARAMENDI. That's \$1,000 per child. That is the child tax credit.

Mr. TONKO. Exactly. And then with the earned income tax credit we stretch the eligibility, and we further reduce the marriage penalty. And so there is an awful lot here that speaks to many, many people who have bene-

fited. That's why it is historic in nature. It's the largest such tax cut for working families in America. And this is a major plus. This is an empowerment to these families that when given this opportunity were able to make these purchases out there from American businesses that then called in more people, were beginning to see the job count rise.

We have to remember the last 4 or 5 months of the previous administration was recording somewhere between a 700,000 and 800,000 job loss per month, per month. Now we saw in January, was it 22,000, climbed a little with the tough weather and climate and impacts out there across the country to some 36,000 in February, and now in March we see this 126,000-plus job count. We are seeing the swing go upward.

Representative KAGEN and I talked earlier this evening about that graph, that linear graph that was just plummeting downward for several months and hit its lowest point in December of 2008 and then began to swing up so that we dropped, was it 17? The American families' wealth dropped by some \$16 trillion. Now it's swinging up beyond \$5 trillion, \$6 trillion as we climb upward. Is it going to happen overnight? Not necessarily. It most likely won't. But this was coming for a long time. It was failed economic policies that were driving down this country's economy that impacted the world economy. And the question here is, do we want to go back to those failed policies or do we advance the agenda of progressive policies that will now make us join together in that climb upward where we're seeing the wealth of American families beginning to crawl back, climb back? We're on a good course, and we need to stay the course. And the four of us here this evening are on that message of looking at what's happening here, tax credits that will benefit, investment in job creation, and a turning around of the economy.

And Representative GARAMENDI, for bringing us together I say thank you again because this message needs to be heard.

□ 2100

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. KAGEN, I think you want to have some final words here, and then the remaining two of us, and then we will wrap this up.

Mr. KAGEN. Well, when it comes to asking the question who is on your side, the answer is clearly we are on your side. We are delivering tax cuts to the middle class like never before. We are making certain that you will be in your house if you get sick, not the poorhouse. We are delivering earned income tax credits. In northeast Wisconsin, 61,500 people benefited from that.

With regard to the stimulus bill, in my home county of Outagamie County, we delivered \$50 million of tax cuts and millions more in educational support. Without that life's breath, we wouldn't

have an economy to talk about any longer.

Mr. GARAMENDI. You were telling me earlier that you have some 50,000 college students in your district?

Mr. KAGEN. Exactly. We have got 53,000 college students who can take advantage—

Mr. GARAMENDI. So this tax credit for families and students—

Mr. KAGEN. Is very significant. We really do believe in higher education in northeast Wisconsin. All of Wisconsin is progressive-minded socially and fiscally responsible, just like this House of Representatives is today.

Mr. GARAMENDI. And we have seen the advantage of these tax credits in the stimulus bill in the manufacturing heart of America, which is just outside Cleveland, represented by Congresswoman SUTTON.

Congresswoman?

Ms. SUTTON. Thank you, Representative GARAMENDI, and thank you for getting us down here to the floor to talk about these important points.

The question really is do we want to continue that path towards positive job growth. We started last year. Eight hundred thousand jobs a month we were bleeding because of the failed economic policies of the past administration, but now we are at a place where we are seeing that positive growth. We also saw a headline today in our local paper entitled "Deficit Falls Dramatically in March."

So the bottom line is this. We have to act responsibly to take us from those failed policies to a place of renewal and an economy that doesn't just work for the privileged few who enjoyed those tax cuts, the top 2 percent who enjoyed those deficit-funded tax cuts under the Bush era. We have to take us to a place where it is an economy that the folks that I am proud to represent in Lorain and Akron and Barberton will indeed join in the vitality of this Nation, of our communities, of our economy, of the opportunity, all that we have to represent in this country.

So I am glad to be here. I am glad to do the work that it takes every day to put one foot in front of the other and fight with the spirit of the people that I represent to take us responsibly to a place that is positive not just for us here in the Capitol, but most importantly, for them at their homes.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Thank you very, very much.

For me, having arrived just 3 months ago in a special election and not being able to vote on this extraordinary stimulus bill as the three of you did, I really want to congratulate you and thank you for the work that you have done here. And to be able to join in the continuing process of growing the American economy, using very wise and targeted tax cuts to help working men and women, working families and middle class, focusing there, which is really the heart of America, and to see what you have done and then the new

follow-up legislation that we worked on in December, January, and February and through the rest of this year, it is a great privilege for me to be able to work with you on that.

Then to find that these tax cuts are actually creating new businesses. The green economy, it is actually happening. I hear the advertisements on the radio in California and in the newspaper, new businesses starting up to install the solar panels, to do the caulking, to do the windows, to move us into energy independence. This is really a great moment in which we are transitioning the American economy, and, frankly, it is the Democrats that are doing that.

Most of the work, the heavy lifting this last year was done without any Republican support. It was done by the Democrats. We don't want to be too partisan here, but we also need to point out the real facts of who it is that voted for \$300 billion of tax cuts for middle-income Americans. It was the Democrats. We need to understand who it is that's moving forward with the green economy. It was the Democrats that did that. And we have got more to do.

And we are going to come back on the floor in the days ahead and we are going to talk about some of the specific tax cuts that went to businesses to stimulate the small businesses—we covered mostly working families today, but we need to do that—and then the jobs bills that have been passed.

It is a great privilege to work with you, and I want to thank you for the opportunity to share this evening. Thank you very much.

Madam Speaker, I yield back my time.

HEALTH CARE REFORM

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

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I thank my leadership for allowing me to speak to my colleagues over the next hour in regard to guess what? Health care reform, Madam Speaker. And I am going to be joined by several colleagues on the Republican side of the aisle who are physician Members, as I am, as you know, Madam Speaker, a physician Member.

And we are all just returning to Washington after the 2-week Easter recess, a time that I think Members on both sides of the aisle hopefully enjoyed with their constituents. I know certainly that I did. Also a little bit of family time celebrating Easter and the Passover. And now we are, of course, back here in Washington inside the beltway, and the wars, as we say, begin again.

But the time that I spent, these 2 weeks, in my district, the 11th of Geor-

gia, northwest Georgia, in my nine counties that I represented, gave me, once again, an opportunity to meet with my constituents. We did that in a one-on-one format, and we did it in a town hall meeting format, several of those, and we did the tele-town hall meetings, I think a couple of those.

But I can tell you, Madam Speaker, the people in my district, the 11th of Georgia and the State of Georgia, are not happy. They are not happy with the Health Care Reform Act, the patient, whatever the acronym is for this bill. The people didn't want it. They made that very clear in every poll taken over the past year as we led up to the unfortunate passage of this massive takeover of one-sixth of our economy. Folks did not want that, and they still don't. And I think they're expressing that to Members on both sides of the aisle as they go home, and Members are going to be held accountable. I know, Madam Speaker, that Members on both sides of the aisle understood that when they either voted for or against this bill. And the American people are no happier today than they were 3 weeks ago.

I would like, at this point, to yield to my colleague from Tennessee, Dr. PHIL ROE, a fellow physician and also a fellow OB/GYN specialist. Dr. ROE, being from Tennessee and practicing a number of years and delivering a lot of babies there in that State, knows all too well what happened with TennCare and had said the whole time that he has been in this 111th Congress—this is his first term—that you had the perfect pilot program for this bill that the Democratic majority insisted on passing against the will of the American people right in his home State of Tennessee.

And I would like to yield to him now, Madam Speaker. And maybe he can yield some light on what that experiment showed over an 8- or 10-year period in the Volunteer State.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Dr. GINGREY, thank you, and it is good to be back.

I, as you, enjoyed being with family, as I am sure most of our Members on both sides of the aisle did. And I also got the opportunity to view one of the greatest basketball games that has ever been, which is the Final Four in Indianapolis, and my hat's off to the Duke Blue Devils and to the Butler team that played such a great basketball game.

□ 2110

One of the reasons I had for running for Congress, I was very happy in a medical practice in Tennessee. I was mayor of our local community, the largest one, Johnson City, Tennessee, the largest community in our district. But I knew that this health care debate was going to occur, and I wanted to be part of that debate.

Unfortunately, none of us on the Republican side were consulted, so we were only in the debate in a peripheral way. And the reason that I wanted to

be a part of the debate was to share some experiences that we had had in Tennessee over the past 17 years or so in our attempt to not only manage health care costs but to cover more of our people.

Tennessee is not a wealthy State. We certainly have one of the lower per capita incomes in the country, and we have a lot of uninsured people. So there was a good reason to try to do something for this.

We have several major medical centers in our State both in Memphis and Nashville, Knoxville, and the Tri-Cities area, where I live; and the idea was that we were going to have a plan in Tennessee that was going to have a competition, much like we heard in the public option, which this plan does not have, where various insurance companies would compete for your business, and when they would compete for your business, this would help drive costs down.

Well, what we did was we actually provided a massive expansion of a Medicaid plan. TennCare is our exemption for Medicaid. What this current health care bill does is massively expand Medicaid.

Now, remember, Medicare is a plan that has premiums which fund it. So there are premium dollars that a recipient gets now who has paid in just like you would for any other insurance plan, whereas Medicaid is not. It's an entitlement. So we massively expanded our entitlements. And how did we do that?

We had about eight plans that would compete for your business. In 1993, we had about a \$2.6 billion program in our State. Ten budget years later, that has exploded to an \$8 billion program; and in our State that was at that point taking up in 2004 about 35 percent of the State budget. Now, since that time, everyone realized that we couldn't continue on this pathway. Here we were in a plan that we would have been happy with 17 percent of our budget. It was 35 percent of our State budget.

So what did the governor and the legislature do?

And, by the way, our governor is Governor Phil Bredesen, who is a Democrat. He has dealt with this. He has a business background and also has been in the health care business himself.

What we did initially was cut the rolls. We cut about 200,000 people from the rolls of TennCare. And when that didn't prove enough, this particular year during this recession, we have had to resort to some more drastic measures. It hasn't been completely worked out yet.

But we also found out, Dr. GINGREY, that during this time—and I am going to, during this hour, predict what I believe will happen with this plan that we've just passed. I have seen it happen in Tennessee, and I believe it will happen again with this plan. What happened was 45 percent of the people who ended up on TennCare had private health care insurance and dropped it

and got on TennCare. Why did they do that? Why did they go on the government entitlement?

Well, it was a perfectly logical reason why they did that. They did it because it was cheaper and it offered first-dollar coverage. It offered prescription drug coverage, unlimited doctor visits.

And what did we get for spending this much money? We got the highest prescription drug use in America, number one in prescription drugs and 47th in health outcomes. So if we had spent the money and had gotten better health outcomes and better usage of those dollars, I would have supported it in a heartbeat.

The other thing that's not known and never discussed, you never hear it discussed on this House floor, are the payors. And as you as a physician know this, and we're willing to do this especially in OBGYN because pregnancy is one of those things that you either are or you're not. So we accepted TennCare in our practice and always did because the patients needed the care and had to go somewhere.

What happened was that at the point that it started, it paid the providers, that is, the hospitals and the doctors, about 60 percent of the cost of actually providing the care. So those other costs, that other 40 percent was shifted to private insurers.

An example I will give you is, I don't know, 8 or 10, 12 years ago, our local hospital put an implantable defibrillator in. You know that's where if you have a heart irregularity and you have an arrest, this will restart your heart. The TennCare plan paid, I think, \$800 to the hospital, and the device costs \$40,000, just the piece itself, not the care to put it in, the doctors and so forth. So those costs were shifted.

What I predict will happen with this plan when you massively expand the Medicaid entitlement and those costs are not paid, those costs are going to be shifted to private insurers, and over time those costs will be so expensive that the private insurers are going to say, look, we can't pay that, we're going to have to drop it, drop private health insurance. And you're going to hear the other side say, see, we told you so. We need to take over the whole plan. That is exactly what is going to happen. This particular plan right here is designed to fail, and it will fail financially.

Now, will there be some good out of it? Sure, there will be. I mean, you can't spend a trillion dollars and not do some good. The question is, is this the right way to do it? And I believe that is the discussion that we have had this year.

And as you well know, the bipartisan vote on this bill was "no." There were 34 of our Democratic colleagues who elected to vote against this bill and all of the Republicans voted against this bill. And it's not that Republicans don't have ideas. I came here, you came here, Dr. BROUN, who has joined

us, came with numerous ideas. The problem was we never got to share those ideas with anyone.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. I thank the gentleman from Tennessee, and I think he brought up some extremely good points. And, Madam Speaker, I agree completely with what he said in regard to this system, this health care reform act, being designed to fail. I think it was.

I think that from the very beginning—Madam Speaker, I serve on the Energy and Commerce Committee; and, as you know, that is the committee that has so much jurisdiction over health care, all of Medicaid, which the gentleman from Tennessee was just speaking of, and part B of Medicare, the Children's Health Insurance Program. So it is one of three committees in the House that has jurisdiction over health care but probably the most important committee.

The committee, Madam Speaker, as you and all of my colleagues know, has been chaired for many years in the past by the distinguished gentleman from Michigan, the Honorable JOHN DINGELL, a great Member, but a Member who for years and years, as his father also before him, was pushing and has continued to push for a single-payer national health insurance plan for this country, not unlike what exists in some Western European countries and other countries around the world, but certainly Canada and the U.K. are two very good examples of how national health insurance works.

But I truly believe, Madam Speaker, and I am basing this not just on my belief but on comments that were made in the Energy and Commerce Committee, as this original bill that was called H.R. 3200 at the time—and this was before the August recess of last summer, and when that bill was marked up in committee and amendments were submitted, there were so many amendments, Madam Speaker, from your side of the aisle, the majority side, that would ask to make this a national health insurance plan, a single payer, as it's described. And in that bill, of course, was a robust—that's the way the progressive wing of the Democratic Caucus described it—a robust public option.

Madam Speaker, just as the Democratic majority when President Clinton was the President of this country with the HillaryCare, they weren't able to get that bill passed. And this administration under President Obama and this Democratic majority realized that they could not initially get a single-payer plan through this Congress and past the American people, but they felt that they could get so close, one step away, by having this robust public option to compete with the private market and virtually squeeze the private market out of any hope of profitability such that eventually everybody would be in the public plan and eventually they would take that one additional

step in maybe the 112th or 113th Congress, if the Democratic majority continued and President Obama sought and got a second term, that they would get to that goal that so many Members on the Democratic side of the aisle who have been here for years and years and years, the ultimate goal of passing a single-payer national health insurance plan.

□ 2120

And so I think the gentleman from Tennessee is absolutely right in regard to what the overall plan was to accomplish, and that's a great fear that we continue to have.

I want to yield back to the gentleman from Tennessee. I know we've been joined by my colleague from the State of Georgia, family practitioner PAUL BROUN, and I'll call on him in just a few minutes for his comments as well. I yield back to the gentleman from Tennessee at this point.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. I thank the gentleman for yielding. And I think what we need to do, Dr. GINGREY and Dr. BROUN, is, why is that a concern? You formed this very well. Why are we concerned about this?

And as I said, I believe this is designed to fail because we saw what it did to our local private insurers in the State of Tennessee, where we had about \$1,800 per year shifted in costs. So those costs, it's a hidden tax.

What will happen is businesses now are struggling. And you know that the number one issue in this Nation right now should be jobs; number two, jobs; and, number three, jobs. Everywhere I went in the district this weekend people were fearful and worried about losing their jobs. They were underemployed or either not employed whatsoever.

So we have a system, when this Medicaid expansion occurs, what will happen is private businesses will get, not in addition to all of the taxes that are in here we'll talk about later; but this is absolutely designed to fail. And we're worried about it for what reason?

As physicians we're worried about rationing care.

I attended a conference at East Tennessee State University College of Medicine while I was home, and we had a look at the Canadian health care system, we had a look at the English health care system, we had a look at the VA, and we had a look at our system. All have plusses, all have minuses, all have problems.

One of the things that I listened and summarized in that is that our concern as a physician is that you will eventually, when you have this many dollars and you have more demand for services than you have dollars to pay for it, there is no other option but rationing care. It's happened in every system around the world, and it will happen here.

And my prediction is by 2020 is when we're going to really hit, about 10 years because this plan is phased in, if

we don't repeal it and replace it, it's phased in over a period of years. And the reason I believe this is that's what I've seen in Tennessee.

The other part of this plan that's so similar that we've tried also is in Massachusetts. We have no preexisting conditions, and the Republicans had a perfectly good way to solve that problem. It isn't even difficult if you do this. Preexisting conditions are only a problem for the small group market, small business market and an individual.

And when I retired from my medical practice, I had a single insurance plan. If it had been tax deductible, it would have been 35 percent cheaper for me to own health insurance coverage; and high-risk pools, and let you go across State lines and form large groups. You can solve the preexisting conditions without mandates.

In Massachusetts they have a mandate, and there's a tax for a fine if you don't purchase health insurance. And without subsidies, without Federal subsidies, that plan in Massachusetts would be in terrible problems, terrible shape.

So what have we done? We have taken the Tennessee plan, which hasn't worked. And by the way, this year, Dr. GINGREY, we're going to limit patient visits to eight doctor visits per year in the State because that's all we can pay for. And all the TennCare plan will pay for your hospitalization is \$10,000. I don't care what the bill is.

So you've got both. We're already rationing care with that system. You've got the Massachusetts plan that's also doing exactly the same thing. And those two together.

One other thing I want to mention before we get Dr. BROUN in, actually two things—

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. If the gentleman will yield back to me, and I will yield back to you before, we, Madam Speaker, call on Dr. BROUN.

But you know, you mentioned about jobs. And certainly, I felt very strongly. I've said it from this dais on this House floor, I say it back in the district every opportunity I can, that the number one priority, the number one priority when President Obama was inaugurated last January, over a year ago now, was the creation of jobs.

Now, you know, I heard our colleagues that were on the floor in the previous hour, Madam Speaker, Democratic Members from California, Wisconsin, Ohio and New York, touting the economic stimulus package, ARRA, the acronym, and how wonderful it was, and how—

And the gentleman from California said, I think he, Madam Speaker, he said coming from California back to Washington today he picked up the Sacramento Bee and the newspaper, his newspaper said that the average tax refund for this year was going to be \$2,400 a family. And the group of Members went on to explain, well, that was because of the economic stimulus pack-

age, and that these people were going to get this nice tax return.

Madam Speaker, I would suggest that it's very likely that the average tax return out there in Sacramento, California, is because maybe during the last calendar year, that many of these people only got to work 6 or 7 months, and then they joined the ranks of the unemployed. They had filled out a W-9 at the beginning of the year, and so much money was taken out of their pay check to pay their estimated Federal income tax, if they had been employed for a full year and, God help them, they weren't employed, they lost their jobs, they joined the ranks of the 16 million, they became part of the 10 percent in this country of unemployed. And whoopie doo, they got a \$2,400 tax return. Now, isn't that great?

And, Madam Speaker, I heard these same colleagues talk about, I think it was the gentlewoman maybe from Ohio, talking about all the jobs that were saved. Well, it must have been a heck of a lot of them. I think she said 2.5 million, because 3.3 million were lost. Maybe they saved 5 million. I don't know how you figure that.

But I do know, Madam Speaker, that when that bill was passed, the pledge to the American people for borrowing \$787 billion worth of additional, I guess, borrowed money from China that we will use to stimulate the economy, the pledge was that the unemployment rate, which was 7.6 percent at the time, was not going to go above 8 percent and we were going to save all these jobs.

And no matter what the group said, and all the things that they tried to tout in regard to the economic stimulus package, I feel, Madam Speaker, and the American people feel it was a dismal failure. I guarantee you those 16 million that have been out of work for six or more months feel like it was a dismal failure.

And so, you know, here again, somebody, one of the other Members said, hopefully the American people understand who's on your side. I think that was a quote from the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Well, I would suggest the American people ought to think, well, who's your nanny? Who's creating the nanny state? Who's building your hammock that much bigger so that you depend on the Federal Government?

So as we talk about our concerns about the health care reform act with the Federal Government taking over one-sixth of our economy, it's not just about health care. We're pretty passionate about it, Madam Speaker, because the three Members on the floor on the Republican side of the aisle tonight are members of the Doctors Caucus, the GOP House Doctors Caucus. We're physicians.

In the aggregate, I bet you the three of us, Madam Speaker, have spent 75 or 80 years practicing medicine. So we're very passionate about that, the government taking over; not just the fact

that it's one-sixth of the economy, but coming between us and our patients, the doctor-patient relationship.

But it's a much bigger issue than that, Madam Speaker. And the gentleman from Tennessee referred to it. I know the gentleman from Georgia, my colleague from the great district that he represents in Georgia, including the University of Georgia and Athens and my hometown of Augusta, they're going to talk about that.

But we're concerned about much more than this egregious health care reform bill. We're concerned about the Federal Government taking over every aspect of our lives.

And, Madam Speaker, I will just make this comment before yielding to Dr. ROE: the bigger the nanny gets, the smaller we get.

□ 2130

The bigger the Federal Government becomes, the smaller each individual becomes, and our rights are eroded inevitably.

And I will yield back to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I think the comment is a government large enough to give you anything you want is powerful enough to take away everything you have.

Just briefly on jobs before I go on with health care, three counties at least in my district of 12 have unemployment rates of 16 percent. I left one yesterday, spending the day there before I came back last night. And 87 percent of the people in the First Congressional District of Tennessee don't think the stimulus package has done them any good, and the reason they don't think it's done them any good is it hasn't done them any good. Their own view of it is it hasn't helped them, and I think they're right.

I know that we had a lot of discussions and a lot of jokes were made about death panels and so on. There is a provision—I would encourage my colleagues to read this bill, and I've already introduced legislation already. There is a panel. In this Senate bill—not in the House bill. The House did not pass this. But the Senate bill did in reconciliation. It's basically the Senate bill with a few tweaks is what got to the President for his signature.

There is a panel in Medicare called an Independent Payment Advisory Board. And before—you know, in this particular plan, the way we fund this, we're cutting \$500 billion out of the Medicare plan over the next 10 years. And during the next 10 years, beginning next year, the baby boomers hit Medicare age. We're going to add 3 million baby boomers per year for the next 20 years. Actually, 78 million are estimated to be at Medicare age in the next 20 years. So in 10 years, about 35 million people will reach that age with 500 billion less dollars. And what we did as a Congress was we gave up our purse strings, our control of the purse strings

on how Medicare dollars are spent for this Independent Payment Advisory Board.

Well, let me tell you what happens. When you have 35 million more people chasing 500 billion less dollars, this panel will use something called comparative effectiveness research. And we know what that is. We've already seen just the beginnings of it when we talk about, Well, you really don't need to have your mammogram until age 50.

Let me look the camera in the eye and tell people, Dr. GINGREY—and Dr. BROWN knows this very well—I cannot tell you how many patients I have seen over the past years less than 40 years of age with no family history with breast cancer. And right now we begin screening mammograms at age 35, and almost every insurance company in the world pays for screening mammograms at age 35 and repeated at 40 and so on. If you have a family history, you get them more than that.

That's what they're going to begin using, and that's what's done in England right now, because they can't afford to pay for the screening mammograms. And you and I both know that we can feel a lump in a breast when it gets about 2 centimeters. And for those of you who don't deal in metric, that is about three-fourths of an inch. You can palpate that. Once a lump gets that big, some of those have actually spread.

So that's a panel that will decide whether you get a hip replacement, whether you have heart bypass surgery when you reach a certain age. We need to relook at that very seriously. And that's something that's not known to almost anyone, but I've already introduced legislation to repeal this.

And, by the way, there was a letter with 50 Democrats on this that also agreed with this before this bill was passed, and I urge my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to help us to replace this current piece of legislation.

I yield back.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. The gentleman from Tennessee, Madam Speaker, talking about this preventative services task force that came out with this recommendation, their timing couldn't have been worse, I think, in regard to the Democratic majority wanting to get this health care reform bill passed. But this was several months ago, and they actually came before the Energy and Commerce Committee and testified and said, Well, you know, we're just an advisory committee. I mean, this doesn't have the force of law, this preventative services task force. It's just making recommendations of what preventive services are good for patients and, indeed, are cost effective.

And, Madam Speaker, that's what Dr. ROE, the OB/GYN from Tri-Cities, Tennessee, is talking about. They came out and said that it was not necessary; in fact, indeed, it was a waste of money to do a mammogram screening for breast cancer in women during their

forties. And then they went on to say it was really questionable whether it was cost effective or beneficial to do them in women over 65 and scared the bejesus out of all of our moms and grandmoms and sisters and, in some cases, daughters of this country.

And the scary thing about this, Madam Speaker, is this will become, this preventative services task force that's an advisory group will become part of this massive bureaucracy of the new health care delivery system, and what they say will be law and will be gospel.

Now, a physician who is advised by his specialty—so, say like mine and Dr. ROE, the American College of OB/GYN, we're both proud Fellows, and we get these best practices clinical bulletins on a monthly basis in regard to what is the best care. They continue to recommend that screening and the importance of that screening during the decade of the forties.

So, Madam Speaker, we're in a situation now where the OB/GYN doctors decide, I don't care what ObamaCare says, I'm going to continue to do those self-breast exams and I am going to look for that 2-centimeter lump that the patient is unlikely to find herself, and I'm going to do that screening mammogram. And let's say the screening mammogram shows something, something a little suspicious. And then the doctor takes the next step, the next logical and recommended step by the ACOG, and orders a needle biopsy. And maybe, Madam Speaker, that needle biopsy, thank God, comes back benign and it comes back not to be a malignancy. It was suspicious but turned out not to be a malignancy.

But lo and behold, that patient develops an abscess, an infection from that needle biopsy—which is certainly a risk, a very low risk that that could occur. That doctor would probably—he or she would be sued out of their practice for doing the right thing. But yet the provision of ObamaCare would allow this preventative services task force to make it appear that they had done the wrong thing and they would not be able to defend themselves.

So these are just some of the things that I guess Madam Speaker was talking about, the Speaker—Madam Speaker, I know you are the Speaker pro tem, as it were, tonight. But Speaker PELOSI was quoted as saying, I don't know, just maybe a week or so before the bill passed, that we need to hurry up and pass this bill so people can find out what's in it. Well, people indeed, Madam Speaker, are finding out what's in it, and it's not pretty. It's not pretty.

I think the gentleman from Tennessee wants to make one more point, and then I will quickly refer to Dr. BROWN. And also Dr. CASSIDY has joined us, and I look forward the yielding to him as well.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Just some real-world experience, not textbook and not in academia. I'm

talking about out in my office practicing. The last year I was in practice—and something strange happened over 31 years. My patients got older with me, and they started developing things. I saw 15 breast cancers myself the last year I was in my medical practice. I could feel one of them. The rest of them were picked up on. I could not palpate the mass. They were picked up on screening mammograms. Now, that's something that will be done—and you know if you find that disease that early—it's one of the great stories, Dr. GINGREY, that I like to tell.

When I began practice—and all of us here are pretty close to the same vintage. When I began practice, 50 percent of the patients with breast cancer had a 50 percent 5-year survival rate.

□ 2140

Today, an early diagnosed breast cancer like that has a 95 percent survival rate. It's a wonderful story to tell. There is no reason for us to go backwards. I mean, it would be a tragedy of unbelievable proportions if we did that.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Thank you, Dr. ROE.

I now yield to Dr. PAUL BROWN from Athens and Augusta.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Thank you.

I am asked frequently by my constituents, Dr. BROWN, what does ObamaCare mean for me? And what I explain to my constituents that ask that is that, number one, if they have private health insurance today they can't keep it because it's going to change. In fact, I will respectfully disagree with my learned colleague from Tennessee really on the semantics of what Dr. ROE was saying when he said this bill was designed to fail.

Well, actually, it's designed to fail for what it was promoted to be, and that's to provide free health care for people all over this country. Well, some people are going to get free health care, but the reality is it was designed so that we wouldn't stay in this current system. So it, according to the designers, it's going to be successful, because it's going to push everybody out of private insurance onto one single government policy.

So it is designed to be successful in what this President and what the leadership here in Congress wanted it to do, and that's to go to what President Obama said during his dog-and-pony show at the Blair House just a few weeks ago. He said he wanted everybody in this country under one pool, one insurance plan administered by the Federal Government, which means every American citizen is going to have socialized medicine, everybody.

That's what their plan is. That's what it was designed to do. So it won't fail in the respect of what they designed the plan to do, because it's going to be very successful. If it stays in place, everybody in this country is going to be under a socialized medicine system.

The second thing we were told that it was going to lower the cost of health care. But American citizens need to know it's not going to lower the cost to anybody. In fact, private health insurance is going to go up.

We are told by our Democrat colleagues that the doctor-patient relationship is going to be maintained. But that's hogwash. A Federal bureaucrat, as Dr. ROE was just talking about, about preventive care but really for all care, there is going to be a bureaucrat in Washington, D.C., that's going to be making decisions for every single patient, for every single doctor in this country.

So the American citizens need to know that if you want to make health care decisions, and what I tell them, is if you want to make health care decisions with you and your doctor making those decisions, you are not going to be able to do that anymore, and there is going to be ration of care for everybody, whether you are currently under private insurance or whether you are under the government insurance program.

If you have that card, if you are given free insurance, even under this plan, given that free health care insurance card or if you are on Medicare or Medicaid, you may have the card in your pocket, but there aren't going to be any doctors that are going to accept it because they can't from a financial perspective.

Another thing the American people need to understand, that I keep telling my patients, is that, particularly in small rural communities, there won't be any hospitals and doctors there anymore because they can't afford to stay in business. They are just going to be some huge regional hospitals that eventually are going to be government hospitals like the VA.

Now, there are some good VA hospitals. We have the luxury of having a great VA health care center in Augusta, Georgia, the Charlie Norwood VA Medical Center, which actually has two hospitals there. And the veterans are very fortunate, blessed, to have Rebecca Wiley in the VA system there in Augusta. But even there, there is ration of care and there are a lot of problems.

It's going to get worse at the Charlie Norwood VA Medical Center for the veterans that are there, but it's going to get worse for everybody. So the quality of health care is going to go down for everybody in this country. The cost is going to go up.

One other thing I tell my constituents, when they ask, Dr. BROWN, what's this going to mean for me? If they are small businesses I am going to tell them that they are going to cut jobs because they are going to have to do so because of the financial burden that the extra taxes is going to put on them.

That means that many millions, actually, of American citizens are going to lose their jobs because of this bill.

They are going to lose their jobs, but strictly because of this bill.

Another thing is we are going to have cost controls, or it's going to break this Nation financially, and it can cause an economic collapse to America.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. On his point in regard to the loss of jobs, I want to ask my colleagues to refer to this poster that I have. Because in the first week after this bill passed, these companies like AT&T, Verizon, John Deere, Caterpillar, these are companies that are, of course, household names, everybody recognizes before I mention them, but there are some 3,500 companies, other companies, smaller, medium-sized companies, some large as well as these four I mentioned, that are going to have to take charges against their future earnings. They are required, Madam Speaker, to do this by law, to file with the SEC, so the that the moms and pops across this country, retirees on fixed incomes who may have a few shares of AT&T, Verizon or John Deere and Caterpillar, in the interest of full disclosure, the companies are required to make those reports of charges against future earnings.

And in the aggregate, Madam Speaker, these companies have taken \$14 billion worth of charges against future earnings because of a provision in the health reform act in regard to providing prescription benefits to their retirees, and that's exactly what my colleague from the 10th District of Georgia, Dr. BROWN, is referring to when he says it is going to cost jobs. Because the only way these companies can continue to provide those benefits is to cut back on their employment base or simply say to the new hires, we are not going to be able to provide a prescription drug benefit to you in your retirement years. You just need to go sign up for Medicare Part D.

So you have got everybody losing. The company is losing, the retiree is losing, and the Federal Government and John Q. Taxpayer is losing. Because more and more people are getting the benefit for Medicare Part D rather than from these companies who wanted to give it to them, but the provisions in this bill snatched that opportunity away from them.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Well, thank you, Dr. GINGREY.

In fact, there is a John Deere plant in Columbia County, Georgia, just north of Augusta. That's a great plant. It hires hundreds of my constituents and citizens in the State of Georgia, and people are going to be put out of work from John Deere in my district. And then people can look at your chart there, I hope that the camera will focus upon it and look at it just for a moment or two, and just see the amount of money that these companies are going to lose. Well, how can they lose that and continue in business? Well, the only way they could do so is by cutting jobs.

The people who are going to be hurt most in this country are the poor people and senior citizens on limited incomes. The Medicare folks are going to be hurt because of loss of their doctors. The doctors are not going to be able to take their Medicare anymore. We already see doctors, primary care doctors like me who practice medicine are going to have to quit because they can't afford to continue to see Medicare or Medicaid patients anymore.

In fact, I talked to a lot of my medical colleagues in the 10th Congressional District in northeast Georgia, and they are quitting seeing patients on government insurance. Why? Because they absolutely cannot afford to do so anymore because their reimbursement rate, what they are paid is less than what it costs them to give those services.

I will give you one example out of my own practice. Medicaid, I used to be in an office. As the gentleman from Marietta knows, I did a full-time house-call medical practice. I still practice medicine today. I still see patients, still do house calls, did that full time before coming here. But when I was in the office as a primary care doctor, I saw patients from cradle to grave; and some of my most favorite patients were the pediatric patients.

We would give childhood immunizations. But Medicaid cut the reimbursement rate to us, in our office, below the level it cost us to buy the serum. And that didn't count the cost of the syringe or the nurse's time or the liability coverage and all the other things and my time, anything else. So we had to stop giving childhood immunizations in my office and had to send patients over to the health department.

□ 2150

And, actually, they could go to Kroger and get a flu shot cheaper than I could buy the flu shot serum and be reimbursed by Medicaid or Medicare at less than what the serum cost me just to buy it. I couldn't afford to do that. And that is the kind of thing that doctors all over the country are facing, this kind of a dilemma. They want to deliver those services, they want to take care of their patients, but they just cannot afford continuing to do so. And I think, coming back to the "designed to fail," what I think that our colleagues on the other side of the aisle and the administration have put in place is something so that it's going to fail, and they can establish a socialized medicine program.

Before I yield back to Dr. GINGREY, I want to just say one more thing. Last August, I spent a few days up in Canada and I talked to patients just to find out about the Canadian health care system. I talked to one man who makes \$50,000 a year. He told me that he spends 60 percent, 60 percent of his income in Canadian federal and provincial taxes primarily to pay for the health care system; 60 percent of

\$50,000. That doesn't give him much to live off of. And that's exactly where we're headed in this country. So particularly lower-income, middle class folks and low-income people are going to be hit the hardest. And then the senior citizens who are on a limited income are really going to be hit hard because of the cuts in Medicare.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. I thank the gentleman. And, Madam Speaker, I want to yield time now to another member of the House GOP Doctors Caucus, the gentleman from the Sixth District of Louisiana, Dr. Bill Cassidy.

Mr. CASSIDY. Thank you, Dr. GINGREY. You know, I like the focus of this conversation. And if you will, I want to point out that oftentimes when we speak about losing a job, unless you've lost your job, you assume it's someone else that is losing their job. But I think it's important for the American people to understand that this has the potential to affect people at all strata.

Let's start off with the tax on Medicare, the increased Medicare tax. This is going to be on the people who earn over \$200,000 a year. Many of these folks don't consider themselves wealthy. If they're small business people, he or she is trying to make a payroll and expand a business, and this is going to hit them. And inevitably, when you tax, you are going to lose money that would otherwise be available to create jobs.

One of our famous Chief Justices said that the power to tax is the power to destroy. When you increase taxes on these folks that are job creators, you destroy their ability to create jobs. Now, folks say, well, that doesn't relate to me because those are the folks who are small business people, and I'm not a small business person. Well, as it turns out, let's go to the other end of the spectrum. As it turns out, this plan levies a \$2,000 penalty upon an employer whose employees will get a tax credit from the Federal Government. Now, the Congressional Budget Office—not the Republicans, not the Democrats, but the objective arm of Congress, the Congressional Budget Office—says that because of this there will be less hiring of lower-income people. When you are a small business person hiring entry-level wage earners and you are levied a tax of \$2,000 per person, you're not going to hire. You're going to find a way to increase productivity where you don't have to hire those folks.

I caught a fellow who owns a string of Taco Bells, and he has 20 employees per place. He said, if I have to put a \$2,000 tax on each of my employees—he has about 500 total—in a very price-sensitive market where someone makes a decision to buy or not to buy fast food depending on price, I'm going to have to lay people off. So now we have the small business person who is going to pay the increased tax. Therefore, it destroys the ability to create as many jobs, and now we have the tax, if

you will, the employment tax on the person who is at the entry-level job.

Let's go to a different person, someone who works for a large corporation. Well, again, in the effort to grab enough revenue to look like this is cost neutral, there is now a tax levied upon medical device makers. There was a great article in realclearmarkets.com where they kind of go through what you're posing here, that the health care bill that we just passed is going to be terrible for the job market. So in this bill there is levied a 2.9, I think, percent tax on medical devices. Well, it turns out you can ship those things to Ireland, according to this article, and you're still taxed. It isn't just those that are being marketed in the United States, but, rather, it's those that you would be selling overseas, incredibly competitive market where people in Ireland, China, the United States are all manufacturing these devices.

Well, if you manufacture it here, there is a tax apparently even if you export. But if you manufacture it in another country, you are only taxed on those that you bring to the United States. So let's say your shop is in India and you're producing artificial hips and you send 100 to the United States. Well, there is a little bit of tax in that hundred; but if you send 1,000 elsewhere in the world, there is no tax whatsoever. If you build those same artificial hips in the United States, you are taxed wherever they go. So if you're working in the manufacturing unit of that medical equipment maker, you lose your job. If you are the person designing it, they're going to offshore it to another country. If you're the owner, you may say, why am I doing my manufacturing here and taking a 3 percent hit on whatever I do? Why don't I set up my shop in another country and only pay the tax if I import it to the United States?

Again, in a desperate desire for revenue to make this look neutral, we've taxed jobs. And going back to what Supreme Court Justice John Marshall said, the power to tax is the power to destroy. When you raise \$500 billion of taxes in the economy, you are going to destroy jobs.

I yield back.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. The gentleman, Madam Speaker, is absolutely accurate in what he just presented to our colleagues.

And there is another point in this bill that I think the Speaker, Speaker PELOSI, may have been referring to when she said we need to pass it so folks can find out what's in it. The law before this was passed in regard to what people could take in the way of a tax deduction for health care expenditures was limited to that amount above 7.5 percent of their adjusted gross income. Well, you would have to be a low-income person to take advantage of that tax break, if you will. This existed for a number of years. And most people's adjusted gross income, if they're in the middle class or upper

middle class, their medical expenditures in 1 year, Madam Speaker, are not going to be more than 7.5 percent of their adjusted gross income unless they got into a catastrophic situation. So there is no advantage there except for our low-income taxpayers.

That 7.5 percent of their adjusted gross income kicks in pretty quickly, and that's been heretofore an advantage to them. And yet in this bill that threshold has been raised to 10 percent, 10 percent of their adjusted gross income. This is just ripping the heart out of our low-income folks who are not on a safety net program. They have rejected the nanny state; they have gotten out of the hammock. They're working, they have pride in having a job and supporting their families, but we're making it that much harder on them, Madam Speaker. And this might be small potatoes to some people, but it's real to our low-income people who are working—the working poor, as we sometimes refer to them—and I wanted to make sure we pointed that out.

At this point, my colleagues, I will start with Dr. ROE from Tennessee, and then we will go back to Dr. BROWN from Georgia.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. I think what we were told—and you saw lots of manipulations during this particular, incredibly complex bill about the pay-fors and how this is going to be budget neutral. Well, let's just go over some history of these estimates by the government.

Number one, when Medicare was established in 1965, it was a \$3 billion program. It was estimated by the government—there was no CBO then—but it was estimated by the government that in 25 years it would be a \$15 billion program. The real number, \$90 billion, and today, over \$500 billion.

□ 2200

Some of the pay-fors are the CLASS Act. I think this would make Bernie Madoff grin from ear to ear, and he probably is right now. The CLASS Act, unless you exempt yourself out of it, it is a payroll deduction to pay for long-term health care services, maybe a nurse in your home or assisted living or that type thing. Probably not a bad idea. And over the next 10 years, this bucket of money will be about \$70 billion.

What this plan pays for is it is—have you heard this before? You are going to borrow the money out and spend it on health care, have a \$70 billion liability out here that you call an asset, and leave that liability for future generations. We are also doing that with about \$54 billion in Social Security. No money there. It is all spent. But my grandchild, who will be 17 in 10 years, will get the bill for that.

The student loan program; it was touted as a savings. And let me just take a minute, because I don't have much time, to let people know why is the student loan program in the health care bill? I mean, you should ask that question.

Well, the Federal Government took over the student loan program. There were two programs, of which 80 percent used the private sector. In the private sector, Dr. GINGREY, 80 percent of the loans were made for students. Eighty percent. I talked to the chancellor at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee, a great university. He much preferred the private program, but it has been taken over by the Federal program.

They are going to borrow the money at 2.8 percent, lend it to our students at 6.8, call this interest that they make a savings, spend that on health care. They are not doing that to lower the costs for students to make their education less expensive. In Tennessee, it is going to cost our students about \$1,600 to \$1,800 over the duration of the loan in more interest payments.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. If the gentleman would yield back, Madam Speaker, and I know we are getting toward the end of our hour. And I really appreciate him bringing that out, because in the process of doing that, I think it is important for all of our colleagues to know that taking over, the government taking over, first it was a public option, and as Dr. ROE just pointed out, Madam Speaker, now it is a complete government takeover of the student loan industry, and I think it is instructive, as I said at the outset of the hour, of what the intention is in regard to the health care system.

And, oh, by the way, in the process of the Federal Government taking away student loan lending from Sallie Mae and a lot of banks across this country, they destroyed about 70,000 jobs in the private market.

I want to yield to the gentleman from Georgia for a couple of minutes, and then if he will yield back to me to conclude.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Certainly, Dr. GINGREY. I appreciate it.

Some of our colleagues keep saying we are just being sore losers. We have lost, that the bill is now law, and that we need to just move on. Well, that is what our colleagues who would very much like to see us have socialized medicine in America would like for us to do. But we cannot do that because this bill is going to be a killer. It is going to kill our economy. It is going to kill jobs. It is going to kill the quality of health care in this country. We are going to have rationing of care so that people who need services are not going to be able to get those services.

It is going to kill unborn babies because the taxpayers are going to be paying now for greater abortion services. We are going to have, because of this bill, a greater expansion of abortion services, and the taxpayers are going to pay for it. Even a lot of pro-choice people in this country believe it is just fundamentally wrong for taxpayers to pay for elective abortions. So it is going to be a killer bill.

But what we need to do, and we all heard during the time that many of the

grass roots were here, they kept saying, "Kill the bill." Well, we unfortunately weren't able to kill the bill, but what we can do is we can repeal it, and we can replace it with policy that makes sense for the American people.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. If the gentleman would yield back me, and I just want to continue on that theme as we conclude. And I thank my colleagues from Louisiana and from Tennessee and from Georgia.

But the gentleman from Georgia just said it so well. We are going to repeal this bill. That is the pledge. The Republican minority party now, but hopefully soon to be the majority party on November the 3rd of this year, our pledge is to repeal this bill and to replace it. And I think it is very important that the American people understand that that is part of the pledge.

I read an article, Madam Speaker, today in the National Review by Jeff Anderson, this week's issue, and he described something he called a Republican small bill. And I will just quickly list about six things that would be in that replacement bill:

Number one, medical malpractice reform;

Number two, allowing people to buy health insurance across State lines;

Number three, incentivize folks for healthy lifestyles in the workplace, working out, stopping smoking, losing weight, and giving them a break on their health insurance premiums or the deductible or their copay to incentivize these people over a 30-year career in a job so that when they get on Medicare they are healthier, and that we indeed save a tremendous amount of money as a result of that;

Number four, equalize the tax treatment for individuals that are purchasing in the individual market or the small group market. Give them the same tax break that you give to employees and employers of large companies;

Number five, increase Federal support, Federal support for State-run high-risk pools that we can do in every one of our 50 States so that folks with preexisting conditions wouldn't have to pay an arm and a leg, three or four times what the standard rates were;

And, last but not least, get the uninsured out of the emergency room and into less expensive routine care and this expansion of community health centers. I agree with that part of the bill.

But there are so many things that are wrong in this bill. It doesn't lower costs. You know, it doesn't. It fails in the number one goal of the President, to lower the cost of health care. This bill absolutely does not do it. The small Republican bill would do it, and it would not cost a trillion dollars to do it in the first 10 years and \$2.5 trillion to do it in the second 10 years. So that is what we say to the American people, give us a chance.

Madam Speaker, we want the American people to give us a chance, give us

an opportunity to regain the majority. We will repeal this bill and we will replace it with something that really truly does bring down the costs and insure so many of those 10 to 15 million that today do not have health insurance because they can't afford it.
I yield back.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. INSLEE (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today on account of official business in the district.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today and the balance of the week on account of medical reasons.

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. SUTTON) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. SUTTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HARE, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

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

Mr. POE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today and April 14, 15, 16, and 20.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 5 minutes, today and April 14, 15, and 16.

Mr. JONES, for 5 minutes, today and April 14, 15, 16, and 20.

Mr. MORAN of Kansas, for 5 minutes, today and April 14, 15, and 20.

Mr. NEUGEBAUER, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, for 5 minutes, today and April 14 and 15.

Ms. FOXX, for 5 minutes, today and April 14, 15, 16.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Lorraine C. Miller, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 4957. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the funding and expenditure authority of the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, to amend title 49, United States Code, to extend authorizations for the airport improvement program, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4938. An act to permit the use of previously appropriated funds to extend the Small Business Loan Guarantee Program, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4872. An act to provide for reconciliation pursuant to Title II of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010 (S. Con. Res. 13).

H.R. 4621. An act to protect the integrity of the constitutionally mandated United States census and prohibit deceptive mail practices that attempt to exploit the decennial census.

H.J. Res. 80. Joint Resolution recognizing and honoring the Blinded Veterans Association on its 65th anniversary of representing blinded veterans and their families.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The Speaker announced her signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 3186. An act to reauthorize the Satellite Home Viewer Extension and Reauthorization Act of 2004 through April 30, 2010, and for other purposes.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Lorraine C. Miller, Clerk of the House reports that on March 26, 2010

she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills.

H.R. 4957. To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the funding and expenditure authority of the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, to amend title 49, United States Code, to extend authorizations for the airport improvement program, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4938. To permit the use of previously appropriated funds to extend the Small Business Loan Guarantee Program, and for other purposes.

Lorraine C. Miller, Clerk of the House reports that on March 30, 2010 she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bill.

H.R. 4872. To provide for reconciliation pursuant to Title II of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010 (S. Con. Res. 13).

Lorraine C. Miller, Clerk of the House reports that on April 01, 2010 she presented the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills.

H.R. 4621. To protect the integrity of the constitutionally mandated United States census and prohibit deceptive mail practices that attempt to exploit the decennial census.

H.J. Res. 80. Recognizing and honoring the Blinded Veterans Association on its 65th anniversary of representing blinded veterans and their families.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, April 14, 2010, at 10 a.m.

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 and the first quarter of 2010, pursuant to Public Law 95-384 are as follows:

(AMENDED) REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO DENMARK, EXPENDED BETWEEN DEC. 10 AND DEC. 21, 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. Sander Levin	12/17	12/19	Denmark		4,005.71		(³)				4,005.71
Alex. Barron	12/10	12/21	Denmark		10,951.00		8,333.00				19,284.00
Lorie Schmitt	12/10	12/21	Denmark		10,951.00		8,333.00				19,284.00
Greg Dotson	12/12	12/21	Denmark		10,505.00		7,963.00				18,468.00
Phil Barnett	12/17	12/19	Denmark		4,123.00		(³)				4,123.00
Committee total											

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.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA, KOSOVO, MACEDONIA, SERBIA, AND GERMANY, EXPENDED BETWEEN FEB. 14 AND FEB. 22, 2010

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. Earl Pomeroy	2/14	2/16	Bosnia-Herzegovina		117.00						117.00
	2/16	2/17	Kosovo		73.00						73.00
	2/17	2/18	Macedonia		93.00						93.00
	2/18	2/21	Serbia		99.00						99.00
	2/21	2/22	Germany		79.00						79.00
Committee totals											

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. EARL POMEROY, Mar. 19, 2010.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

6808. A letter from the Office of Research and Analysis, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations: Resource Limits and Exclusions, and Extended Certification Periods [FNS-2007-0042] (RIN: 0584-AD12) received March 5, 2010 to the Committee on Agriculture.

6809. A letter from the Chief, Office of Research and Analysis, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP): Amendment Removing Priority Given to Women, Infants and Children Before the Elderly in Program Participation [FNS-2009-0015] (RIN: 0584-AD93) received March 5, 2010 to the Committee on Agriculture.

6810. A letter from the Acting Director, NRCS Legislative Affairs Division, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Compliance with NEPA (RIN: 0578-AA55) received March 8, 2010 to the Committee on Agriculture.

6811. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Agricultural Inspection and AQI User Fees Along the U.S./Canada Border [Docket No.: APHIS-2006-0096] (RIN: 0579-AC06) received March 11, 2010 to the Committee on Agriculture.

6812. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza; Voluntary Control Program and Payment of Indemnity [Docket No.: APHIS-2005-0109] (RIN: 0579-AB99) received March 11, 2010 to the Committee on Agriculture.

6813. A letter from the Congressional Review Corordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Regulation of the Interstate Movement of Lemons from Areas Quarantined for Mediterranean Fruit Fly [Docket No.: APHIS-2009-0002] received March 22, 2010 to the Committee on Agriculture.

6814. A letter from the Department Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Listing of Color Additives Exempt From Certification; Paracoccus Pigment; Confirmation of Effective Date [Docket No.: FDA-2007-C-0456] (formerly Docket No. 2007C-0245) to the Committee on Agriculture.

6815. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agen-

cy's final rule — Spiromesifen; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2008-0262; FRL-8436-9] received March 16, 2010 to the Committee on Agriculture.

6816. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Hexythiazox; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions [EPA-HQ-OPP-2009-0540; FRL-8808-4] received March 16, 2010 to the Committee on Agriculture.

6817. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Dithianon; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2007-0460; FRL-8808-8] received March 16, 2010 to the Committee on Agriculture.

6818. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Chlorantraniliprole; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2009-0261; FRL-8809-3] received March 16, 2010 to the Committee on Agriculture.

6819. A letter from the Director, Office of National Drug Control Policy, transmitting a proposed FY 2010 budget for High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) Program to the Committee on Appropriations.

6820. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting a request of FY 2011 emergency supplemental funding, totaling \$1.5 billion for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

6821. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting FY 2011 Budget Amendments for the Departments of Defense, Agriculture, Health and Human Services, the Treasury, Homeland Security, and State as well as the United States Agency for International Development and the Broadcasting Board of Governors to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

6822. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting report on the Family Subsistence Supplemental Allowance (FSSA) program, covering the period October 1, 2008, through September 30, 2009 to the Committee on Armed Services.

6823. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Payment of Costs Prior to Definitization-Definition of Contract Action (DFARS Case 2009-D035) received March 3, 2010 to the Committee on Armed Services.

6824. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Ac-

quisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS); DFARS Case 2009-D017, Continuation of Essential Contractor Services (RIN: 0750-AG52) received March 3, 2010 to the Committee on Armed Services.

6825. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a quarterly report on withdrawals or diversions of equipment from Reserve component units for the period of October 1, 2009 through December 31, 2009 to the Committee on Armed Services.

6826. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the annual National Guard and Reserve Component Equipment Report for fiscal year (FY) 2010 to the Committee on Armed Services.

6827. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Selected Acquisition Reports (SARs) for the December 2009 reporting period to the Committee on Armed Services.

6828. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Export-Controlled Items (DFARS Case 2004-D010) (RIN: 0750-AF13) received March 22, 2010 to the Committee on Armed Services.

6829. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition regulation Supplement; Acquisitions in Support of Operations in Iraq or Afghanistan (DFARS Case 2008-D002) (RIN: 0750-AG02) received March 22, 2010 to the Committee on Armed Services.

6830. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 09-142, certification of a proposed manufacturing license agreement for the manufacture of significant military equipment abroad, pursuant to section 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act to the Committee on Armed Services.

6831. A letter from the Chair, Congressional Oversight Panel, transmitting the Panel's monthly report pursuant to Section 125(b)(1) of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008, Pub. L. 110-343 to the Committee on Financial Services.

6832. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Suspension of Community Eligibility [Docket ID: FEMA-2010-0003; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA-8121] received March 19, 2010 to the Committee on Financial Services.

6833. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Suspension of Community Eligibility [Docket ID: FEMA-2008-0020; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA-8111] received March 19, 2010 to the Committee on Financial Services.

6834. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Final Flood Elevation Determinations [Docket ID: FEMA-2010-0003] received March 19, 2010 to the Committee on Financial Services.

6835. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations [Docket ID: FEMA-2010-0003; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA-B-1073] received March 18, 2010 to the Committee on Financial Services.

6836. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations [Docket ID: FEMA-2010-0003; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA-B-1077] received March 17, 2010 to the Committee on Financial Services.

6837. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a draft bill "To authorize United States participation in, and appropriations for the United States contribution to, the ninth replenishment of the resources of the Asian Development Fund and to authorize United States participation in, and appropriations for the United States subscription to, the fifth general capital increase of the Asian Development Bank" to the Committee on Financial Services.

6838. A letter from the Chairman and President, Export-Import Bank, transmitting a report on transactions involving U.S. exports to Turkey pursuant to Section 2(b)(3) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended to the Committee on Financial Services.

6839. A letter from the Secretary of the Commission, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Final Model Privacy Form Under the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act [Project No.: 034815] (RIN: 3084-AA94) received January 27, 2010 to the Committee on Financial Services.

6840. A letter from the General Counsel, National Credit Union Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Secondary Capital Accounts (RIN: 3133-AD67) received March 17, 2010 to the Committee on Financial Services.

6841. A letter from the General Counsel, National Credit Union Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Unfair or Deceptive Acts or Practices (RIN: 3133-AD47) received March 18, 2010 to the Committee on Financial Services.

6842. A letter from the Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendments to Regulation SHO (RIN: 3235-AK35) received March 3, 2010 to the Committee on Financial Services.

6843. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's "Report to Congress on a Plan for an Indian Head Start Study" to the Committee on Education and Labor.

6844. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Communications and Legislative Affairs, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Age Discrimination in Employment Act; Retiree Health Benefits (RIN: 3046-AA72) received March 16, 2010 to the Committee on Education and Labor.

6845. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Energy Conservation Program for Certain Commercial and Industrial Equipment: Test Procedure for Metal Halide Lamp Ballasts (Active and Standby Modes) and Proposed Information Collection; Comment Request; Certification, Compliance, and Enforcement Requirements for Consumer Products and

Certain Commercial and Industrial Equipment; Final Rule and Notice [Docket No.: EERE-2008-BT-TP-0017] (RIN: 1904-AB87) received March 15, 2010 to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6846. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Weatherization Assistance for Low-Income Persons: Maintaining the Privacy of Applicants for and Recipients of Services (RIN: 1904-AC16) received March 15, 2010 to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6847. A letter from the Program Manager, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Interim Final Rules under the Paul Wellstone and Pete Domenici Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008 [CMS-4140-IFC] (RIN: 0938-AP65) received March 3, 2010 to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6848. A letter from the Department Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Classification of Benzoyl Peroxide as Safe and Effective and Revision of Labeling to Drug Facts Format; Topical Acne Drug Products for Over-The-Counter Human Use; Final Rule [Docket Nos.: FDA-1981-N-0114 and FDA-1992-N-0049] (formerly Docket Nos. 1981N-0114A and 1992N-0311) (RIN: 0910-AG00) received March 11, 2010 to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6849. A letter from the Department Director, Regulations and Policy and Management Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — New Animal Drug Applications; Confirmation of Effective Date [Docket No.: FDA-2009-N-0436] received March 19, 2010 to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6850. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Notice of Availability of Class Deviation; Disputes Resolution Procedures Related to Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF and DWSRF, respectively) Reallocation Under the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act of 2009 (ARRA) [FRI-9115-1] received March 16, 2010 to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6851. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans and Designation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes; Arkansas; Redesignation of the Crittenden County, Arkansas Portion of the Memphis, Tennessee-Arkansas 1997 8-Hour Ozone Non-attainment Area to Attainment [EPA-R06-OAR-2009-0202; FRL-9129-2] received March 18, 2010 to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6852. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of State Implementation Plans: Alaska [EPA-R10-OAR-2008-0690; FRL-9091-5] received March 18, 2010 to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6853. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Area Sources: Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacturing; Technical Correction [EPA-HQ-OAR-2009-0027; FRL-9128-1] (RIN: 2060-AO84) received March 18, 2010 to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6854. 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; Correction [EPA-R05-OAR-2009-0771; FRL-9108-7] received March 16, 2010 to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6855. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Albuquerque-Bernalillo County, New Mexico; Excess Emissions [EPA-R06-OAR-2009-0745; FRL-9110-2] received March 16, 2010 to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6856. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communication Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Markham, Ganado, and Victoria, Texas) [MB Docket No.: 07-163] received March 3, 2010 to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6857. A letter from the Chief, Policy and Rules Division, OET, Federal Communication Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Facilitating Opportunities for Flexible, Efficient, and Reliable Spectrum Use Employing Cognitive Radio Technologies [ET Docket No.: 03-108] received March 9, 2010 to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6858. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.622(i), Final DTV Table of Allotments, Television Broadcast Stations. (Birmingham, Alabama) [MB Docket No. 10-21] received March 11, 2010 to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6859. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Port Angeles, Washington) [MB Docket No. 08-228] received March 11, 2010 to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6860. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Irvington, Kentucky and French Lick, Indiana) [MB Docket No.: 07-296] received March 3, 2010 to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6861. A letter from the Assistant Bureau Chief, WTB, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Congressional Review Act [WT Docket No.: 08-166, WT Docket No. 08-167, ET Docket No. 10-24, FCC 10-16] received January 26, 2010 to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6862. A letter from the Office of Managing Director, AMD-PERM, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Revisions to Rules Authorizing the Operation of Low Power Auxiliary Stations in the 698-806 MHz Band; Public Interest Spectrum Coalition, Petition for Rulemaking Regarding Low Power Auxiliary Stations, Including Wireless Microphones, and the Digital Television Transition; Amendment of Parts 15, 74 and 90 of the Commission's Rules Regarding Low Power Auxiliary Stations, Including Wireless Microphones [WT Docket No.: 08-166, WT Docket No. 08-167, ET Docket No. 10-24] received January 26, 2010 to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6863. A letter from the Office of Managing Director, AMD-PERM, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Revisions to Rules Authorizing the Operation of Low Power Auxiliary Stations in the 698-806 MHz Band; Public

Interest Spectrum Coalition, Petition for Rulemaking Regarding Low Power Auxiliary Stations, Including Wireless Microphones, and the Digital Television Transition; Amendment of Parts 15, 74 and 90 of the Commission's Rules Regarding Low Power Auxiliary Stations, Including Wireless Microphones [WT Docket No.: 08-166, WT Docket No. 08-167, ET Docket No. 10-24] received January 26, 2010 to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6864. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.622(i), Final DTV Table of Allotments, Television Broadcast Stations (Oklahoma City, Oklahoma) [MB Docket No.: 10-19] received March 18, 2010 to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6865. A letter from the Principal Deputy General Counsel, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Revisions to Form, Procedures, and Criteria for Certification of Qualifying Facility Status for a Small Power Production or Cogeneration Facility [Docket No.: RM09-23-000; Order No. 732] received March 22, 2010 to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6866. A letter from the Secretary of the Commission, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Trade Regulation Rule Relating to Power Output Claims for Amplifiers Utilized in Home Entertainment Products received March 11, 2010 to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6867. A letter from the Secretary of the Commission, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Free Annual File Disclosures (RIN: 3084-AA94) received March 12, 2010 to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

6868. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's report on gifts given in Fiscal Year 2009 to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6869. A letter from the Assistant Secretary For Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Implementation of both the Understandings Reached at the 2009 Australia Group (AG) Plenary Meeting and a Decision Adopted under the AG Intersessional Silent Approval Procedures [Docket No.: 100119033-0042-01] (RIN: 0694-AE85) received March 19, 2010 to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6870. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Wassenaar Arrangement 2008 Plenary Agreements Implementation: Categories 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Parts I and II, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the Commerce Control List, Definitions, Reports; Correction [Docket No.: 0908041218-91220-01] (RIN: 0694-AE58) received March 19, 2010 to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6871. A letter from the Acting Under Secretary, Department of Commerce, transmitting revision to the Export Administration Act of 1979 to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6872. A letter from the Director, U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Foreign Trade Regulations (FTR): Eliminate the Social Security Number (SSN) as an identification number in the Automated Export System (AES) [Docket Number: 090422707-91445-02] (RIN: 0607-AA48) received March 23, 2010 to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6873. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 10-004, certification of a proposed technical assistance agreement to include the export of

technical data, and defense services, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6874. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 10-006, certification of a proposed technical assistance agreement to include the export of technical data, and defense services, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6875. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting report prepared by the Department of State concerning international agreements other than treaties entered into by the United States to be transmitted to the Congress within the sixty-day period specified in the Case-Zablocki Act to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6876. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 10-010 Certification of proposed issuance of an export license, pursuant to sections 36(c) and 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6877. A letter from the Associate Director, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Cuban Assets Control Regulations; Sudanese Sanctions Regulations; Iranian Transactions Regulations received March 9, 2010 to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6878. A letter from the Associate Director, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Cuban Assets Control Regulations received March 9, 2010 to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6879. A letter from the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction, transmitting fifth lessons learned report entitled "Applying Iraq's Hard Lessons to the Reform of Stabilization and Reconstruction Operations" to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6880. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting report on the U.S. efforts to ensure the free flow of information to Iran and to enhance the abilities of Iranians to exercise their universal rights to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6881. A letter from the Chairman, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the Commission's annual report for FY 2009 prepared in accordance with the Notification and Federal Employee Anti-discrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act), Pub. L. 107-174 to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6882. A letter from the Chief Human Capital Officer, Corporation for National and Community Service, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998 to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6883. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Commerce Acquisition Regulation (CAR) [Document No.: 080730954-0033-02] (RIN: 0605-AA26) received March 9, 2010 to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6884. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's Fiscal Year 2009 Annual Performance Report to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6885. A letter from the Acting Senior Procurement Executive, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Federal Acquisition Regulation; Technical Amendment [FAC 2005-39; Item VII; Docket FAR 2010-0078; Sequence 1]

received March 19, 2010 to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6886. A letter from the Acting Senior Procurement Executive, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Technical Amendment [FAC 2005-39; Item VII; Docket FAR 2010-0078; Sequence 1] received March 19, 2010 to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6887. A letter from the Acting Senior Procurement Executive, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; FAR Case 2008-015, Payments Under Fixed-Price Architect-Engineer Contracts [FAC 2005-39; FAR Case 2008-015; Item VI; Docket 2009-0015, Sequence 1] (RIN: 9000-AL26) received March 19, 2010 to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6888. A letter from the Acting Senior Procurement Executive, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; FAR Case 2008-040, Use of Standard Form 26 — Award/Contract [FAC 2005-39; FAR Case 2008-040; Item III; Docket 2010-0081, Sequence 1] (RIN: 9000-AL48) received March 19, 2010 to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6889. A letter from the Acting Senior Procurement Executive, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; FAR Case 2009-035, Extend Use of Simplified Acquisition Procedures for Certain Commercial Items [FAC 2005-39; FAR Case 2009-035; Item I; Docket 2010-0080, Sequence 1] (RIN: 9000-AL52) received March 19, 2010 to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6890. A letter from the Acting Senior Procurement Executive, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; FAR Case 2008-012, Clarification of Submission of Cost or Pricing Data on Non-Commercial Modifications of Commercial Items [FAC 2005-39; FAR Case 2008-012; Item II; Docket 2008-0001, Sequence 23] (RIN: 9000-AL12) received March 19, 2010 to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6891. A letter from the Acting Senior Procurement Executive, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; FAR Case 2008-006, Enhanced Competition for Task- and Delivery-Order Contracts—Section 843 of the Fiscal Year 2008 National Defense Authorization Act [FAC 2005-39; FAR Case 2008-006; Item IV; Docket 2008-0001, Sequence 25] (RIN: 9000-AL05) received March 19, 2010 to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6892. A letter from the Acting Senior Procurement Executive, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Federal Acquisition Circular 2005-39; Introduction [Docket FAR 2010-0076, Sequence 1] received March 19, 2010 to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6893. A letter from the Acting Senior Procurement Executive, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; FAR Case 2008-036, Trade Agreements—Costa Rica, Oman, and Peru [FAC 2005-39; FAR Case 2008-036, Item V; Docket 2009-019, Sequence 1] (RIN: 9000-AL23) received March 19, 2010 to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6894. A letter from the Commissioner, International Boundary and Water Commission, transmitting the Commission's annual

report for FY 2009 prepared in accordance with the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act), Pub. L. 107-174 to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6895. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting response to the recommendations made by the Government Accountability Office in "Results-Oriented Cultures: Office of Personnel Management Should Review Administrative Law Judge Program to Improve Hiring and Performance" to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6896. A letter from the Chairman, Postal Regulatory Commission, transmitting Advisory Opinion Concerning the Process for Evaluating Closing Stations and Branches to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6897. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-329, "Service Animal Amendment Act of 2010" to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6898. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-330, "Uniform Interstate Depositions and Discovery Act of 2010" to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6899. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-331, "Closing of a Portion of an Unimproved Public Alley in Square 5795, S.O. 08-7766, Act of 2010" to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6900. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-332, "Office on Latino Affairs Grant-Making Authority Temporary Amendment Act of 2010" to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6901. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-333, "Rhode Island Place Shopping Center Working Group Temporary Act of 2010" to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6902. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-334, "Rent Administrator Hearing Authority Temporary Amendment Act of 2010" to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6903. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-335, "Legalization of Marijuana for Medical Treatment Initiative Applicability Temporary Amendment Act of 2010" to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6904. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-336, "Real Property Tax Reform Temporary Amendment Act of 2010" to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6905. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-337, "Healthy DC Equal Access Fund and Hospital Stabilization Temporary Amendment Act of 2010" to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6906. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-338, "Haiti Earthquake Relief Drug and Medical Supply Assistance Temporary Act of 2010" to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6907. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting

Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-339, "Energy Efficiency Financing Temporary Act of 2010" to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

6908. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel, Federal Election Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Funds received in Response to Solicitations; Allocation of Expenses by Separate Segregated Funds and Nonconnected Committees [Notice 2010-08] received March 15, 2010 to the Committee on House Administration.

6909. A letter from the Chief Administrative Officer, transmitting the quarterly report of receipts and expenditures of appropriations and other funds for the period January 1, 2010 through March 31, 2010 as compiled by the Chief Administrative Officer to the Committee on House Administration and ordered to be printed.

6910. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Atka Mackerel in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 0810141351-9087-02] (RIN: 0648-XU59) received March 17, 2010 to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6911. A letter from the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Reef Fish Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico; Amendment 29 Supplement [Docket No.: 090206140-91414-04] (RIN: 0648-AX39) received March 18, 2010 to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6912. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Catcher Vessels Less Than 60 feet (18.3m) Length Overall Using Jig or Hook-and-Line Gear in the Bogoslof Pacific Cod Exemption Area in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 0810141351-9087-02] (RIN: 0648-XU64) received March 17, 2010 to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6913. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Reef Fish Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico; Reopening of the Gulf Group King Mackerel East Coast Subzone [Docket No.: 040205043-4043-01] (RIN: 0648-XU38) received March 17, 2010 to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6914. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Catcher/Processors Using Pot Gear in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 0810141351-9087-02] (RIN: 0648-XU65) received March 17, 2010 to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6915. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Vessels Catching Pacific Cod for Processing by the Inshore Component in the Western Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 09100091344-9056-02] (RIN: 0648-XU51) received March 18, 2010 to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6916. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, Na-

tional Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pollock in Statistical Area 610 in the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 0910091344-9056-02] (RIN: 0648-XU79) received March 17, 2010 to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6917. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Vessels Catching Pacific Cod for Processing by the Offshore Component in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 09100091344-9056-02] (RIN: 0648-XU63) received March 18, 2010 to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6918. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Non-American Fisheries Act Crab Vessels Catching Pacific Cod for Processing by the Inshore Component in the Western Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 09100091344-9056-02] (RIN: 0648-XU37) received March 18, 2010 to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6919. A letter from the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Correction [Docket No.: 071220872-0093-04] (RIN: 0648-AS71 and 0648-AU71) received March 19, 2010 to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6920. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries Off West Coast States; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; Biennial Specifications and Management Measures; Inseason Adjustments [Docket No.: 0809121213-9221-02] (RIN: 0648-AY40) received March 17, 2010 to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6921. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Atka Mackerel in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 0810141351-9087-02] (RIN: 0648-XU59) received March 18, 2010 to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6922. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United; Black Sea Bass Fishery; 2010 Black Sea Bass Specifications; Emergency Rule [Docket No.: 100120036-0038-01] (RIN: 0648-XT99) received March 18, 2010 to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6923. A letter from the Director Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pollock in Statistical Area 630 in the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 0910091344-9056-02] (RIN: 0648-XU27) received March 18, 2010 to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6924. A letter from the Director Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pollock for American Fisheries Act Catcher Vessels in the Inshore Open Access Fishery in the Bering Sea and Aleutian

Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 0810141351-9087-02] (RIN: 0648-XU30) received March 18, 2010 to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6925. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Crab Rationalization Program; Emergency Rule [Docket No.: 100106010-0074-01] (RIN: 0648-AY52) received March 18, 2010 to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6926. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Atka Mackerel in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 0810141351-9087-02] (RIN: 0648-XU22) received March 18, 2010 to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6927. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries Off West Coast States; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; Data Collection for the Trawl Rationalization Program [Docket No.: 0907281183-91427-02] (RIN: 0648-AX98) received March 18, 2010 to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6928. A letter from the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Reef Fish Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico; Amendment 29 Supplement [Docket No.: 090206140-91414-04] (RIN: 0648-AX39) received March 17, 2010 to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6929. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Catcher/Processors Using Hook-and-Line Gear in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 0810141351-9087-02] (RIN: 0648-XU36) received March 18, 2010 to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6930. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries in the Western Pacific; Pelagic Fisheries; Vessel Identification Requirements; Correction [Docket No.: 090218199-91223-02] (RIN: 0648-AX38) received March 17, 2010 to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6931. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod for American Fisheries Act Catcher-Processors Using Trawl Gear in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 0810141351-9087-02] (RIN: 0648-XU52) received March 18, 2010 to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6932. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — International Fisheries; Western and Central Pacific Fisheries for Highly Migratory Species; Initial Implementation of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Convention; Correction [Docket No.: 070717350-9936-02] (RIN: 0648-

AV63) received March 18, 2010 to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6933. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources of the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic; Closure [Docket No.: 001005281-0369-02] (RIN: 0648-XU33) received March 18, 2010 to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6934. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Trawl Limited Access Fishery in the C. opilio Bycatch Limitation Zone of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 0810141351-9087-02] (RIN: 0648-XU34) received March 18, 2010 to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6935. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands; Final 2009 and 2010 Harvest Specifications for Groundfish; Correction [Docket No.: 0810141351-0040-03] (RIN: 0648-XL28) received March 18, 2010 to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6936. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Reporting Requirement for Midwater Trawl Vessels Fishing in Closed Area I [Docket No.: 0907281181-0040-03] (RIN: 0648-AX93) received March 18, 2010 to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6937. A letter from the Director Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources of the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic; Trip Limit Reduction [Docket No.: 001005281-0369-02] (RIN: 0648-XU24) received March 18, 2010 to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6938. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Vessels Catching Pacific Cod for Processing by the Inshore Component in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 09100091344-9056-02] (RIN: 0648-XU20) received March 18, 2010 to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6939. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder Fishery; Quota Transfer [Docket No.: 0908191244-91427-02] (RIN: 0648-XT93) received March 18, 2010 to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6940. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Atka Mackerel in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 0810141351-9087-02] (RIN: 0648-XU11) received March 18, 2010 to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6941. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources of the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic; Closure [Docket No.: 001005281-0369-02] (RIN: 0648-XU12) received March 18, 2010 to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6942. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Catcher Vessels Greater Than or Equal to 60 Feet (18.3 Meters) Length Overall Using Pot Gear in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 0810141351-9087-02] (RIN: 0648-XU15) received March 17, 2010 to the Committee on Natural Resources.

6943. A letter from the Staff Director, Commission on Civil Rights, transmitting a copy of the charter of the Nevada State Advisory Committee to the Commission on Civil Rights to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6944. A letter from the Staff Director, Commission on Civil Rights, transmitting notification that the Commission recently appointed members to the Missouri Advisory Committee to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6945. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Registration Requirements for Importers and Manufacturers of Prescription Drug Products Containing Ephedrine, Pseudoephedrine, or Phenylpropanolamine [Docket No.: DEA-294F] (RIN: 1117-AB09) received March 5, 2010 to the Committee on the Judiciary.

6946. A letter from the Chairman, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Annual Submission of Tax Information for use in the Revenue Shortfall Allocation Method received [STB Ex Parte No. 682] received March 19, 2010 to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6947. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc. Model CL-600-2B19 (Regional Jet Series 100 & 440) Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2010-0178; Directorate Identifier 2010-NM-039-AD; Amendment 39-16224; AD 2010-05-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 17, 2010 to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6948. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier Model DHC-8-102, DHC-8-103, DHC-8-106, DHC-8-201, and DHC-8-202 Series Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0609; Directorate Identifier 2009-NM-037-AD; Amendment 39-16222; AD 2010-05-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) March 17, 2010 to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6949. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Model 747-100, 747-200B, 747-300, and 747SR Series Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2008-0376; Directorate Identifier 2007-NM-322-AD; Amendment 39-16221; AD 2010-05-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 17, 2010 to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6950. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Relief

for U.S. Military and Civilian Personnel Who are Assigned Outside the United States in Support of U.S. Armed Forces Operations [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0923; Special Federal Aviation Regulation No. 100-2] (RIN: 2120-AJ54) received March 17, 2010 to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6951. A letter from the FMCSA Regulatory Ombudsman, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Requirements for Operators of Small Passenger-Carrying Commercial Motor Vehicles Used in Interstate Commerce [Docket No.: FMCSA-2009-0127] (RIN: 2126-AA98) received March 17, 2010 to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6952. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — IFR Altitudes; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 30713; Amdt. No. 486] received March 17, 2010 to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6953. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Aircraft Noise Certification Documents for International Operations [Docket No.: FAA-2008-1097; Amendment No. 91-312] (RIN: 2120-AJ31) received March 17, 2010 to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6954. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Hawker Beechcraft Corporation (Type Certificate Previously Held by Raytheon Aircraft Company) Model B300 and B300C Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2009-1180; Directorate Identifier 2009-CE-060-AD; Amendment 39-16220; AD 2010-05-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 17, 2010 to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6955. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Dowty Propellers Models R354/4-123-F/13, R354/4-123-F/20, R375/4-123-F/21, R389/4-123-F/25, R389/4-123-F/26, and R390/4-123-F/27 Propellers [Docket No.: FAA-2008-0545; Directorate Identifier 2008-NE-16-AD; Amendment 39-16219; AD 2010-05-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 17, 2010 to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6956. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Stamford, TX [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0876; Airspace Docket No. 09-ASW-24] received March 17, 2010 to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6957. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Llano, TX [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0858; Airspace Docket No. 09-ASW-22] received March 17, 2010 to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6958. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revocation of Class D and E Airspace; Brunswick, ME [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0981; Airspace Docket No.: 09-ANE-105] received March 17, 2010 to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6959. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Langdon, ND [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0535; Airspace Docket No. 09-AGL-11] received March 17, 2010 to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6960. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Pilatus Aircraft LTD. Model PC-12/47E Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2009-1158; Directorate Identifier 2009-CE-063-AD; Amendment 39-16211; AD 2010-05-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 17, 2010 to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6961. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Corporation Model MD-90-30 Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0783; Directorate Identifier 2009-NM-081-AD; Amendment 39-16213; AD 2010-05-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 17, 2010 to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6962. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc. Model CL-600-1A11 (CL-600), CL-600-2A12 (CL-601), and CL-600-2B16 (CL-601-3A, CL-601-3R, and CL-604) Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2009-1021; Directorate Identifier 2009-NM-054-AD; Amendment 39-16217; AD 2009-06-05 R1] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 17, 2010 to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6963. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; BAE SYSTEMS (Operations) Limited Model ATP Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2010-0130; Directorate Identifier 2009-NM-087-AD; Amendment 39-16214; AD 2010-05-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 17, 2010 to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6964. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; ATR-GIE Avions de Transport Regional Model ATR42 and ATR72 Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2010-0155; Directorate Identifier 2010-NM-026-AD] Amendment 39-16210; AD 2010-05-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 17, 2010 to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6965. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A340-541 and -642 Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2010-0128; Directorate Identifier 2009-NM-136-AD; Amendment 39-16215; AD 2010-05-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 17, 2010 to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6966. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A340-200 and A340-300 Series Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2010-0131; Directorate Identifier 2009-NM-132-AD; Amendment 39-16216; AD 2010-05-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 17, 2010 to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6967. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 30712; Amdt. No. 3363] received March 17, 2010 to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6968. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 30711; Amdt. No. 3362] received March 17,

2010 to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6969. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Dowty Propellers Models R354/4-123-F/13, R354/4-123-F/20, R375/4-123-F/21, R389/4-123-F/25, R389/4-123-F/26, and R390/4-123-F/27 Propellers [Docket No.: FAA-2008-0545; Directorate Identifier 2008-NE-16-AD; Amendment 39-16219; AD 2010-05-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 17, 2010 to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6970. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Seaway Regulations and Rules Periodic Update, Various Categories [Docket No.: SLSDC-2010-0001] (RIN: 2135-AA30) received March 17, 2010 to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6971. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Model 737-100, -200, -200C, -300, -400, and -500 Series Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0452; Directorate Identifier 2007-NM-326-AD; Amendment 39-16223; AD 2010-05-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 17, 2010 to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6972. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Empresa Brasileira de Aeronautica S.A. (EMBRAER) Model ERJ 190-100 LR, -100 IGW, -100 STD, -200 STD, -200 LR, and -200 IGW Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0418; Directorate Identifier 2009-NM-020-AD; Amendment 39-16201; AD 2010-04-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 18, 2010 to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6973. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Model 747-100, 747-100B, 747-100B SUD, 747-200B, 747-200C, 747-200F, 747-300, 747-400, 747-400D, 747-400F, 747SR, and 747SP Series Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0718; Directorate Identifier 2009-NM-025-AD; Amendment 39-16212; AD 2010-05-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 17, 2010 to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6974. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc. Model DHC-8-100 and DHC-8-200 Series Airplanes, and Model DHC-8-301, -311, and -315 Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0712; Directorate Identifier 2009-NM-152-AD; Amendment 39-16205; AD 2010-04-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received March 17, 2010 to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

6975. A letter from the Federal Regulatory Officer, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Trade Adjustment Assistance for Farmers (RIN: 0551-AA80) received March 19, 2010 to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6976. A letter from the Chief, Trade and Commercial Regulations Branch, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Extension of Import Restrictions Imposed on Certain Categories of Archaeological Material from the Pre-Hispanic Cultures of the Republic of El Salvador [CBP Dec.: 10-01] (RIN: 1505-AC23) received March 3, 2010 to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6977. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Chile Earthquake Occurring in February

2010 Designated as a Qualified Disaster Under Section 139 of the Internal Revenue Code [Notice 2010-26] received March 16, 2010 to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6978. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Deemed Dispositions by Individuals Emigrating from Canada (Rev. Proc. 2010-19) received March 16, 2010 to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6979. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Update for Weighted Average Interest Rates, Yield Curves, and Segment Rates [Notice 2010-24] received March 16, 2010 to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6980. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — James R. Thompson v. United States Court of Federal Claims No. 06-211 T [IRB No.: 2009-22] received March 17, 2010 to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6981. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Qualified School Construction Bond Allocations for 2010 [Notice 2010-17] received March 19, 2010 to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6982. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Reduced 2009 Estimated Income Tax Payments for Individuals with Small Business Income [TD 9480] (RIN: 1545-BI89) received March 3, 2010 to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6983. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Qualified Research Expenses—Extraordinary Expenditures for Utilities (UIL 41.51-01) received March 19, 2010 to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6984. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Examination of returns and claims for refund, credit, or abatement determination of correct tax liability (Rev. Proc. 2010-20) received March 19, 2010 to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6985. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Determination of Issue Price in the Case of Certain Debt Instruments Issued for Property (Rev. Rul. 2010-11) received March 19, 2010 to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6986. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Interim Guidance on Measurement of Continuity of Interest in Reorganizations [Notice 2010-25] received March 19, 2010 to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6987. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — 2010 Calendar Year Resident Population Estimates [Notice 2010-21] received March 22, 2010 to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6988. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Tier II Issue — Non-Performing Loans Directive #1 [LMSB Control No: LMSB-4-0110-003] received March 22, 2010 to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6989. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Determination of Housing Cost Amounts Eligible for Exclusion or Deduction for 2010 [Notice 2010-27] received March 22, 2010 to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6990. A letter from the Chief, Trade and Commercial Regulations Branch, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Name Change of Two DHS Components [CBP Dec. 10-13] received March 10, 2010 to the Committee on Homeland Security.

6991. A letter from the Chief, Trade and Commercial Regulations Branch, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Prohibitions and Conditions for Importation of Burmese and Non-Burmese Covered Articles of Jadeite, Rubies, and Articles of Jewelry Containing Jadeite or Rubies [CBP Dec. 10-04] (RIN: 1505-AC06) received March 18, 2010 jointly to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Ways and Means.

6992. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting proposal to implement the settlement of a case involving claims of alleged discrimination jointly to the Committees on the Judiciary and Agriculture.

6993. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Economic Development Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revisions to the EDA Regulations [Docket No.: 080213181-91417-02] (RIN: 0610-AA64) received March 17, 2010 jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure and Financial Services.

6994. A letter from the Administrator, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's report on the Preliminary Damage Assessment information on FEMA-1871-DR for the State of North Carolina jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Appropriations, and Homeland Security.

REPORTS ON 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:

Mr. OBERSTAR: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 1174. A bill to establish the Federal Emergency Management Agency as a cabinet-level independent agency in the executive branch, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 111-459, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. OBERSTAR: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. House Resolution 197. Resolution to commend the American Sail Training Association for its advancement of character building under sail and for its advancement of international goodwill; with an amendment (Rept. 111-460, Pt. 1). Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WAXMAN: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 1258. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit manipulation of caller identification information, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. 111-461). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WAXMAN: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 3125. A bill to require an inventory of radio spectrum bands managed by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration and the Federal Communications Commission; with an amendment (Rept. 111-462). 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 Committee on Foreign Affairs discharged from further consideration.

House Resolution 197 referred to the House Calendar 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:

[The following action occurred on March 26, 2010]

H.R. 2989. Referral to the Committee on Ways and Means extended for a period ending not later than April 30, 2010.

[The following action occurred on April 13, 2010]

H.R. 1174. Referral to the Committee on Homeland Security extended for a period ending not later than September 30, 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. WAMP:

H.R. 4992. A bill to require employers of first responders to pay for certain judgments against, and other costs incurred by, those first responders that arise out of their conduct in the course of official duty; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. SCHWARTZ (for herself, Mrs. CAPPES, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. FARR, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. WATSON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mrs. DAHLKEMPER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. DELAURO, and Mr. DEFAZIO):

H.R. 4993. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to ensure more timely access to home health services for Medicare beneficiaries under the Medicare Program; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LEWIS of Georgia (for himself, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. STARK, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. TANNER, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. KIND, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. YARMUTH, and Mr. BECERRA):

H.R. 4994. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce taxpayer burdens and enhance taxpayer protections, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PAUL:

H.R. 4995. A bill to restore the American people's freedom to choose the health insurance that best meets their individual needs by repealing the mandate that all Americans obtain government-approved health insurance; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each

case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. FOXX (for herself, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. LAMBOURN, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. BROWN of Georgia, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, Mr. FLAKE, Mrs. LUMMIS, and Mr. DUNCAN):

H.R. 4996. A bill to provide for congressional approval of national monuments and restrictions on the use of national monuments; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. LIPINSKI:

H.R. 4997. A bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2011 through 2015 for the National Science Foundation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

By Mr. HILL:

H.R. 4998. A bill to establish and to expand partnerships that promote innovation and increase the economic and social impact of research by developing tools and resources to connect new scientific discoveries to practical uses; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

By Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. PITTS, Mr. POSEY, and Mr. DUNCAN):

H.R. 4999. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the mandate that individuals purchase health insurance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 5000. A bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to ensure health care coverage value and transparency for dental benefits under group health plans; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BACA:

H.R. 5001. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that an individual's entitlement to any benefit thereunder shall continue through the month of his or her death (without affecting any other person's entitlement to benefits for that month) and that such individual's benefit shall be payable for such month only to the extent proportionate to the number of days in such month preceding the date of such individual's death; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana:

H.R. 5002. A bill to end the cycle of illegal immigration in the United States and withdraw Federal funds from States and political subdivisions of States that interfere with the enforcement of Federal immigration law; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Homeland Security, and Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. CAPITO:

H.R. 5003. A bill to increase the loan guarantee fee for rural housing loans guaranteed under section 502(h) of the Housing Act of 1949; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia:

H.R. 5004. A bill to amend section 1004 of title 39, United States Code, to include that it is a policy of the Postal Service to ensure reasonable and sustainable workloads and schedules for supervisory and management employees and to clarify provisions relating to consultation and changes or terminations in certain proposals; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. GRIFFITH (for himself, Mr. INGLIS, Mr. JONES, Mr. ROGERS of

Alabama, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. OLSON, Ms. JENKINS, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. WAMP, Mr. BROWN of Georgia, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. BONNER, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. ADERHOLT, and Mr. DUNCAN):

H.R. 5005. A bill to repeal the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Education and Labor, the Judiciary, Natural Resources, House Administration, Appropriations, and Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HASTINGS of Florida (for himself, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. WATSON, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. GRILJALVA, Ms. NORTON, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SABLON, and Mr. CAO):

H.R. 5006. A bill to require the President to call a White House Conference on Haiti; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LANGEVIN (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY):

H.R. 5007. A bill to authorize the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to make grants to assist small business concerns located in areas affected by a major disaster and high unemployment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Ms. MARKEY of Colorado (for herself, Mr. BACA, Mr. BERRY, Mr. BOREN, Mr. BOYD, Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. CHILDERS, Mr. COOPER, Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, Ms. GIFFORDS, Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN, Mr. HILL, Mr. KRATOVIL, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. MELANCON, Mr. MINNICK, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. NYE, Mr. ROSS, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. SHULER, Mr. SPACE, Mr. TANNER, and Mr. WILSON of Ohio):

H.R. 5008. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to require annual progress toward meeting fiscally responsible 5- and 10-year deficit and debt targets; to the Committee on Rules, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MATHESON:

H.R. 5009. A bill to designate certain lands in the Wasatch Mountains of Salt Lake County, Utah, as wilderness, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin:

H.R. 5010. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to require that not less than 10 percent of the amounts made available for certain high-speed rail projects be expended through small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Small Business, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speak-

er, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. OWENS:

H.R. 5011. A bill to amend the Food Security Act of 1985 to support State and tribal government efforts to encourage owners and operators of privately held farm, ranch, and forest land containing maple trees to make their land available for access by the public for maple-tapping activities under programs administered by States and tribal governments; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. TITUS:

H.R. 5012. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch to establish a weekend and holiday feeding program to provide nutritious food to at-risk school children on weekends and during extended school holidays during the school year; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN (for herself, Mr. KLEIN of Florida, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. PENCE, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. PETERS, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. HIMES, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. ADLER of New Jersey, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. ELLSWORTH, Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ):

H. Con. Res. 260. Concurrent resolution recognizing the 62nd anniversary of the independence of the State of Israel, and reaffirming unequivocal support for the alliance and friendship between the United States and Israel; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RAHALL (for himself, Mr. MULLOOLAN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, and Ms. WOOLSEY):

H. Res. 1236. A resolution honoring the coal miners who perished in the Upper Big Branch Mine-South in Raleigh County, West Virginia, extending condolences to their families and recognizing the valiant efforts of emergency response workers at the mine disaster; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BOREN (for himself, Mr. COLE, Mr. RAHALL, Ms. FALLIN, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. LUCAS, Ms. RICHARDSON, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. HONDA, Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, and Mr. BACA):

H. Res. 1237. A resolution honoring the life of Wilma Pearl Mankiller and expressing condolences of the House of Representatives on her passing; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. HASTINGS of Washington (for himself and Mr. BISHOP of Utah):

H. Res. 1238. A resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to transmit to the House of Representatives certain information relating to the Secretary's Treasured Landscape Initiative, designation of National Monuments, and high priority land-rationalization efforts; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. COURTNEY (for himself, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. HIMES, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PUTNAM, and Mr. SESTAK):

H. Res. 1239. A resolution commending the University of Connecticut Huskies for their historic win in the 2010 NCAA Division I Women's Basketball Tournament; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Mr. EHLERS, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

of Texas, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. SIRES, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, and Ms. SLAUGHTER):

H. Res. 1240. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of Global Youth Service Day; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey:

H. Res. 1241. A resolution supporting the right of Israel to defend itself against terrorists and the Israeli construction of new security fences along the border of Egypt; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PRICE of North Carolina (for himself, Mr. JONES, Mr. KISSELL, Mrs. MYRICK, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. COBLE, Mr. SHULER, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. WATT, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. WALDEN, Mr. MCHENRY, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. OLSON, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Ms. FOXX, Mr. INGLIS, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. HOLDEN, and Mr. HOYER):

H. Res. 1242. A resolution congratulating the Duke University men's basketball team for winning the 2010 NCAA Division I Men's Basketball National Championship; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. QUIGLEY:

H. Res. 1243. A resolution expressing sympathy for the people of the Republic of Poland in the aftermath of the devastating plane crash that killed the country's President, First Lady, and 94 other high ranking government, military, and civic leaders on April 10, 2010; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RODRIGUEZ (for himself, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. McDERMOTT, and Mr. CAPUANO):

H. Res. 1244. A resolution recognizing the National Collegiate Cyber Defense Competition for its now five-year effort to promote cyber security curriculum in institutions of higher learning; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. TIAHRT:

H. Res. 1245. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the Value Added Tax is a massive tax increase that will cripple families on fixed income and only further push back America's economic recovery; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

250. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Virgin Islands, relative to Resolution No. 1734 urging the United States Congress to enact Employee Free Choice Act, pursuant to; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

251. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Virgin Islands, relative to Resolution No. 1742 urging the Congress to make St. Croix a National Heritage Area; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

252. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Washington, relative to Senate Joint Memorial 8026 memorializing that the Interstate Commission for Adult Offender Supervision immediately initiate its emergency rule-making process; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 197: Mr. ROYCE, Mr. BRADY of Texas, and Mr. THORNBERRY.

H.R. 208: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia and Mr. ROGERS of Michigan.

H.R. 211: Mr. POLIS, Mr. HIMES, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. SALAZAR, Mr. COBLE, Ms. GRANGER, and Mr. HOEKSTRA.

H.R. 223: Mr. GARAMENDI.

H.R. 235: Mr. TEAGUE and Mr. MEEKS of New York.

H.R. 272: Mr. COBLE.

H.R. 275: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, and Ms. BALDWIN.

H.R. 413: Mr. PASTOR of Arizona, Mrs. HALVORSON, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. ELLISON, and Mr. HILL.

H.R. 422: Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. ARCURI, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. CHAFFETZ.

H.R. 442: Mr. ROYCE, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. KRATOVIK, Mr. BRADY of Texas, and Mr. THORNBERRY.

H.R. 444: Mrs. MALONEY.

H.R. 476: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. KUCINICH, and Mr. RYAN of Ohio.

H.R. 537: Mr. COSTA.

H.R. 544: Mr. KINGSTON.

H.R. 635: Ms. WATSON.

H.R. 667: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.

H.R. 690: Mr. KINGSTON, Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN, and Mr. CUELLAR.

H.R. 704: Mr. ACKERMAN.

H.R. 707: Mr. PALLONE.

H.R. 723: Ms. SUTTON.

H.R. 745: Ms. WOOLSEY.

H.R. 832: Mr. McDERMOTT.

H.R. 878: Mr. WAMP.

H.R. 914: Mr. FORBES.

H.R. 930: Mr. PITTS.

H.R. 943: Mr. FORBES.

H.R. 978: Mr. LATOURETTE.

H.R. 1032: Mr. TIAHRT.

H.R. 1067: Mr. WAMP.

H.R. 1074: Mr. ROYCE, Mr. BRADY of Texas, and Mr. THORNBERRY.

H.R. 1137: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 1177: Mr. HONDA, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. KISSELL, and Mr. WITTMAN.

H.R. 1191: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.

H.R. 1210: Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. CAPUANO, and Mr. KISSELL.

H.R. 1229: Mr. WAMP.

H.R. 1310: Mr. ADLER of New Jersey and Mr. LYNCH.

H.R. 1311: Mr. JONES.

H.R. 1403: Mr. FORBES.

H.R. 1458: Mr. McKEON and Mr. MICHAUD.

H.R. 1483: Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 1521: Mr. HUNTER.

H.R. 1547: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia and Mr. SIMPSON.

H.R. 1549: Ms. RICHARDSON.

H.R. 1578: Mr. RYAN of Ohio.

H.R. 1587: Mr. BOSWELL.

H.R. 1588: Mrs. BACHMANN.

H.R. 1625: Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. ROYCE, and Ms. TITUS.

H.R. 1806: Mrs. HALVORSON.

H.R. 1818: Mr. WALZ, Mr. COSTELLO, and Mr. FORTENBERRY.

H.R. 1831: Mr. HELLER.

H.R. 1835: Mr. SESSIONS.

H.R. 1956: Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 2067: Ms. SUTTON, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. RICHARDSON, and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.

H.R. 2110: Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas.

H.R. 2135: Mr. TIAHRT.

H.R. 2136: Mr. KENNEDY and Mr. FORBES.

H.R. 2149: Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. NADLER of New York, and Mr. SIRES.

H.R. 2156: Mr. PASTOR of Arizona.

H.R. 2255: Mr. FORBES.

H.R. 2262: Ms. BERKLEY and Mr. HINCHEY.

H.R. 2305: Mr. WAMP.

H.R. 2324: Mr. DOYLE, Mr. McDERMOTT, and Mr. BERMAN.

H.R. 2373: Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. PETERS, and Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN.

H.R. 2378: Mr. WELCH, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 2381: Ms. LEE of California, Mr. KUCINICH, and Ms. CHU.

H.R. 2406: Mr. WAMP.

H.R. 2433: Mr. PLATTS.

H.R. 2472: Mr. TAYLOR.

H.R. 2478: Mr. WALZ, Mr. TEAGUE, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. LANGEVIN, and Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee.

H.R. 2485: Mr. MICHAUD.

H.R. 2553: Mr. JONES.

H.R. 2555: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 2672: Mr. GERLACH.

H.R. 2817: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.

H.R. 2850: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.

H.R. 2866: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN and Mr. EHLERS.

H.R. 2900: Mr. BURTON of Indiana.

H.R. 2906: Mr. NYE.

H.R. 3012: Mr. ELLSWORTH.

H.R. 3017: Mr. MAFFEI.

H.R. 3059: Ms. BORDALLO.

H.R. 3077: Mr. RYAN of Ohio and Ms. RICHARDSON.

H.R. 3099: Mrs. HALVORSON.

H.R. 3116: Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mr. BARROW.

H.R. 3125: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 3164: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.

H.R. 3186: Mr. HALL of New York, Mr. STARK, Mr. RAHALL, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Mr. HEINRICH.

H.R. 3202: Mr. MORAN of Virginia and Mr. SIRES.

H.R. 3243: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.

H.R. 3266: Mr. MORAN of Virginia.

H.R. 3286: Mr. BOREN, Mr. PETERS, Mr. GARAMENDI, and Mr. GUTIERREZ.

H.R. 3287: Mr. CARNAHAN.

H.R. 3315: Mr. CARNAHAN and Mr. HINCHEY.

H.R. 3335: Mr. TOWNS.

H.R. 3380: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. WAMP, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. HARE, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. ROONEY.

H.R. 3400: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey and Mr. RADANOVICH.

H.R. 3407: Mr. HALL of New York.

H.R. 3454: Mr. BACHUS.

H.R. 3487: Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. SIRES.

H.R. 3488: Mrs. LOWEY.

H.R. 3491: Mr. HOLT.

H.R. 3512: Mr. ROONEY.

H.R. 3636: Mr. COSTA.

H.R. 3652: Mr. MATHESON, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. HILL, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. NYE, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. CAPUANO, Mrs. MYRICK, and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.

H.R. 3653: Mr. ISRAEL.

H.R. 3655: Mr. MOLLOHAN.

H.R. 3668: Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 3715: Mr. GUTIERREZ and Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 3720: Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. MCINTYRE, and Mr. PETERSON.

H.R. 3731: Mr. SERRANO.

H.R. 3734: Mr. CARNAHAN.

H.R. 3745: Mr. BAIRD.

H.R. 3757: Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.

H.R. 3790: Mr. MATHESON, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. HALL of New York, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. CARTER, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. SESTAK, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. CROWLEY, and Mr. BACHUS.

- H.R. 3931: Mr. SHADEGG.
H.R. 3939: Mrs. DAVIS of California.
H.R. 3943: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York and Mr. RAHALL.
H.R. 3990: Mr. RYAN of Ohio.
H.R. 3995: Ms. NORTON, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Ms. WATSON.
H.R. 4000: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HARE, and Mr. MEEKS of New York.
H.R. 4004: Mr. RANGEL.
H.R. 4021: Mr. PASTOR of Arizona and Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California.
H.R. 4037: Mr. ETHERIDGE and Mr. CARNAHAN.
H.R. 4054: Mr. CASTLE and Mr. CARNAHAN.
H.R. 4091: Mr. HALL of New York.
H.R. 4107: Mr. PAUL, Ms. FOXX, and Mr. BURTON of Indiana.
H.R. 4109: Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. RICHARDSON, and Mr. BACA.
H.R. 4116: Mr. COSTA, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. CHU, and Ms. GRANGER.
H.R. 4149: Mr. POMEROY.
H.R. 4195: Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. STARK, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 4197: Mr. DELAHUNT.
H.R. 4223: Mr. BOUCHER.
H.R. 4239: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.
H.R. 4241: Mr. MCINTYRE and Mr. LEE of New York.
H.R. 4256: Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. BOUSTANY, and Mr. PASCRELL.
H.R. 4274: Ms. KILROY.
H.R. 4278: Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. BARTLETT, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. WAMP, Mr. YARMUTH, and Mr. CASTLE.
H.R. 4286: Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas.
H.R. 4302: Mr. PETERSON, Mr. PETERS, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mr. WILSON of Ohio, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. HIMES, Mr. REYES, Mr. SIRES, Mr. LIPINSKI, and Mr. CARNAHAN.
H.R. 4306: Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. MACK, and Mr. WELCH.
H.R. 4322: Ms. RICHARDSON, Ms. BALDWIN, and Ms. FUDGE.
H.R. 4325: Ms. RICHARDSON and Ms. WOOLSEY.
H.R. 4347: Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 4378: Mr. MORAN of Virginia.
H.R. 4386: Mr. LANGEVIN.
H.R. 4391: Mr. QUIGLEY.
H.R. 4400: Mr. STUPAK and Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee.
H.R. 4402: Mr. COHEN, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, and Mr. OWENS.
H.R. 4443: Mr. MURPHY of New York and Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas.
H.R. 4486: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia and Ms. GIFFORDS.
H.R. 4525: Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. WITTMAN, and Mr. MARSHALL.
H.R. 4530: Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. CLAY, Mr. PALLONE, and Ms. WATSON.
H.R. 4538: Ms. SUTTON.
H.R. 4541: Mr. KILDEE and Mr. BERMAN.
H.R. 4543: Ms. PELOSI.
H.R. 4568: Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 4580: Ms. NORTON, Mr. PASCRELL, and Ms. RICHARDSON.
H.R. 4594: Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. STARK, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. SESTAK, and Ms. SPEIER.
H.R. 4598: Mr. HILL and Mr. CARNEY.
H.R. 4601: Mr. DEFazio, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. WELCH, and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 4616: Mr. NADLER of New York, Mr. RUSH, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. SIRES, Mr. CAO, and Mr. MEEKS of New York.
H.R. 4640: Mr. FORBES and Ms. KILROY.
H.R. 4649: Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. CAO, Mr. LANCE, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. MACK, Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. BLUNT, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. LINDER, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. FORBES, Mr. PENCE, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. OLSON, Mr. KAGEN, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. ELLSWORTH, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mrs. BACHMANN, and Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida.
H.R. 4662: Mr. HONDA, Mr. COBLE, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, and Mr. HOEKSTRA.
H.R. 4677: Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. BERMAN, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. PASTOR of Arizona, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. CARNAHAN.
H.R. 4678: Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. FILNER, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. CARNEY, and Mr. SIRES.
H.R. 4689: Mr. BOREN, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. NORTON, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. COHEN, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, and Mr. CARNAHAN.
H.R. 4693: Mr. MCMAHON, Mr. WILSON of Ohio, Mr. MEEK of Florida, and Mr. LUJAN.
H.R. 4697: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.
H.R. 4701: Ms. KILROY.
H.R. 4709: Mr. LYNCH, Mr. BOUCHER, and Mr. CAPUANO.
H.R. 4710: Mr. ROSS.
H.R. 4711: Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mr. BISHOP of New York, and Mr. POLIS.
H.R. 4722: Ms. NORTON, Mr. WELCH, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. HINCHEY, and Mr. PASTOR of Arizona.
H.R. 4732: Mr. HALL of New York.
H.R. 4733: Mr. ACKERMAN and Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 4734: Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. TONKO, Mr. FILNER, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. KILROY, Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. RICHARDSON, and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 4748: Mrs. DAHLKEMPER.
H.R. 4755: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. PETERS, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, and Mr. KUCINICH.
H.R. 4796: Mr. SIRES, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, and Mr. BRALEY of Iowa.
H.R. 4800: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia and Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.
H.R. 4806: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 4812: Mr. DOYLE, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SESTAK, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. KAGEN, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mrs. LOWEY, Mrs. CAPPS, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, and Mr. WILSON of Ohio.
H.R. 4830: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 4842: Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, and Mr. PASCRELL.
H.R. 4844: Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Ms. RICHARDSON, and Mr. MCCAUL.
H.R. 4869: Ms. NORTON, Mr. CLEAVER, and Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas.
H.R. 4870: Mr. BERMAN, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. BACA, and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.
H.R. 4876: Mr. KIND, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Ms. SUTTON, Mr. KIRK, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. LEE of New York, and Mr. EHLERS.
H.R. 4883: Mr. HENSARLING.
H.R. 4886: Mr. ACKERMAN and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
H.R. 4890: Mr. FILNER.
H.R. 4894: Mr. SOUDER, Mr. JONES, Mr. MCCARTHY of California, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. ISSA, Mr. LEE of New York, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mrs. MYRICK, and Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida.
H.R. 4896: Mrs. BACHMANN.
H.R. 4901: Mr. SOUDER, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. PITTS, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, and Mr. SIMPSON.
H.R. 4903: Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. UPTON, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. MACK, Mr. PITTS, Mr. RADANOVICH, and Mrs. SCHMIDT.
H.R. 4904: Mr. TRAHRT, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mr. BURGESS.
H.R. 4908: Mr. HOLT and Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.
H.R. 4909: Mr. PAULSEN.
H.R. 4920: Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. SIRES, Ms. CLARKE, Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. SERRANO.
H.R. 4923: Mr. FARR, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. SPRATT, Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Mr. RAHALL, Ms. MARKEY of Colorado, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. BACA, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. EDWARDS of Texas, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. HALL of New York, Mr. GORDON of Tennessee, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, and Mr. ROSS.
H.R. 4925: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. NORTON, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. TONKO, Mr. CARNAHAN, and Mrs. DAVIS of California.
H.R. 4934: Mr. BISHOP of Utah.
H.R. 4947: Mr. SABLON, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. COURTNEY, and Mr. POMEROY.
H.R. 4951: Mr. WALDEN, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. UPTON, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. INGLIS, Mr. KLINE of Minnesota, and Mr. BURTON of Indiana.
H.R. 4958: Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, and Mr. CARNAHAN.
H.R. 4959: Mr. BLUMENAUER and Mr. ENGEL.
H.R. 4961: Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. RUSH, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Mr. RANGEL, and Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan.
H.R. 4972: Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. PITTS, and Mrs. MILLER of Michigan.
H.R. 4982: Ms. JENKINS, Mr. FORBES, and Mr. WITTMAN.
H.R. 4990: Mr. CONYERS.
H.J. Res. 1: Ms. MARKEY of Colorado.
H.J. Res. 11: Mr. MCCOTTER.
H.J. Res. 63: Mr. INGLIS.
H.J. Res. 67: Mr. INGLIS.
H.J. Res. 76: Mr. ORTIZ.
H.J. Res. 77: Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. LEE of New York, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. COLE, Mr. SCHOCK, and Mr. KINGSTON.
H. Con. Res. 94: Ms. NORTON and Mr. WALZ.
H. Con. Res. 200: Mr. HOLT.
H. Con. Res. 230: Mr. ORTIZ and Mr. PLATTS.
H. Con. Res. 232: Mr. SHULER.
H. Con. Res. 241: Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Mr. WAMP, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. BOREN, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. CARTER, Mrs. BONO MACK, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. SULLIVAN, Ms. FALLIN, Mr. NUNES, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. WALDEN, Mr. SCHOCK, and Mr. DELAHUNT.
H. Con. Res. 252: Mr. PIERLUISI and Mr. HARE.
H. Con. Res. 258: Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas.
H. Res. 173: Mr. LATHAM, Ms. TITUS, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. CARDOZA, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. SALAZAR, Ms. WATERS, Mr. BOREN, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. COHEN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. CARNEY, Ms. SUTTON, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. SHULER, and Mr. BRALEY of Iowa.

H. Res. 200: Mr. SIREs.

H. Res. 213: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.

H. Res. 375: Mr. WALZ, Ms. NORTON, Ms. DELAURo, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. CONYERS, and Ms. WOOLSEY.

H. Res. 394: Mr. WAMP.

H. Res. 443: Mr. HODES.

H. Res. 763: Mr. SENSENBRENNER.

H. Res. 767: Mrs. NAPOLITANO and Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.

H. Res. 855: Mr. SOUDER, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. ORTIZ, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. WALZ, Ms. NORTON, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. FOSTER, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. COOPER, and Mr. BUYER.

H. Res. 898: Mr. HALL of New York.

H. Res. 919: Ms. NORTON.

H. Res. 928: Mr. SIREs, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. RYAN of Ohio.

H. Res. 992: Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. CROWLEY, and Mr. BURTON of Indiana.

H. Res. 996: Mr. SARBANES, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. DRIEHAUS, Mr. MATHESON, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. BARROW, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. DINGELL, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. FORBES, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mrs. CAPPS.

H. Res. 1006: Mr. CULBERSON.

H. Res. 1019: Mr. PLATTS, Mr. SHUSTER, and Mr. MAFFEL.

H. Res. 1033: Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. LOESACK, Mr. WAMP, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. MCMAHON, and Mr. BOOZMAN.

H. Res. 1104: Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. SCHOCK, and Mr. MCCAUL.

H. Res. 1106: Mr. CLEAVER and Mr. RYAN of Ohio.

H. Res. 1121: Mr. ROE of Tennessee.

H. Res. 1132: Mr. CARNEY, Mr. CHILDERS, Mr. HUNTER, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. SESTAK, and Mr. WU.

H. Res. 1138: Mr. CONYERS and Mr. HODES.

H. Res. 1153: Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. NADLER of New York, Mr. SPACE, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. SABLAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PIERLUISI, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. MCCLINTOCK,

Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. WILSON of Ohio, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. LAMBORN, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. HOLDEN, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. SIREs, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. HALL of New York, Mr. WALZ, Mr. SHULER, Mr. CAO, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. ARCURI, and Mr. BUCHANAN.

H. Res. 1161: Mr. SIREs, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. CAO, and Ms. HIRONO.

H. Res. 1166: Mr. MURPHY of New York.

H. Res. 1187: Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. DELAURo, Mr. FILNER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. REYES, Mr. NADLER of New York, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. WALZ, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. COHEN, Ms. BERKLEY, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. SCOTT of Georgia.

H. Res. 1196: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. CONAWAY, Ms. MARKEY of Colorado, Mr. NUNES, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. SIMPSON, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. LINDER, Mr. OLSON, and Mr. FORTENBERRY.

H. Res. 1206: Ms. GIFFORDS, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. LAMBORN, and Mr. PERRIELLO.

H. Res. 1211: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CAO, and Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas.

H. Res. 1224: Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, and Ms. BALDWIN.

H. Res. 1229: Mr. COBLE, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SABLAN, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. BARTLETT, and Mr. HARPER.

H. Res. 1230: Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. JORDAN of Ohio, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. PAUL, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. HALL of Texas, and Mr. CARTER.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

The Amendment to be offered by Mr. OBERSTAR of Minnesota, or his designee, to H.R. 4715, the "Clean Estuaries Act of 2010", does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

DELETION OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 413: Mr. WAMP.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the clerk's desk and referred as follows:

112. The SPEAKER presented a petition of City of North Miami Beach, Florida, relative to Resolution No. R2010-12 urging the Florida State Legislature to pass legislation to advocate for and encourage governmental entities to go "green"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

113. Also, a petition of Wilton Manors, Island City, Florida, relative to Resolution No. 3518 supporting The Broward League of Cities 2010 State Legislative Action Plan; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

114. Also, a petition of Wilton Manors, Island City, Florida, relative to Resolution No. 3520 urging the repeal of Chapter 2009-125, Laws of Florida; to the Committee on House Administration.

115. Also, a petition of City of Fort Lauderdale, Florida, relative to Resolution No. 10-55 expressing the City's opposition to permitting offshore oil drilling within the waters of the State of Florida; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

116. Also, a petition of Wilton Manors, Island City, Florida, relative to Resolution No. 3522 urging the Legislature of Florida to support SB 1354; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

117. Also, a petition of The Legislature of Rockland County, New York, relative to Resolution No. 86 urging the Secretary of Health and Human Services to provide additional financial aid to school districts facing an influx of Haitian refugees, Haitian immigrants, and Haitian-Americans returning to the U.S. because of the recent earthquake; jointly to the Committees on the Judiciary and Education and Labor.