

college than are currently projected. Our Nation's Hispanic-Serving Institutions will help us lead the way to greater access to and completion of higher education for all of America's students.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support this important resolution and join me in recognizing the week of September 19 as the 2010 National Hispanic-Serving Institutions Week and honoring the important contributions these institutions make to the education of our students.

I thank my good friend Representative GRIJALVA for his leadership in bringing this important resolution forward.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise today in support of House Resolution 1611, expressing support for the designation of the week beginning September 19, 2010, as National Hispanic-Serving Institutions Week.

The act of going to college and earning a degree is more important than ever for today's youth and our society. Research shows individuals with a bachelor's degree earn more than high school graduates, and society as a whole gains from an educated citizenry. Students historically underrepresented at the postsecondary level—students of color, those from low-income backgrounds, and first-generation students—are less likely to prepare for, apply for, enroll in, and complete postsecondary education.

As of July 2009, the estimated Hispanic population of the United States was 48.1 million, making people of Hispanic origin the Nation's largest ethnic or race minority. It is estimated by 2050 Hispanics will constitute 30 percent of the Nation's population.

Currently, there are almost 270 Hispanic-Serving Institutions, HSIs, in the United States answering the call to educate underprivileged students and help them to attain their full potential through higher education. HSIs are degree-granting institutions with a full-time equivalent undergraduate enrollment of 25 percent or more Hispanic students. The HSIs serve a very diverse student body. In 2007, 46 percent enrolled in HSIs were Hispanic, and the remaining 44 percent were a diverse mix of students from various ethnicities and backgrounds.

Although most HSIs do not have access to the resources or endowment income that other institutions can draw on, they provide a quality education for the students they serve. While HSIs comprise less than 10 percent of the Nation's institutions of higher education, these institutions educate over two-thirds of Hispanic students enrolled in colleges and universities. HSIs provide some of the most disadvantaged students with the opportunity to attend college, and as a result, help to supply employers with talented, well-educated employees who

can contribute in a competitive global workforce.

Today we honor Hispanic-Serving Institutions across the country for their achievements and goals. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SABLAN. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HINOJOSA), a leader in education for all students, including Hispanic students.

Mr. HINOJOSA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to express my support for H. Res. 1611, a resolution designating the week beginning September 19, 2010, as National Hispanic-Serving Institutions Week. As never before, our Nation's Hispanic-Serving Institutions, known as HSIs, play an invaluable role in educating millions of Latinos and low-income students. It is critically important that we recognize their contributions to our Nation's higher education system.

As subcommittee chairman for Higher Education, Lifelong Learning, and Competitiveness, it is indeed a privilege for me to congratulate HSI college presidents who strive for excellence and support our students in reaching their full potential, and to acknowledge the hard work and dedication of HSI faculty, administrators, and students.

In these tough economic times, it is imperative that youth and adults receive a high quality education and are equipped with the 21st century skills to thrive in our Nation's economy. By providing accessibility and affordability to Latinos and other minorities in higher education, HSIs are creating pathways out of poverty and access to high-skilled, family-sustaining jobs and lifelong learning.

On March 30, 2010, it was an honor for me to join President Obama for the signing of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010. For the first time, Congress has provided \$1 billion for HSIs over the next decade to increase the representation and boost the academic achievement of Latinos in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics, known as STEM.

This is a big, big deal for the Latino community. I wish to thank Congressman RAÚL GRIJALVA from Arizona for being the original sponsor of this resolution, H. Res. 1611.

In celebration of Hispanic Heritage Month, I respectfully ask President Obama to issue a proclamation designating the week beginning September 19, 2010, as National Hispanic-Serving Institutions Week.

Madam Speaker, as our Nation strives to build a world-class educational system, increase graduation rates at all levels, and improve college access, persistence and completion, this resolution commends HSIs for preparing youth and workers for success in work and in life.

I strongly urge my colleagues in Congress to support this resolution and ask

all Americans to observe National Hispanic-Serving Institutions Week.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time. I urge support of this resolution.

Mr. SABLAN. Madam Speaker, I also urge the support of H. Res. 1611.

I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1611.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 50 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6 p.m.

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□ 1800

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CRITZ) at 6 p.m.

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#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

House Resolution 1052, by the yeas and nays;

House Resolution 1571, by the yeas and nays.

Proceedings on House Resolution 1610 will resume later in the week.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. The second electronic vote will be conducted as a 5-minute vote.

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#### HONORING OKLAHOMA NATIONAL GUARD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1052) honoring the members of the Army National Guard and Air National Guard of the State of Oklahoma for their service and sacrifice on behalf of the United States since September 11, 2001, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.