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House of Representatives

The House met at 12:30 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
July 19, 2010.

I hereby appoint the Honorable DONNA F. EDWARDS to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 6, 2009, the Chair would now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.

1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer: Well-ordered time is cosmic set.

The sun seems to rise from the Earth. Yet in truth, it is the Earth that moves. Each morning gives rise to this mistaken perception.

Lord God, during the rest of this day, let us not be deceived by half-truths, which reshape simple desires into felt needs.

Do not allow our past experiences so crowd the mind there is no openness for surprises.

Rather, Lord, give us the strength to meet the truth with all its demands to change and accept.

Once again, by Your power, the truth will set us free to act as Your children both now and forever.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LOEBSACK) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. LOEBSACK 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.

HEALTH CARE REFORM COMES CLEAN ON TAXES

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

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, there is an interesting new development on the ObamaCare front.

Remember the penalties on families that do not purchase health insurance,

the ones that will top \$2,000 for many families? Remember what President Obama said about this individual mandate penalty? He said it was "absolutely not a tax increase."

Well, I guess times have changed.

Now the Obama administration's Justice Department is defending this penalty in court as part of the government's "power to lay and collect taxes."

At least the truth about this \$4 billion a year tax is now out. Too bad Washington Democrats didn't come clean until months after ObamaCare became law.

Madam Speaker, the American people deserve better.

STIMULUS MISINFORMATION

(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. Madam Speaker, this weekend, the administration bizarrely claimed that there is "overwhelming consensus" that we are not losing jobs and are, instead, creating them. If this is the case, I encourage the administration to release the data to back up this "overwhelming consensus" to constituents who want to know "Where are the jobs?"

The Web site created to monitor the stimulus money is even a failure. At one time Recovery.gov was nothing more than a Web site filled with misinformation, fake job numbers and fake congressional districts.

When unemployment numbers hover around 10 percent and when stimulus dollars are not reported accurately, it is no wonder that, in the opinion of most Americans, stimulus spending is not working. This sentiment is highlighted by a recent CBS poll, showing that 74 percent of Americans believe that the stimulus had no impact or has made things worse.

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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It is time for an audit of this failed policy, and it is clearly time to stop spending time and taxpayer money promoting a failed program and to, instead, focus on implementing policies that will actually create long-term, private-sector jobs.

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

COMMEMORATING THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NORTHWEST ARKANSAS COUNCIL

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

Mr. BOOZMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Northwest Arkansas Council for its vision and leadership in addressing regional challenges and providing solutions, making Northwest Arkansas enticing for families to live and businesses to thrive.

For 20 years, the Northwest Arkansas Council has met the growing demands of a quickly developing area. With its support, the Northwest Arkansas Regional Airport was designed and built, creating a universal hub for a rapidly growing area. Additional regional projects, like Interstate 540, the establishment of a water and utilities commission and the creation of the Northwest Arkansas Regional Mobility Authority helped provide infrastructure upgrades crucial to meeting the needs of the region.

I commend the leaders of the Northwest Arkansas Council as well as business and community leaders for their actions and insight to helping shape the region. Twenty years of service is a great accomplishment, and I look forward to its continued efforts and support of Northwest Arkansas.

SANCTUARY POLICIES ENDANGER AMERICAN LIVES

(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. Madam Speaker, the Obama administration is suing Arizona for wanting to enforce our Nation's immigration laws, but they won't sue cities that violate our immigration laws by enacting sanctuary policies.

So-called "sanctuary cities" prohibit their law enforcement officers from cooperating with the Department of Homeland Security to support illegal immigration. Will the administration also ignore individuals who fail to pay their income taxes, for example? Of course not.

The administration's policies endanger American lives.

In San Francisco, an illegal immigrant with past violent crime convictions savagely murdered the Bologna family—a father and two sons. In Los

Angeles, an illegal immigrant murdered 17-year-old Jamiel Shaw, Jr., and an illegal immigrant gang member shot three students in Newark, New Jersey, execution style.

All of these murders took place in sanctuary cities where they might have been prevented. The Obama administration needs to enforce immigration laws, not ignore them.

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 p.m. today.

□ 1410

SUPPORTING DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL ADULT EDUCATION AND FAMILY LITERACY WEEK

Mr. LOEBSACK. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1472) expressing support for designation of the week of September 13, 2010, as National Adult Education and Family Literacy Week.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1472

Whereas the literacy of its citizens is essential for the economic well-being of the United States, our society, and the individuals who can benefit from full participation therein;

Whereas literacy and education skills are a prerequisite to individuals reaping the full benefit of opportunities in the United States;

Whereas the economy and our position in the world marketplace depend on having a literate, skilled population;

Whereas the Nation's unemployment rates are highest among those without a high school diploma or General Equivalency Diploma (GED), indicating that education is key to economic recovery;

Whereas our Nation reaps the economic benefits of those who raise their literacy, numeracy, and English language skills;

Whereas our Nation needs older adults to reenter the education pipeline and transition to college if we are to meet the President's goal of the highest proportion of college graduates by 2020 and if we are to be internationally competitive by 2025;

Whereas the education skills of parents and reading to children have a direct impact on the educational success of their children;

Whereas, parental involvement is a key predictor of a child's success, the level of parental involvement increases as the education level of the parent increases;

Whereas parents in family literacy programs become more involved in their children's education and gain the tools necessary to obtain a job or find better employment;

Whereas, as a result, children's lives become more stable, and success in the classroom, and in all future endeavors, becomes more likely;

Whereas studies show that two important factors that influence student achievement are the mother's education level and poverty in the home, it is clear that if adults are not part of the learning equation, then there is no long-term solution to our Nation's education challenges;

Whereas many older people in the United States lack the reading, math, or English skills to read a prescription and follow medical instructions, endangering their lives and the lives of their loved ones;

Whereas many individuals who are unemployed, underemployed, or receive public assistance lack the literacy skills to obtain and keep a job with a family-sustaining income, continue their education, or participate in job training programs;

Whereas many high school dropouts do not have the literacy skills to complete their education, transition to postsecondary education or vocational training, or become employed;

Whereas a large portion of those in prison have low educational skills, and prisoners without skills are more likely to return to prison once released;

Whereas many of our Nation's immigrants do not have the literacy skills to succeed in their new home country;

Whereas the National Assessment of Adult Literacy reports that 90,000,000 adults lack the literacy, numeracy, or English language skills to succeed at home, in the workplace, and in society;

Whereas National Adult Education and Family Literacy week highlights the need for our government to support efforts to ensure each and every citizen has the necessary literacy skills to succeed at home, at work, and in society; and

Whereas the week of September 13, 2010, would be an appropriate date to designate as National Adult Education and Family Literacy Week: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the designation of National Adult Education and Family Literacy Week, including raising public awareness about the importance of adult education and family literacy;

(2) encourages people across the United States to support programs to assist those in need of adult education and family literacy programs; and

(3) requests that the President issue a proclamation recognizing the importance of adult education and family literacy programs, calling upon the Federal Government, States, localities, schools, libraries, nonprofit organizations, community-based organizations, consumer advocates, institutions of higher education, labor unions, and businesses to support increased access to adult education and family literacy programs to ensure a literate society.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LOEBSACK) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LOEBSACK. Madam Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise and extend and insert extraneous material on House Resolution 1472 into the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise today in support of House Resolution 1472, which supports the designation of the week of September 13 as Adult Education and Family Literacy Week. This week recognizes the importance of adult education and family literacy programs to the success and well-being of those who strive to improve their and their children's education.

Adult education and literacy programs provide millions of Americans with the skills needed to lead productive and self-sufficient lives, boost their academic achievements, and engage in our 21st century workforce. These programs emphasize basic skills such as reading, writing, and math, prepare adult learners to take GED tests, and assist nonnative speakers in gaining English proficiency.

According to the 2003 National Assessment of Adult Literacy, the literacy skills of 90 million adults in the U.S. are currently considered "basic" or "below basic." Adult literacy programs address this national need for improved literacy. These programs also help participants obtain the skills they need to reenter the education pipeline and transition to college, a critical part of creating an internationally competitive workforce and meeting the President's goal of a nation with the highest proportion of college graduates by 2020.

Family literacy programs work with entire families to offer education opportunities to improve life skills and improve literacy. These programs help break cycles of poverty and illiteracy that affect some of our Nation's most vulnerable families. Most importantly, family literacy programs provide parents with the knowledge and skills they need to be full participants in their child's education and development. For children, family literacy programs help ensure that children start school ready to learn and on an equal footing with their peers.

Adult Education and Family Literacy Week is an opportunity for educators, advocates, and participants in these important programs to elevate adult education and family literacy nationwide with policymakers, the media, and the community. It is important for States, localities, schools, libraries, nonprofit organizations, community-based organizations, consumer advocates, institutions of higher education, labor unions, and businesses to all work together to support increased access to these adult education and family literacy programs. The outreach which occurs during this week is critical to reaching many of those who would benefit from these programs.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank Representative POLIS for introducing this resolution and once again express my support for the designation of the week of September 13 as Adult Education and Family Literacy Week. I

urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise today in support of House Resolution 1472, expressing support for designation of the week of September 13, 2010, as National Adult Education and Family Literacy Week.

Illiteracy is a nationwide problem. According to a recent report, nearly one out of two adults is illiterate, without the minimum skills required in today's society. Unfortunately, many adults in this country cannot read a newspaper or fill out a job application.

The U.S. Department of Education estimates that 93 million U.S. adults have "basic" and "below basic" literacy skills. Department of Education studies have also found that adults living in poverty were more likely to have lower than average literacy scores than adults with higher incomes. Half of the adults who did not have a high school diploma performed in the "below basic" levels. Seniors and the elderly over age 65 had the lowest average literacy scores of any range, with 64 percent performing in the "basic" and "below basic" levels. And the more than 1 million incarcerated adults in the Nation had lower average literacy scores than adults in households on nearly every comparable scale.

Literacy skills impact every aspect of adult life. Adults who are more literate are more likely to read to their children and discuss school topics, be employed full time and receive a higher income, use the Internet and email and vote, volunteer, and access information about local and national events.

Unfortunately, only a fraction of low literate adults seek literacy services from community providers. Many people with low literacy do not perceive their skills as a problem until a crisis, such as the loss of a job or a child's need for school, helps make them aware of their literacy needs.

National Adult Education and Family Literacy Week highlights the importance of efforts to ensure each and every citizen has the necessary literacy skills to succeed at home, at work, and in society. It encourages people across the United States to support programs to assist those in need of adult education and family literacy programs.

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

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, today I rise in support of H. Res. 1472, "Expressing support for designation of the week of September 13, 2010, as National Adult Education and Family Literacy Week." The future of this country depends upon the level of education we provide our citizens, and the foundation of a good education is the ability to read and write well. In order to remain competitive in this global economy, we must emphasize the importance of raising our nation's literacy and English language skills.

Madam Speaker, National Adult Education and Family Literacy Week brings public attention to the importance of adult education and family literacy. Adult education and family literacy are both significant factors in determining the country's future. For example, reading to children from a young age and the mother's level of education both impact a child's academic success. Statistics show those who are often unemployed, underemployed, receive public assistance, or incarcerated are those with low educational skills. By improving such skills we take a momentous step to correcting a large number of problems that our country now faces.

With this resolution, the Congress states it is never too late to improve one's literacy or educational skills. With this designation, we improve our nation's future prospects and the lives of its citizens. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. GUTHRIE. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LOEBSACK. I again express my support for the designation of the week of September 13 as Adult Education and Family Literacy Week. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LOEBSACK) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1472.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. LOEBSACK. Madam 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.

SUPPORTING TITLE VI INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Mr. LOEBSACK. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 126) recognizing the 50th anniversary of Title VI international education programs within the Department of Education, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 126

Whereas the International Education Programs Services (IEPS) located in the U.S. Department of Education's Office of Post Secondary Education, manages 14 international education programs;

Whereas the International Education and Foreign Language Studies domestic programs are designed to strengthen the capability and performance of American education in foreign languages and in area and international studies;

Whereas overseas programs are intended to improve secondary and postsecondary teaching and research concerning other cultures and languages, training of specialists, and

the American public's general understanding of people of other countries;

Whereas 10 of the programs are authorized under Title VI of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, and 4 are authorized under the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act (Fulbright-Hays Act) of 1961;

Whereas Title VI was originally authorized as Title VI of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 as a response to launch of the Sputnik and the United States Government's recognition that a stronger and broader capacity in foreign language and area studies was needed;

Whereas Title VI was later incorporated in the Higher Education Act of 1965;

Whereas three programs that were included in the original 1958 legislation continue today as the National Resource Centers (NRC) program, the Foreign Language and Area Studies Fellowship (FLAS) program, and the International Research and Studies (IRS) program;

Whereas over time, additional programs have been added to Title VI to address the Nation's growing interest in international education; and

Whereas Title VI programs now address business needs for international expertise, strengthening undergraduate education, international as well as area studies, advancement of technology use, overall improvement of foreign language training and assessment, and helps to prepare students for public service careers, including within the defense and intelligence agencies, and the foreign service: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of Title VI international education programs; and

(2) recognizes the need to continue development and promotion of international education programs.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LOEBSACK) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LOEBSACK. Madam Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise and extend and insert extraneous materials on House Concurrent Resolution 126 into the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise today in support of House Concurrent Resolution 126, which recognizes the 50th anniversary of the Title VI international education programs within the Department of Education. Under the Office of Postsecondary Education, the International Education Programs Service, IEPS, manages a total of 14 such programs. These programs provide grants to individuals, institutions of higher education, and nonprofit organizations to build and strengthen international cooperation and enrich our students' cultural experiences.

International education has long been an important part of strength-

ening the capability and performance of American educational programs in foreign languages and in area and international study. International education programs also help our Nation's students, teachers, and researchers interact with other cultures and languages, train our specialists, and inform general understanding of peoples of other countries. On the 50th anniversary of the Title VI programs, we honor the contributions and benefits of international education programs to science, culture, government, and business.

International education programs were originally authorized as Title VI of the National Defense Education Act of 1958, in part as a response to the launch of Sputnik and with the recognition that a stronger and broader engagement with foreign language and area studies would strengthen American national security.

□ 1420

Title VI was later incorporated into the Higher Education Act of 1965 and has continued to evolve to meet the needs of today's students. A well-rounded international education is also critically important to a globally competitive workforce. Title VI program grants help address business needs for international expertise, strengthen undergraduate education and research at National Research Centers, and improve foreign language training and assessment at Language Resource Centers.

In the academic setting, institutions have used title VI grants to establish or operate overseas research centers, support more than 800 graduate fellowships in foreign languages and area studies, and improve business curriculums, especially as it concerns U.S. trade and global competitiveness.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank Representative WATSON for introducing this resolution, and once again express support for House Concurrent Resolution 126, which recognizes the 50th anniversary of title VI international education programs within the Department of Education.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 126, recognizing the 50th anniversary of title VI international education programs within the Department of Education.

Title VI was originally authorized as title VI of the National Defense Act in 1958 in response to the launch of Sputnik and the U.S. Government's recognition that a stronger and broader capacity in foreign language and area studies was needed to create a body of experts competent in foreign languages and cultures who could serve the government, especially our defense and intelligence agencies and the Foreign Service.

Three programs that were included in the original 1958 legislation continue today as the National Resource Centers program, the Foreign Language and Area Studies Fellowship program, and the International Research and Studies program. These programs support language area centers for expansion of postsecondary instruction in languages that are less commonly taught, as well as foreign language fellowships, research supporting language learning methodology, and language institutes to provide advanced language and training.

Over time, additional programs have been added to title VI in order to address the Nation's growing interest in international education. Title VI programs also help to address business needs for international expertise, strengthening undergraduate education, international as well as area studies, advancement of technology use, and overall improvement of foreign language training and assessment.

Today, as intended by the program's creators, title VI programs help to provide for our national defense by ensuring a Federal investment in ensuring a supply of citizens with international expertise. Title VI programs help to support American experts in, and citizens' knowledge about, world regions, foreign languages, and international affairs, as well as those with a strong research base in these areas.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 126, recognizing the 50th anniversary of Title VI international education programs within the Department of Education.

Since the terror attacks of 9/11 it is indispensable that we continue to strive to develop leaders, educators, foreign policy experts and individuals in matters of world affairs through research and specialty training in international affairs. Moreover, it is imperative that we continue to expand educational programs that will create opportunities for greater diversity in our knowledge of other nations. Such advancements will further equip citizens and experts within the United States with the necessary tools to contribute to national security and world development.

Every day our world changes and Title VI has played an important role in helping the United States respond to these changing events in a culturally sensitive manner. Therefore, I encourage my colleagues to support this resolution and support the goals and ideals of Title VI international education programs and recognize the need to continue development and promotion of these programs.

Mr. GUTHRIE. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LOEBSACK. Madam Speaker, I again express support for House Concurrent Resolution 126, which recognizes the 50th anniversary of title VI international education programs within the Department of Education. And I appreciate the support from the other side of the aisle on this resolution as well. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

I yield back the balance of my time. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LOEBSACK) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 126, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. LOEBSACK. Madam 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.

SUPPORTING DESIGNATION OF SEPTEMBER AS NATIONAL CHILD AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. LOEBSACK. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1219) expressing support for designation of September as National Child Awareness Month.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1219

Whereas millions of American children and youth represent the hopes and future of the United States;

Whereas numerous individuals, children's organizations, and youth-serving organizations that work with children and youth collaborate to provide invaluable services to enrich and better the lives of the young;

Whereas heightening awareness of, and increasing support for, organizations that provide access to healthcare, social services, education, the arts, sports, and other services will assist in the development of character and the future success of youth in the United States;

Whereas September is a time when parents, families, teachers, school administrators, and communities in general increase their focus on children and youth nationwide as the school year begins;

Whereas September is a time for the people of the United States as a whole to highlight and be mindful of the needs of children and youth;

Whereas the House of Representatives unanimously passed H. Res. 1296 in 2008 and H. Res. 438 in 2009 to support the designation of September as "National Child Awareness Month";

Whereas private corporations and businesses have joined with hundreds of national and local charitable organizations throughout the United States in support of a month-long focus on children and youth; and

Whereas designating September as National Child Awareness Month would recognize that a long-term commitment to children and youth is in the public interest, and will encourage widespread support for the charities and organizations that seek to provide a better future for the children and youth of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the designation of a National Child Awareness Month to promote awareness of children's charities and youth-serving organizations across the United States;

(2) recognizes the efforts of children's charities and youth-serving organizations on behalf of children and youth as a critical contribution to the future of the United States; and

(3) encourages the President to issue a proclamation to emphasize the importance of National Child Awareness Month.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LOEBSACK) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LOEBSACK. Madam Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise and extend and insert extraneous material on House Resolution 1219 into the record.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise today in support of House Resolution 1219, which supports the designation of the month of September as Child Awareness Month and encourages us to focus on children and youth nationwide as the school year begins.

There are more than 75 million children in the United States today, and they represent the hopes and future of our country. Throughout America, thousands of individuals, organizations, and schools are working to enrich the lives of our children and youth, and they deserve our thanks. Child Awareness Month raises awareness of these organizations and charities that provide access to health care, social services, education, the arts, sports, and other services for our kids.

We know today how a child's early years are truly critical to their development as adults, and how important it is to ensure that our children have access to quality health care, positive educational experiences, opportunities to participate in sports and healthy activities, and safe and nurturing home environments. Our Nation's child- and youth-serving organizations link children to the arts, encourage them to set new fitness goals, engage in school activities, and teach them to care for their communities.

During Child Awareness Month, corporations and businesses will join with national and local nonprofit groups to focus on children and youth returning to school. Some will provide free back-to-school supplies, while others will support fall athletics programs. While this nationwide focus is just 1 month long, it reminds us of our year-round commitment to build a better future for our children.

Madam Speaker, once again I express my support for Child Awareness Month, and I thank Representative CALVERT for bringing this bill forward.

I urge my colleagues to join in support of this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise today in support of House Resolution 1219, expressing support for the designation of September as National Child Awareness Month.

National Child Awareness Month is an opportunity to recognize the individuals and charitable organizations who work so diligently to improve the lives of children every day. Most young Americans are raised in healthy families, and they grow up to be responsible and productive citizens. However, there are children who do not have a healthy environment in which they can thrive, and whose daily realities make their dreams seem forever out of reach. Charitable children's organizations and youth organizations play a significant role in helping to make up for those daily deficits for millions of disadvantaged youth.

Charitable organizations that serve our Nation's children provide invaluable services that enrich the lives of children and their families and our Nation as a whole. The work they do every day in communities across the country, including after-school tutoring, counseling services for at-risk youth, camps and the like, should be acknowledged and praised, particularly in these tough economic times.

I am pleased to recognize the organizations that work tirelessly every day in the interests of our children. I ask my colleagues to support this resolution.

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Madam Speaker, as the lead Democrat sponsor of H. Res. 1219 I rise in support of this bipartisan resolution expressing support for recognizing the month of September as National Child Awareness Month.

My colleague from California, Congressman KEN CALVERT and I were pleased to introduce H. Res. 438 because it will raise awareness of children's charities and youth-serving organizations across the United States. This resolution recognizes that these organizations' efforts on behalf of children and youth are critical contributions to the future of our nation.

As we know, September is traditionally back-to-school month, a time when families focus on preparing children for the coming school year. In addition to academic preparation, it is also a time when the American public should be focused on the physical, social and economic well-being of our nation's children.

It is my hope that H. Res. 1219 will encourage more individuals to volunteer for or contribute to causes that help our children.

An enhanced awareness of children's charities and youth-serving organizations, made possible by this resolution, will assist these organizations' efforts to encourage volunteers to become involved in the lives of the most disadvantaged children in our communities across the country.

I am confident that National Child Awareness Month will serve as a banner that will unite charitable organizations of diverse missions, size, geography and scope to focus on a common goal—improving the lives of our nation's youth.

Many non-profit youth-serving organizations and charities across the country have expressed their strong support for the recognition of September as National Child Awareness Month.

I am hopeful that President Obama will share my enthusiasm and issue a Presidential Proclamation to designate September as National Child Awareness Month. With his support, both public and private programs across the nation will be acknowledged for their contributions to ensuring our children's well-being.

In the meantime, I would like to thank my colleagues for their unanimous support for the adoption of H. Res. 1219—expressing support for designation of September as National Child Awareness Month as it will serve to bring the nation's focus back to the one resource that guarantees our future success—our children.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 1219, expressing support for the designation of September as National Child Awareness Month. As schools across America reopen their doors this autumn, we pay special recognition to the charities and support groups who have made immeasurable contributions to America's children in the areas of education, health, social services, sports, arts and character development.

As a father of triplets, I know firsthand the challenges associated with childhood development and the importance of having a strong support system to help guide our children into the 21st century. This September, National Child Awareness Month will serve as a reminder that all individuals, regardless of their status as an educator or parent, can play an important role in the development of our youth.

The growth of our children does not stop at the school house gates. In my district, the Festival of Children Foundation has been a leading advocate for improving the lives of children through social development. Through the efforts of organizations like the Festival of Children Foundation, an increasing number of our youth are reaching their potential, and achieving the possible dream. Sandy Segerstrom Daniels, a leading business professional and children's advocate founded the Festival of Children in 2002 as a center for charities to come together and collaborate. The Segerstrom family is a well-respected family in Orange County.

The story of the Segerstrom family is the quintessential American Dream. The family emigrated from Sweden near the turn of the last century and began a lima bean farm in Costa Mesa. Their success was no mistake—their hard work and dedication eventually led to a successful business that allowed them to give back to the same community that made their success possible. And they did so with incredible generosity. Among the Segerstroms' many contributions to Orange County are the Orange County Performing Arts Center, South Coast Plaza, and Segerstrom High School. The Festival of Children Foundation exemplifies the best of not only the Segerstrom family, but of Orange County—a county they helped build.

Orange County, California is identified by many as a conservative county. As such, Orange County is a family-based community where individuals believe in helping one another—where people reach into their own pockets to invest in the wellbeing of its youth and others who are at-need. For these selfless

acts, we all owe a debt of gratitude for the immeasurable achievements made by the Festival of Children Foundation, Nancy Segerstrom Daniels, and all charitable organizations that positively impact the lives of America's youth.

I am hopeful the goals and ideals National Child Awareness Month will not only be recognized this September, but every month of the year, as the fate of our nation relies on each succeeding generation.

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Speaker, I stand in strong support of House Resolution 1219, a bipartisan resolution which expresses the sense of the U.S. House of Representatives that National Child Awareness Month should be established in the month of September.

September is traditionally "back-to-school" month, a time when families focus on preparing children for the coming school year. Recognizing September as National Child Awareness Month will heighten the American public's attentiveness to the importance of our children's health, education, safety and character development through the ongoing efforts of the numerous organizations and individuals who help to protect and nurture them. With this resolution we express our support for a month-long effort to recognize the importance of children in our society as they grow into responsible citizens.

It is widely recognized that a strong, supportive family unit is the most important factor in the well-being of a child. Unfortunately there is no guarantee that every child will have a support system to depend on. Thankfully there are many organizations that provide for the most disadvantaged children in communities across the country. Even children with solid support systems benefit from youth-serving organizations which enrich their lives through activities such as sports, the arts, philanthropy and further education outside of the classroom.

I would like to extend my sincerest appreciation to the 40 bipartisan cosponsors and to the gentledady from Orange County, California, the Democratic lead sponsor, LORETTA SANCHEZ and her staff, for their efforts on behalf of this resolution. In addition I would like to extend a special thanks to the Education and Labor Committee for moving the bill quickly. It is my hope that Senators FEINSTEIN and BURR will quickly pass a companion resolution in the Senate chamber and that President Obama will by Presidential Proclamation designate September as National Child Awareness Month so that the many child-focused programs of the federal government might also be highlighted.

Most importantly, I commend the many local and national youth-serving organizations and charities dedicated to the well-being of children across the Nation and the world.

Mr. GUTHRIE. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LOEBSACK. Madam Speaker, I again express my support for Child Awareness Month. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this resolution.

I yield back the balance of my time. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LOEBSACK) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1219.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. LOEBSACK. Madam 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.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

CONGRATULATING UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA GAMECOCKS ON WINNING 2010 COLLEGE WORLD SERIES

Mr. LOEBSACK. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1491) congratulating the University of South Carolina Gamecocks on winning the 2010 NCAA Division I College World Series.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 1491

Whereas, on June 29, 2010, the University of South Carolina Gamecocks won the 2010 NCAA Division I College World Series in Rosenblatt Stadium in Omaha, Nebraska;

Whereas a base hit to right field drove in the final run for the University of South Carolina Gamecocks to win 2-1 against the UCLA Bruins in the bottom of the 11th inning;

Whereas the University of South Carolina Gamecocks showed great skill, patience, and will by withstanding a first-round loss and then winning 6 consecutive games for the national title;

Whereas the University of South Carolina Gamecocks won their first NCAA baseball title; and

Whereas head coach Ray Tanner and the University of South Carolina Gamecocks bring great pride and honor to the fans and residents of South Carolina with this victory: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives congratulates the University of South Carolina Gamecocks on the outstanding accomplishment of winning the 2010 NCAA Division I College World Series.

□ 1430

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LOEBSACK) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LOEBSACK. Madam Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise and extend and insert extraneous material on House Resolution 1491 into the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise today in support of House Resolution 1491, which congratulates the University of South Carolina's Gamecocks for winning the 2010 NCAA Division I College World Series—their very first such title.

On June 29, 2010, the Gamecocks played a tough game against the UCLA Bruins at the historic Rosenblatt Stadium in Omaha, Nebraska. Tied at the top of the 9th, the Gamecocks hit their final run at the bottom of the 11th inning and secured their win. Although the team had sustained a first-round loss in the College World Series, they went on to win six consecutive games and secure their first national title.

For head coach Ray Tanner, it was his 14th season with the University of South Carolina and his fourth at the College World Series. During this season, Coach Tanner recorded his 1,000th win of his career and became the 44th Division I coach to reach this milestone. He was named 2010 National Coach of the Year by Collegiate Baseball, and we congratulate Coach Tanner on his impressive record.

The entire Gamecocks lineup demonstrated excellence this season. I would like to especially recognize junior outfielder Whit Merrifield, who drove the final run home with a sharp single to right field that scored teammate Scott Wingo from third base and lifted USC to their victory. Over 40,000 fans greeted the Gamecocks at their victory parade in Columbia, South Carolina; and we join them in their celebration.

Madam Speaker, I express my support for House Resolution 1491 and congratulate the University of South Carolina Gamecocks on their 2010 NCAA Division I College World Series victory. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I rise today in support of House Resolution 1491, congratulating the University of South Carolina Gamecocks on winning the 2010 NCAA Division I College World Series.

The University of South Carolina, located in Columbia, South Carolina, was founded as South Carolina College in 1801. The university offers more than 350 programs of study from 14 colleges and schools and has an enrollment of over 28,000 students. The USC Gamecocks have 19 varsity athletic programs and have won seven national championships including the 2010 College World Series.

Since 1970, South Carolina Gamecocks baseball has been considered an elite program in college baseball, appearing in 26 NCAA tournaments and nine college world series. The team played their first intercollegiate game in 1895. South Carolina owns a 23–17 all-time record in the College World Series and is 103–56 in NCAA tournament play. The 2010 South Carolina Gamecocks baseball team was led to national vic-

tory by head coach Ray Tanner. In 14 seasons at South Carolina, Coach Tanner has a 634–282 record with four College World Series appearances.

This year in 2010, Coach Tanner and the Gamecocks won the NCAA championship at the College World Series in Omaha, becoming the first team to win six straight games in a world series and the third team to win the College World Series after losing its first game of the series. South Carolina won the College World Series in the final game against UCLA on June 30, 2010.

I'm honored to stand before the House today to congratulate and recognize the significant achievements of the players, coaches, and students whose dedication and hard work have led to the success of the University of South Carolina baseball program as the 2010 NCAA Division I College World Series national champions.

I ask my colleagues to support this resolution.

Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON).

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, it's with great gratitude that I rise today in support of House Resolution 1491 to formally congratulate the University of South Carolina's baseball team for its impressive success at the College World Series. Today's resolution, endorsed by all six Members of the South Carolina delegation to congratulate the University of South Carolina Gamecocks on winning the 2010 NCAA Division I College World Series, is particularly special to me as I am able to honor my alma mater and that of my mother and father and that of many of the Second Congressional District staff.

The journey to this point hasn't been the easiest for the Gamecocks and history has not been on our side, as this is the first time in the school's history that the baseball team earned this great achievement despite going to the College World Series nine times.

During the NCAA tournament, the team faced an opening loss to Oklahoma and as a result had to do the unthinkable: win four consecutive games that included back-to-back wins against in-state arch rival Clemson University. The last stop on the journey was UCLA, a highly respected and talented team in the championship series. The Gamecocks had impressive consecutive victories over the Bruins to finish the season with a 54–16 overall record and earn the title of College World Series National Champions.

I'm extremely proud of the way these student athletes represented our university and our great State. None of this would have been possible without the USC Coach, Ray Tanner, whose leadership and determination has led to over 600 victories, 11 consecutive post-season appearances, and now a national title for the Gamecocks. Tanner's coaching success is complemented by associate head coach Chad Holbrook and assistant coach Mark Calvi.

The team is led by Whit Merrifield, the first cousin of Second Congressional District staff member Melissa Hite of Irma, South Carolina, who withstood a hard collision in South Carolina's victory over Clemson but stayed in the game and drove in the winning run at the bottom of the 11th inning the next night to claim the national title for the Gamecocks.

Defying all odds and refusing to give in, Jackie Bradley, Jr., delivered a clutch hit which scored the tying run in the bottom of the 12th inning against Oklahoma in the June 24 elimination game. Without Bradley's hit, the Gamecocks run at winning the national title would have come to a sudden halt.

Second District resident Blake Cooper, of Neeses, was the most valuable player of the first game of the championship series with an outstanding pitching performance against the UCLA Bruins. Freshman pitcher Matt Price, of Sumter, held the Bruins scoreless for the last three innings of the College World Series and earned Freshman All American honors from Baseball America.

I want to offer a big congratulations to Austin Ashmore of Greer, South Carolina; Parker Bangs of Laurinburg, North Carolina; Robert Beary of Apopka, Florida; Nolan Belcher of Augusta, Georgia; Jackie Bradley, Jr., of Prince George, Virginia; Jay Brown of Brunswick, Georgia; Alex Burrell of Landrum, South Carolina; Ethan Carter of Newport News, Virginia; Brison Celek of Charleston, South Carolina; Blake Cooper of Neeses, South Carolina; Sam Dyson of Tampa, Florida; Nick Ebert of Ocala, Florida; Kyle Enders of Greer, South Carolina; Bobby Haney of Smithtown, New York; Greg Harrison of Hilton Head Island, South Carolina; Colby Holmes of Conway, South Carolina; Anthony Iacomini of Cross River, New York; Jeffery Jones of Ft. Worth, Texas; Evan Marzilli of Cranston, Rhode Island; Jose Mata of Miami Lakes, Florida; Adam Matthews of Lexington, South Carolina; Whit Merrifield of Advance, North Carolina, a constituent of Congresswoman VIRGINIA FOXX; Adrian Morales of Hialeah, Florida; Logan Munson of Columbia, South Carolina; Steven Neff of Lancaster, South Carolina; Matt Price of Sumter, South Carolina; Jordan Propst of Gaffney, South Carolina; Jimmy Revan of Chesnee, South Carolina; Michael Roth of Greer, South Carolina; Richard Royal of Fayetteville, North Carolina; Patrick Sullivan of Columbia, South Carolina; John Taylor of Florence, South Carolina; Brady Thomas of Anderson, South Carolina; Christian Walker of Limerick, Pennsylvania; Tyler Webb of Nassawdox, Virginia; Adam Westmoreland of Cayce, South Carolina; Jake Williams of Greer, South Carolina; and Scott Wingo of Greenville, South Carolina.

In conclusion, I urge my colleagues to join in supporting House Resolution 1491. Go Gamecocks.

Mr. LOEBSACK. Madam Speaker, at this time I yield such time as he may consume to my colleague, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT).

□ 1440

Mr. SPRATT. Madam Speaker, I join other members of the South Carolina delegation in cheering the University of South Carolina baseball team and Coach Ray Tanner for winning the 2010 College World Series.

I extend special congratulations to Coach Tanner for being named College Coach of the Year by Baseball America. Coach Tanner is completing his 14th season at the University of South Carolina.

I also take particular pride in the accomplishments of the players from my district, the Fifth Congressional District, including Matt Price, the pitcher who earned the win with his relief effort against UCLA in the Gamecocks' championship-clinching victory.

The College World Series is a tribute to the impact of baseball on our State. Five public universities from South Carolina made the field of 64, and during the semifinal, a great in-State rivalry was played out on the national stage as the Carolina Gamecocks defeated the Clemson Tigers to advance to the finals.

This win was the university's first championship in any men's sport, and its impact upon the city of Columbia and the State was immediate and profound. It is hard to believe that the Gamecocks prevailed even when they were one strike away from elimination in the quarter-final game.

In addition to their athletic abilities, these young athletes serve as examples of the power of hard work, perseverance, and commitment. They have our gratitude and admiration, and I commend them for their sterling achievement.

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

Mr. LOEBSACK. Madam Speaker, I once again show my support for House Resolution 1491, in particular, my support and congratulations to our two South Carolina colleagues who are here today as well. I know it is a very happy day for them.

I want to congratulate the University of South Carolina Gamecocks on their 2010 NCAA Division I College World Series victory, and I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LOEBSACK) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1491.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam 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.

STRENGTHENING EMPLOYMENT CLUSTERS TO ORGANIZE REGIONAL SUCCESS ACT OF 2010

Mr. LOEBSACK. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1855) to promote industry growth and competitiveness and to improve worker training, retention, and advancement, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1855

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Strengthening Employment Clusters to Organize Regional Success Act of 2010" or the "SECTORS Act of 2010".

SEC. 2. INDUSTRY OR SECTOR PARTNERSHIP GRANT.

(a) AMENDMENT.—Subtitle D of title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2911 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 171 the following:

"SEC. 171A. INDUSTRY OR SECTOR PARTNERSHIP GRANT PROGRAM.

"(a) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this section to promote industry or sector partnerships that lead collaborative planning, resource alignment, and training efforts across multiple firms for a range of workers employed or potentially employed by a targeted industry cluster, in order to encourage industry growth and competitiveness and to improve worker training, retention, and advancement in targeted industry clusters, including by developing—

"(1) immediate strategies for regions and communities to fulfill pressing skilled workforce needs;

"(2) long-term plans to grow targeted industry clusters with better training and a more productive workforce;

"(3) core competencies and competitive advantages for regions and communities undergoing structural economic redevelopment; and

"(4) cross-firm skill standards, career ladders, job redefinitions, employer practices, and shared training and support capacities that facilitate the advancement of workers at all skill levels.

"(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

"(1) CAREER LADDER.—The term 'career ladder' means an identified series of positions, work experiences, and educational benchmarks or credentials that offer occupational and financial advancement within a specified career field or related fields over time.

"(2) ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY.—The term 'economic self-sufficiency' means, with respect to a worker, earning a wage sufficient to support a family adequately over time, based on factors such as—

"(A) family size;

"(B) the number and ages of children in the family;

"(C) the cost of living in the worker's community; and

"(D) other factors that may vary by region.

"(3) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term 'eligible entity' means—

"(A) an industry or sector partnership; or

"(B) an eligible State agency.

"(4) ELIGIBLE STATE AGENCY.—The term 'eligible State agency' means a State agency designated by the Governor of the State in which the State agency is located for the purposes of the grant program under this section.

"(5) HIGH-PRIORITY OCCUPATION.—The term 'high-priority occupation' means an occupation that—

"(A) has a significant presence in an industry cluster;

"(B) is in demand by employers;

"(C) pays family-sustaining wages that enable workers to achieve economic self-sufficiency, or can reasonably be expected to lead to such wages;

"(D) has or is in the process of developing a documented career ladder; and

"(E) has a significant impact on a region's economic development strategy.

"(6) INDUSTRY CLUSTER.—The term 'industry cluster' means a concentration of interconnected businesses, suppliers, research and development, service providers, and associated institutions in a particular field that are linked by common workforce needs.

"(7) INDUSTRY OR SECTOR PARTNERSHIP.—The term 'industry or sector partnership' means a workforce collaborative that is described as follows:

"(A) REQUIRED MEMBERS.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—A workforce collaborative that organizes key stakeholders in a targeted industry cluster into a working group that focuses on the workforce needs of the targeted industry cluster and that includes, at the appropriate stage of development of the partnership—

"(I) representatives of multiple firms or employers in the targeted industry cluster, including small- and medium-sized employers when practicable;

"(II) 1 or more representatives of State labor organizations, central labor coalitions, or other labor organizations, except instances where no labor representation exists;

"(III) 1 or more representatives of local boards;

"(IV) 1 or more representatives of postsecondary educational institutions or other training providers; and

"(V) 1 or more representatives of State workforce agencies or other entities providing employment services.

"(ii) DIVERSE AND DISTINCT REPRESENTATION.—No individual may serve as a member in an industry or sector partnership for more than 1 of the required categories described in subclauses (I) through (V) of clause (i).

"(B) AUTHORIZED MEMBERS.—An industry or sector partnership may include representatives of—

"(i) State or local government;

"(ii) State or local economic development agencies;

"(iii) other State or local agencies;

"(iv) chambers of commerce;

"(v) nonprofit organizations;

"(vi) philanthropic organizations;

"(vii) economic development organizations;

"(viii) industry associations; and

"(ix) other organizations, as determined necessary by the members comprising the industry or sector partnership.

"(8) TARGETED INDUSTRY CLUSTER.—The term 'targeted industry cluster' means an industry cluster that has—

"(A) economic impact in a local or regional area, such as advanced manufacturing, clean energy technology, and health care;

"(B) immediate workforce development needs, such as advanced manufacturing, clean energy, technology, and health care; and

“(C) documented career opportunities.

“(C) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—From amounts appropriated to carry out this section, the Secretary shall award, on a competitive basis, grants described in paragraph (3) to eligible entities to enable the eligible entities to plan and implement, respectively, the eligible entities’ strategic objectives in accordance with subsection (d)(2)(D).

“(2) MAXIMUM AMOUNT.—

“(A) IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS.—An implementation grant awarded under paragraph (3)(A) may not exceed a total of \$2,500,000 for a 3-year period.

“(B) RENEWAL GRANTS.—A renewal grant awarded under paragraph (3)(C) may not exceed a total of \$1,500,000 for a 3-year period.

“(3) IMPLEMENTATION AND RENEWAL GRANTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may award an implementation grant under this section to an eligible entity that has established, or is in the process of establishing, an industry or sector partnership.

“(B) DURATION.—An implementation grant shall be for a duration of not more than 3 years, and may be renewed in accordance with subparagraph (C).

“(C) RENEWAL.—The Secretary may renew an implementation grant for not more than 3 years. A renewal of such grant shall be subject to the requirements of this section, except that the Secretary shall—

“(i) prioritize renewals to eligible entities that can demonstrate the long-term sustainability of an industry or sector partnership funded under this section; and

“(ii) require assurances that the eligible entity will leverage, in accordance with subparagraph (D)(ii), each year of the grant period, additional funding sources for the non-Federal share of the grant which shall—

“(I) be in an amount greater than—

“(aa) the non-Federal share requirement described in subparagraph (D)(i)(III); and

“(bb) for the second and third year of the grant period, the non-Federal share amount the eligible entity provided for the preceding year of the grant; and

“(II) include at least a 50 percent cash match from the State, the industry cluster, or some combination thereof, of the eligible entity.

“(D) FEDERAL AND NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—

“(i) FEDERAL SHARE.—Except as provided in subparagraph (C)(ii) and clause (iii) of this subparagraph, the Federal share of a grant under this section shall be—

“(I) 90 percent of the costs of the activities described in subsection (f), in the first year of the grant;

“(II) 80 percent of such costs in the second year of the grant; and

“(III) 70 percent of such costs in the third year of the grant.

“(ii) NON-FEDERAL.—The non-Federal share of a grant under this section may be in cash or in-kind, and may come from State, local, philanthropic, private, or other sources.

“(iii) EXCEPTION.—The Secretary may require the Federal share of a grant under this section to be 100 percent if an eligible entity receiving such grant is located in a State or local area that is receiving a national emergency grant under section 173.

“(4) FISCAL AGENT.—Each eligible entity receiving a grant under this section that is an industry or sector partnership shall designate an entity in the partnership as the fiscal agent for purposes of this grant.

“(5) USE OF GRANT FUNDS DURING GRANT PERIODS.—An eligible entity receiving grant funds under a grant under this section shall expend grant funds or obligate grant funds to be expended by the last day of the grant period.

“(d) APPLICATION PROCESS.—

“(1) IDENTIFICATION OF A TARGETED INDUSTRY CLUSTER.—In order to qualify for a grant under this section, an eligible entity shall identify a targeted industry cluster that could benefit from such grant by—

“(A) working with businesses, industry associations and organizations, labor organizations, State boards, local boards, economic development agencies, and other organizations that the eligible entity determines necessary, to identify an appropriate targeted industry cluster based on criteria that include, at a minimum—

“(i) data showing the competitiveness of the industry cluster;

“(ii) the importance of the industry cluster to the economic development of the area served by the eligible entity, including estimation of jobs created or preserved;

“(iii) the identification of supply and distribution chains within the industry cluster; and

“(iv) research studies on industry clusters; and

“(B) working with appropriate employment agencies, workforce investment boards, economic development agencies, community organizations, and other organizations that the eligible entity determines necessary to ensure that the targeted industry cluster identified under subparagraph (A) should be targeted for investment, based primarily on the following criteria:

“(i) Demonstrated demand for job growth potential.

“(ii) Employment base.

“(iii) Wages and benefits.

“(iv) Demonstrated importance of the targeted industry cluster to the area’s economy.

“(v) Workforce development needs.

“(2) APPLICATION.—An eligible entity desiring to receive a grant under this section shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require. An application submitted under this paragraph shall contain, at a minimum, the following:

“(A) A description of the eligible entity, evidence of the eligible entity’s capacity to carry out activities in support of the strategic objectives identified in the application under subparagraph (D), and a description of the expected participation and responsibilities of each of the mandatory partners described in subsection (b)(7)(A).

“(B) A description of the targeted industry cluster for which the eligible entity intends to carry out activities through a grant under this section, and a description of how such targeted industry cluster was identified in accordance with paragraph (1).

“(C) A description of the workers that will be targeted or recruited by the partnership, including an analysis of the existing labor market, a description of potential barriers to employment for targeted workers, and a description of strategies that will be employed to help workers overcome such barriers.

“(D) A description of the strategic objectives that the eligible entity intends to carry out for the targeted industry cluster, which objectives shall include—

“(i) recruiting key stakeholders in the targeted industry cluster, such as multiple businesses and employers, labor organizations, local boards, and education and training providers, and regularly convening the stakeholders in a collaborative structure that supports the sharing of information, ideas, and challenges common to the targeted industry cluster;

“(ii) identifying the training needs of multiple businesses, especially skill gaps critical to competitiveness and innovation to the targeted industry cluster;

“(iii) facilitating economies of scale by aggregating training and education needs of multiple employers;

“(iv) helping postsecondary educational institutions, training institutions, apprenticeship programs, and all other training programs authorized under this Act, align curricula entrance requirements and programs to industry demand, particularly for higher skill, high-priority occupations validated by the industry;

“(v) ensuring that the State agency, including services provided by State merit staff authorized under the Wagner-Peyser Act program, shall inform recipients of unemployment insurance of the job and training opportunities that may result from the implementation of this grant;

“(vi) informing and collaborating with organizations such as youth councils, business-education partnerships, apprenticeship programs, secondary schools, and postsecondary educational institutions, and with parents and career counselors, for the purpose of addressing the challenges of connecting disadvantaged adults as defined in section 132(b)(1)(B)(v) and disadvantaged youth as defined in section 127(b) to careers;

“(vii) helping companies identify, and work together to address, common organizational and human resource challenges, such as—

“(I) recruiting new workers;

“(II) implementing effective workplace practices;

“(III) retraining dislocated and incumbent workers;

“(IV) implementing a high-performance work organization;

“(V) recruiting and retaining women in nontraditional occupations;

“(VI) adopting new technologies; and

“(VII) fostering experiential and contextualized on-the-job learning;

“(viii) developing and strengthening career ladders within and across companies, in order to enable dislocated, incumbent and entry-level workers to improve skills and advance to higher-wage jobs;

“(ix) improving job quality through improving wages, benefits, and working conditions;

“(x) helping partner companies in industry or sector partnerships to attract potential employees from a diverse job seeker base, including individuals with barriers to employment (such as job seekers who are low income, youth, older workers, and individuals who have completed a term of imprisonment), by identifying such barriers through analysis of the existing labor market and implementing strategies to help such workers overcome such barriers; and

“(xi) strengthening connections among businesses in the targeted industry cluster, leading to cooperation beyond workforce issues that will improve competitiveness and job quality, such as joint purchasing, market research, or centers for technology and innovation.

“(E) A description of the manner in which the eligible entity intends to make sustainable progress toward the strategic objectives described in subparagraph (D).

“(F) Performance measures for measuring progress toward the strategic objectives. Such performance measures—

“(i) may consider the benefits provided by the grant activities funded under this section for workers employed in the targeted industry cluster, disaggregated by gender and race, such as—

“(I) the number of workers receiving portable industry-recognized credentials;

“(II) the number of workers with increased wages, the percentage of workers with increased wages, and the average wage increase; and

“(III) for dislocated or nonincumbent workers, the number of workers placed in sector-related jobs; and

“(ii) may consider the benefits provided by the grant activities funded under this section for firms and industries in the targeted industry cluster, such as—

“(I) the creation or updating of an industry plan to meet current and future workforce demand;

“(II) the creation or updating of published industry-wide skill standards or career pathways;

“(III) the creation or updating of portable, industry-recognized credentials, including national credentials or where there is not such a credential, the creation or updating of a training curriculum that can lead to the development of such a credential;

“(IV) the number of firms, and the percentage of the local industry, participating in the industry or sector partnership; and

“(V) the number of firms, and the percentage of the local industry, receiving workers or services through the grant funded under this section.

“(G) A timeline for achieving progress toward the strategic objectives.

“(H) In the case of an eligible entity desiring an implementation grant under this section, an assurance that the eligible entity will leverage other funding sources, in addition to the amount required for the non-Federal share under subsection (c)(3)(D), to provide training or supportive services to workers under the grant program. Such additional funding sources may include—

“(i) funding under this title used for such training and supportive services;

“(ii) funding under the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act of 1998 (20 U.S.C. 9201 et seq.);

“(iii) economic development funding;

“(iv) employer contributions to training initiatives; or

“(v) providing employees with employee release time for such training or supportive services.

“(e) AWARD BASIS.—

“(1) GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION.—The Secretary shall award grants under this section in a manner to ensure geographic diversity.

“(2) PRIORITIES.—In awarding grants under this section, the Secretary shall give priority to eligible entities that—

“(A) work with employers within a targeted industry cluster to retain and expand employment in high wage, high growth areas;

“(B) focus on helping workers move toward economic self-sufficiency and ensuring the workers have access to adequate supportive services;

“(C) address the needs of firms with limited human resources or in-house training capacity, including small- and medium-sized firms; and

“(D) coordinate with entities carrying out State and local workforce investment, economic development, and education activities.

“(f) ACTIVITIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—An eligible entity receiving a grant under this section shall carry out the activities necessary to meet the strategic objectives, including planning activities if applicable, described in the entity’s application in a manner that—

“(A) integrates services and funding sources in a way that enhances the effectiveness of the activities; and

“(B) uses grant funds awarded under this section efficiently.

“(2) PLANNING ACTIVITIES.—Planning activities may only be carried out by an eligible entity receiving an implementation grant under this section during the first year of the grant period with not more than

\$250,000 or 10 percent, whichever is greater of the grant funds.

“(3) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—An eligible entity may retain a portion of a grant awarded under this section for a fiscal year to carry out the administration of this section in an amount not to exceed 5 percent of the grant amount.

“(g) EVALUATION AND PROGRESS REPORTS.—

“(1) ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT AND EVALUATION.—Not later than 1 year after receiving a grant under this section, and annually thereafter, an eligible entity shall—

“(A) report to the Secretary, and to the Governor of the State that the eligible entity serves, on the activities funded pursuant to a grant under this section; and

“(B) evaluate the progress the eligible entity has made toward the strategic objectives identified in the application under subsection (d)(2)(D), and measure the progress using the performance measures identified in the application under subsection (d)(2)(F).

“(2) REPORT TO THE SECRETARY.—An eligible entity receiving a grant under this section shall submit to the Secretary a report containing the results of the evaluation described in subparagraph (B) at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may require.

“(h) ADMINISTRATION BY THE SECRETARY.—

“(1) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—The Secretary may retain not more than 2 percent of the funds appropriated to carry out this section for each fiscal year to administer this section.

“(2) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND OVERSIGHT.—The Secretary shall provide technical assistance and oversight to assist the eligible entities in applying for and administering grants awarded under this section. The Secretary shall also provide technical assistance to eligible entities in the form of conferences and through the collection and dissemination of information on best practices. The Secretary may award a grant or contract to 1 or more national or State organizations to provide technical assistance to foster the planning, formation, and implementation of industry cluster partnerships.

“(3) GEOGRAPHIC EQUALITY.—The Secretary shall ensure that, to the extent practicable, grants are awarded on a geographically equal basis.

“(4) PERFORMANCE MEASURES.—The Secretary shall issue a range of performance measures, with quantifiable benchmarks, and methodologies that eligible entities may use to evaluate the effectiveness of each type of activity in making progress toward the strategic objectives described in subsection (d)(2)(D). Such measures shall consider the benefits of the industry or sector partnership and its activities for workers, firms, industries, and communities.

“(5) DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION.—The Secretary shall—

“(A) coordinate the annual review of each eligible entity receiving a grant under this section and produce an overview report that, at a minimum, includes—

“(i) the critical learning of each industry or sector partnership, such as—

“(I) the training that was most effective;

“(II) the human resource challenges that were most common;

“(III) how technology is changing the targeted industry cluster; and

“(IV) the changes that may impact the targeted industry cluster over the next 5 years; and

“(ii) a description of what eligible entities serving similar targeted industry clusters consider exemplary practices, such as—

“(I) how to work effectively with postsecondary educational institutions;

“(II) the use of internships;

“(III) coordinating with apprenticeships and cooperative education programs;

“(IV) how to work effectively with schools providing vocational education;

“(V) how to work effectively with adult populations, including—

“(aa) dislocated workers;

“(bb) women in nontraditional occupations; and

“(cc) individuals with barriers to employment, such as job seekers who—

“(AA) are economically disadvantaged;

“(BB) have limited English proficiency;

“(CC) require remedial education;

“(DD) are older workers;

“(EE) are individuals who have completed a sentence for a criminal offense; and

“(FF) have other barriers to employment;

“(VI) employer practices that are most effective;

“(VII) the types of training that are most effective; and

“(VIII) other areas where industry or sector partnerships can assist each other;

“(B) make resource materials, including all reports published and all data collected under this section, available on the Internet; and

“(C) conduct conferences and seminars to—

“(i) disseminate information on best practices developed by eligible entities receiving a grant under this section; and

“(ii) provide information to the communities of eligible entities.

“(6) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act and on an annual basis, the Secretary shall transmit a report to Congress on the industry or sector partnership grant program established by this section. The report shall include a description of—

“(A) the eligible entities receiving funding;

“(B) the activities carried out by the eligible entities;

“(C) how the eligible entities were selected to receive funding under this section; and

“(D) an assessment of the results achieved by the grant program including findings from the annual reviews described in paragraph (4)(A).

“(i) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to permit—

“(1) the reporting or sharing of personally identifiable information collected or made available under this section; and

“(2) the Secretary to share with, or report to, any person, any personally identifiable information collected or made available under this section.”

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (20 U.S.C. 9201 note) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 171 the following:

“171A. Industry or sector partnership grant program.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LOEBSACK) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LOEBSACK. Madam Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may revise and extend and insert extraneous material on H.R. 1855 into the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise today in strong support of H.R. 1855, the Strengthening Employment Clusters to Organize Regional Success Act, or the SECTORS Act, legislation that I introduced in the House along with my colleague from the other side of the aisle, Congressman TODD PLATTS.

I want to thank Congressman PLATTS for his work on this legislation and for recognizing the worthiness of this effort. The SECTORS Act was introduced as bipartisan legislation, and I am pleased that we have gained additional bipartisan cosponsors as well.

I also want to thank Chairman MILLER and Ranking Member KLINE of the Education and Labor Committee, as well as the committee staff, for working with me to move this legislation to the floor of the House.

No matter what party you are from, I think we can all agree that we should be supportive of innovative and collaborative strategies that increase the success of American business and improve the employment outlook of our workforce. As our country continues to recover from the economic downturn, we should work toward long-term improvements in our workforce training and resource systems and look at how we can better utilize the infrastructure that is already in place. Given our current economic situation and the fact that we have seen a steep decrease in Federal investment in employment and training over the past 20 years, this effort is all the more needed.

Recently, The New York Times ran a story detailing a significant mismatch between the skilled workers needed for many industries and the skill sets of many of the currently unemployed. The story also referenced a survey done last year of 779 industrial companies by the National Association of Manufacturers, the Manufacturing Institute, and Deloitte which found that 32 percent of companies reported “moderate to serious” skills shortages. Sixty-three percent of life science companies and 45 percent of energy firms cited such shortages.

Through the SECTORS Act, we are taking serious action to help address these issues and ensure that we build things in America again. In fact, just yesterday, The New York Times had another story entitled “After Training, Still Scrambling for Employment” that detailed the struggles our workforce is having finding training to pursue careers in existing and growing fields. It also highlighted some successful existing efforts with sector partnership-based approaches.

Some of our industries that are poised for continued growth and expansion and would be strong contributors to economic recovery, such as advanced manufacturing, clean energy technology, and health care and information technology, are struggling. By the nature of the problem, this means our Nation’s workforce is continuing to have trouble finding work in these fields because of the mismatch of skill sets.

The SECTORS Act addresses these issues by facilitating, nationwide, one of the key elements of successful State and local workforce development efforts: sector or industry partnerships. Sector partnerships organize stakeholders connected to a crucial industry, like manufacturing, for example, and will include multiple firms and businesses, employees, unions, education and training providers, and local workforce and education systems, among others, to develop and implement plans for growing, or saving, that industry.

There is a particular focus on building new workforce pipelines where skilled worker shortages exist and improving the ways existing workers are utilized, retrained, and paid.

The SECTORS Act will put in place partnerships that lead to alignment of educational institutions, training institutions, apprenticeship programs, and all other training programs to meet industry demand, particularly for higher skill, high-priority occupations. Regularly convening industry players on an ongoing basis to plan and implement strategies to save or expand their industry will help to strengthen connections and aggregate training and education needs of multiple employers.

Sector partnerships will also help businesses recruit new workers, retrain dislocated workers, develop and strengthen career ladders across companies, and improve overall job quality. These types of strategies have been highly successful regionally, including in my State of Iowa.

The National Skills Coalition, which has been a strong advocate for these strategies for some time, has organized a broad-based, nationwide coalition of workforce and vocational organizations, manufacturing associations, colleges and universities, chambers of commerce, and training and human services organizations that support this legislation and these partnerships.

The SECTORS Act is about helping industries access the trained employees they need to expand and thrive, helping employees access the education and training they require to be competitive in the 21st century economy and find quality jobs, and helping workforce development and education providers train employees in the demand of today’s industries. In so doing, this bill will help to ensure that our Nation and the American workforce continue to stand at the forefront of the 21st century economy.

I would also like to thank Representative MILLER, chairman of the Education and Labor Committee, for his support of and work on this bill.

I urge support for this bipartisan legislation, Madam Speaker, which also has bipartisan support in the Senate.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1855, the Strengthening

Employment Clusters to Organize Regional Success, or the SECTORS, Act, and I appreciate Mr. LOEBACK and the bipartisan way in which this is going to move forward.

H.R. 1855 creates new grants within the Workforce Investment Act to help create or increase targeted industry capacity and partnerships within specific regions. This is an idea that is already being done in some places across the country with success. For example, Philadelphia has created a regional program to train nurses for their hospitals and health care industry needs.

I believe Federal policies should also encourage regional business development and improve worker training, retention, and advancement opportunities. That is why I strongly support not only this bill but strongly support the reauthorization of the Workforce Investment Act.

□ 1450

Madam Speaker, the Workforce Investment Act is 8 years overdue in its reauthorization, and I am disappointed that we are not engaging in a larger discussion of Workforce Investment Act reauthorization.

The American people are facing a tremendous economic challenge and there has never been a more critical time to make sure our workforce has the opportunity to find new jobs or receive additional training. We need better systems of training and skills development to help move into new industries.

I come from a small business manufacturing background, and I have seen firsthand that unemployed workers who receive additional training for new skills can obtain a higher-paying job which can radically transform their way of life. We cannot afford to approach the workforce and job needs of our country in a piecemeal way. The American people deserve a real, comprehensive job training bill.

I, along with eight of my colleagues, introduced H.R. 4271, the Workforce Investment Improvement Act of 2009, to begin the process of reauthorization of WIA. But, unfortunately, my bill has not been taken up by the Education and Labor Committee.

I do support this bill before us today, but I do believe it’s a disservice to the American people not to have an updated, comprehensive workforce development bill, and I urge this Congress to take action on full authorization of WIA as soon as possible. I do urge my colleagues to support the bill before us, however.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LOEBACK. Madam Speaker, in closing, I do want to thank the gentleman from Kentucky for his support and the Members from the other side of the aisle for supporting this bill. It has been a true bipartisan effort, and I really do appreciate that.

I do want to say that according to a multiyear study conducted by public-private ventures, participants in SECTORS-based training programs earned

an average of 18.3 percent, or about \$4,500, more than a control group over a 24-month period of study. In addition, participants in SECTORS programs were more likely to work in jobs with benefits, including health insurance and paid time off, and were more likely to find consistent work, about 1.3 additional months of employment, over the 2-year period than the control group average.

This legislation will put in place additional SECTORS partnerships, as I said before, between business, employees, and education and training providers that lead to collaborative planning, resource alignment, and training efforts for current and potential workers to improve our Nation's business manufacturing and industry outlook.

It is supported by a broad-based nationwide coalition of workforce and vocational organizations, manufacturing associations, colleges and universities, chambers of commerce, and training and human services organizations nationwide, and it does have the dual benefits of helping businesses and employees, and it has strong bipartisan support in the House of Representatives.

I urge support for this legislation.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1855, the Strengthening Employment Clusters to Organize Regional Success or SECTORS Act, which promotes strategic approaches to addressing skills shortages.

Sector strategies is an approach that brings employers in a certain industry together with education, labor, workforce, and other groups to identify and provide training that is tailored to meet the sector needs of that region's economy. The SECTORS Act would support existing industry partnerships or help leverage funding from employers, educators, labor, and the workforce system to adopt a sectors-based working partnership that comes together to identify economic trends and shared workforce issues and develop the tools required to meet the growing demand in that targeted industry.

As some industries maintain signs of recovery, you would expect that employers would have an easy time filling their openings. In manufacturing, the June 2010 ISM Report on Business showed that economic activity in the sector grew for the 11th consecutive month. The manufacturing industry has added 136,000 jobs since December 2009. Yet many American companies, including manufacturers believe they cannot find workers with the qualifications needed for these jobs.

A recent New York Times article highlighted a contract drug company in Ohio that needed to hire 100 workers. Despite reviewing 3,600 job applications, the company has only offered jobs to 47 people so far. In a July 2009 survey of employers, the Business Roundtable's Springboard Project found that more than 60 percent of those surveyed indicated that they were having difficulty finding qualified applicants to fill current vacancies, and almost half indicated that there was a gap between the skills of their current workforce and company requirements. In a survey of manufacturing organizations conducted by Deloitte, The Manufacturing Institute, and Oracle found that skill

shortages persist, especially for the most profitable companies. Almost one-third of responding companies reported some level of shortages today, and over one-half reported shortages for skilled production workers. With the economy improving, companies are retooling the way they operate in order to remain competitive against their global rivals and in assessing its short and long-term talent needs, businesses are calling for higher-skilled workers.

In the current economy, workers need a wide range of services and support to reenter and succeed in the labor market. Job training is one important part of that solution, particularly for workers who have experienced extended unemployment and need to rebuild their skills; dislocated workers who are moving into new industries as local and regional economies are revamped; or even incumbent workers who need to upgrade their skills as industries adopt new technologies, including green technology. It is critical that we ensure that workers have the right skills for today's labor market and that those skills help them move into jobs and careers. One of the best ways to do this is to ensure that federally funded training is developed in partnership with local and regional employers.

The SECTORS Act will help businesses in growing industries plan for their talents needs while ensuring education and workforce provide the learning for workers to match the skills required by employers. By promoting sector strategies, employers can take control of the design and work in coordination with education and job training providers from the public and private sectors to develop strategies that will quickly train workers for waiting jobs, and develop long-term solutions to grow that industry as part of a community's economic recovery. Specifically, the SECTORS Act would establish a new Sector Partnership Grant program administered by DOL to provide designated funding and distinct performance measures for industry partnerships.

SECTORS help both workers and local firms in the same industry, to help ensure that workers are getting the skills that employers need and the employers can find and hire the skilled workforce they need to compete and lead the world in the global economy. Federal investment that encourages best practices in the workforce development field, supports efforts already going on in communities around the country, and ensures that federal investments improve the skill of our nation's workforce, will efficiently and effectively support our nation's economic recovery.

In addition, sector partnerships can have a positive impact on workers, especially those that are low-income. Public/Private Ventures found in their study of sector-based training those participants in the program earned an average of about \$4,500 more than those not engaged in training sponsored by a sector partnership. More than 200 sector partnerships are active, comprising 23 industry sectors in 41 states. For example, Pennsylvania has nearly eighty partnerships serving more than six thousand firms across the Commonwealth, and more than 70,000 workers have received training as part of the program. The SECTORS Act will drive strategic alliances that advance a region's economic vitality and make sure workers have the skills in place to move forward industries that are pivotal to keeping our economy growing.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank Congressman LOEBACK and Congressman PLATTS for introducing this legislation that is so important to our regional and national economy. I urge support of H.R. 1855, which helps to strategically position our growing industries with a highly-skilled workforce ready to innovate and complete in the 21st Century global marketplace.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1855, the "Strengthening Employment Clusters to Organize Regional Success, SECTORS Act". It is an important piece of legislation, and I would like to thank Representative DAVID LOEBACK for bringing it to the floor. This bill, when passed, will help to encourage job advancement along with job growth.

By requiring the Secretary of Labor to award competitive grants that may reach totals of over \$2 million that will spur job growth and in-house training, the SECTORS bill will help workers who have been hard hit by this recession. This federal-industrial partnership and the coordination with state and local institutions to improve economic and educational investment will ensure a better way forward for the American worker.

In the current job climate, it is not only the unemployed who feel the wrath of recession. There are many workers, in my district included, who continue to be outpaced by changing work environments. Many industries that employ thousands of workers do not have the money or the structure necessary to promote in-house training. These industries are homes to jobs that often have no hope of advancement, jobs that steer workers away from their families and into dead-end career paths.

This bill will help workers become acclimated to the changing environment. By promoting job training and job retention through federal grants, the SECTORS Act brings hope to the thousands of workers who may not know at the moment what their future will look like. It fosters the hope that has been so barren these last months and brings opportunity to the men and women who need it most.

Again, I encourage my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. LOEBACK. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LOEBACK) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1855, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE FORMER LIBERIAN REGIME OF CHARLES TAYLOR—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 111-134)

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:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the Federal Register and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice to the Federal Register for publication stating that the national emergency and related measures dealing with the former Liberian regime of Charles Taylor to continue in effect beyond the July 22, 2010.

The actions and policies of former Liberian President Charles Taylor and other persons, in particular their unlawful depletion of Liberian resources and their removal from Liberia and secreting of Liberian funds and property, continue to undermine Liberia's transiting to democracy and the orderly development of its political, administrative, and economic institutions and resources. These actions and policies continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the foreign policy of the United States. For this reason, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency with respect to the former Liberian regime of Charles Taylor.

BARACK OBAMA.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 19, 2010.

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 2 o'clock and 54 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6 p.m.

□ 1800

AFTER RECESS

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

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: H. Res. 1472; H. Con. Res. 126; and H. Res. 1219, in each case by the yeas and nays.

Proceedings on House Resolution 1491 will resume later in the week.

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

SUPPORTING DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL ADULT EDUCATION AND FAMILY LITERACY WEEK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1472) expressing support for designation of the week of September 13, 2010, as National Adult Education and Family Literacy Week, 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 gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LOEBSACK) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 369, nays 0, not voting 63, as follows:

(Roll No. 448)
YEAS—369

Ackerman	Cohen	Griffith
Aderholt	Cole	Guthrie
Adler (NJ)	Conaway	Hall (NY)
Alexander	Connolly (VA)	Hall (TX)
Altmire	Cooper	Halvorson
Andrews	Costa	Hare
Arcuri	Costello	Harman
Austria	Crenshaw	Harper
Baca	Critz	Hastings (FL)
Bachmann	Crowley	Heinrich
Bachus	Cuellar	Heller
Baird	Culberson	Hensarling
Baldwin	Cummings	Herger
Bartlett	Dahlkemper	Herseth Sandlin
Barton (TX)	Davis (CA)	Higgins
Bean	Davis (IL)	Hill
Becerra	Davis (KY)	Himes
Berkley	Davis (TN)	Hinchee
Berman	DeFazio	Hirono
Biggert	DeGette	Holden
Bilbray	DeLauro	Holt
Bilirakis	Dent	Honda
Bishop (GA)	Deutch	Hoyer
Bishop (NY)	Diaz-Balart, L.	Hunter
Blackburn	Diaz-Balart, M.	Inglis
Blumenauer	Dicks	Inslie
Blunt	Dingell	Israel
Bonner	Djou	Issa
Bono Mack	Doggett	Jackson (IL)
Boozman	Donnelly (IN)	Jackson Lee
Boren	Doyle	(TX)
Boswell	Dreier	Jenkins
Boucher	Driehaus	Johnson, E. B.
Boustany	Duncan	Johnson, Sam
Boyd	Edwards (MD)	Jones
Brady (TX)	Edwards (TX)	Kagen
Braley (IA)	Ehlers	Kanjorski
Bright	Ellison	Kaptur
Broun (GA)	Eshoo	Kennedy
Brown (SC)	Etheridge	Kildee
Brown, Corrine	Farr	Kilroy
Burgess	Fattah	Kind
Burton (IN)	Filner	King (IA)
Butterfield	Fleming	King (IL)
Calvert	Forbes	Kissell
Camp	Fortenberry	Klein (FL)
Cantor	Foster	Kline (MN)
Cao	Fox	Kosmas
Capps	Frank (MA)	Kratovil
Cardoza	Franks (AZ)	Kucinich
Carnahan	Frelinghuysen	Lamborn
Carney	Fudge	Lance
Carson (IN)	Gallegly	Langevin
Carter	Garamendi	Larsen (WA)
Cassidy	Garrett (NJ)	Larson (CT)
Castle	Gerlach	Latham
Castor (FL)	Giffords	LaTourette
Chaffetz	Gohmert	Latta
Chandler	Gonzalez	Lee (NY)
Childers	Goodlatte	Levin
Chu	Gordon (TN)	Lewis (CA)
Clarke	Granger	Lewis (GA)
Clay	Graves (GA)	Linder
Cleaver	Graves (MO)	Lipinski
Clyburn	Grayson	LoBiondo
Coble	Green, Al	Loeb sack
Coffman (CO)	Green, Gene	Lofgren, Zoe
		Lowey

Lucas	Pallone	Shadegg
Luetkemeyer	Pascrell	Shea-Porter
Lujan	Pastor (AZ)	Sherman
Lummis	Paul	Shimkus
Lungren, Daniel	Paulsen	Shuler
E.	Payne	Sires
Lynch	Pence	Skelton
Mack	Perlmutter	Slaughter
Maffei	Perrriello	Smith (NE)
Manzullo	Peters	Smith (NJ)
Marchant	Peterson	Smith (TX)
Markey (CO)	Petri	Smith (WA)
Markey (MA)	Pingree (ME)	Snyder
Marshall	Pitts	Space
Matheson	Poe (TX)	Speier
Matsui	Polis (CO)	Spratt
McCarthy (CA)	Pomeroy	Stark
McCarthy (NY)	Posey	Stearns
McCaul	Price (GA)	Stupak
McClintock	Price (NC)	Sullivan
McCollum	Quigley	Sutton
McCotter	Radanovich	Tanner
McDermott	Rahall	Taylor
McGovern	Rangel	Terry
McHenry	Rehberg	Thompson (CA)
McIntyre	Reichert	Thompson (MS)
McMahon	Richardson	Thornberry
McMorris	Rodriguez	Tiberi
Rodgers	Roe (TN)	Tierney
McNerney	Rogers (AL)	Titus
Melancon	Rogers (KY)	Tonko
Mica	Rogers (MI)	Tsongas
Michaud	Rooney	Turner
Miller (MI)	Ros-Lehtinen	Upton
Miller (NC)	Roskam	Van Hollen
Miller, Gary	Ross	Velázquez
Miller, George	Rothman (NJ)	Visclosky
Minnick	Roybal-Allard	Walden
Mitchell	Royce	Walz
Mollohan	Ruppersberger	Wasserman
Moore (KS)	Ryan (OH)	Schultz
Moore (WI)	Ryan (WI)	Waters
Moran (VA)	Salazar	Watson
Murphy (CT)	Sánchez, Linda	Watt
Murphy (NY)	T.	Waxman
Murphy, Patrick	Sarbanes	Weiner
Myrick	Scalise	Welch
Nadler (NY)	Schakowsky	Westmoreland
Napolitano	Schauer	Whitfield
Neugebauer	Schiff	Wilson (OH)
Nunes	Schmidt	Wilson (SC)
Nye	Schock	Wittman
Oberstar	Schwartz	Wolf
Obey	Scott (GA)	Woolsey
Olson	Scott (VA)	Wu
Olver	Sensenbrenner	Yarmuth
Ortiz	Serrano	Young (AK)
Owens	Sestak	

NOT VOTING—63

Akin	Fallin	Miller (FL)
Barrett (SC)	Flake	Moran (KS)
Barrow	Gingrey (GA)	Murphy, Tim
Berry	Grijalva	Neal (MA)
Bishop (UT)	Gutierrez	Platts
Bocchieri	Hastings (WA)	Putnam
Boehner	Hinojosa	Reyes
Brady (PA)	Hodes	Rohrabacher
Brown-Waite,	Hoekstra	Rush
Ginny	Johnson (GA)	Sanchez, Loretta
Buchanan	Johnson (IL)	Schrader
Buyer	Jordan (OH)	Sessions
Campbell	Kilpatrick (MI)	Shuster
Capito	King (NY)	Simpson
Capuano	Kingston	Teague
Conyers	Kirk	Thompson (PA)
Courtney	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Tiahrt
Davis (AL)	Lee (CA)	Towns
Delahunt	Maloney	Wamp
Ellsworth	McKeon	Young (FL)
Emerson	Meek (FL)	
Engel	Meeks (NY)	

□ 1834

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.

Stated for:

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Madam Speaker, on rollcall No. 448, had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

SUPPORTING TITLE VI INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 126) recognizing the 50th anniversary of Title VI international education programs within the Department of Education, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LOEBSACK) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, as amended.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 355, nays 16, not voting 61, as follows:

[Roll No. 449]

YEAS—355

Ackerman	Cooper	Harper
Aderholt	Costello	Hastings (FL)
Adler (NJ)	Courtney	Heinrich
Alexander	Crenshaw	Heller
Altmire	Critz	Hensarling
Andrews	Crowley	Henger
Arcuri	Cuellar	Herseth Sandlin
Austria	Culberson	Higgins
Baca	Cummings	Hill
Bachus	Dahlkemper	Himes
Baird	Davis (CA)	Hinchee
Baldwin	Davis (IL)	Hirono
Barton (TX)	Davis (KY)	Holden
Bean	Davis (TN)	Holt
Becerra	DeFazio	Honda
Berkley	DeGette	Hoyer
Berman	DeLauro	Hunter
Biggert	Dent	Inglis
Bilirakis	Deutch	Inslee
Bishop (GA)	Diaz-Balart, L.	Israel
Bishop (NY)	Diaz-Balart, M.	Issa
Blackburn	Dicks	Jackson (IL)
Blumenauer	Dingell	Jackson Lee
Blunt	Djou	(TX)
Bonner	Doggett	Jenkins
Bono Mack	Donnelly (IN)	Johnson, E. B.
Boozman	Doyle	Johnson, Sam
Boren	Dreier	Jones
Boswell	Driehaus	Kagen
Boucher	Edwards (MD)	Kaptur
Boustany	Edwards (TX)	Kennedy
Boyd	Ehlers	Kildee
Brady (TX)	Ellison	Kilroy
Braley (IA)	Eshoo	Kind
Bright	Etheridge	King (IA)
Brown (SC)	Farr	Kissell
Brown, Corrine	Fattah	Klein (FL)
Burgess	Filner	Kline (MN)
Butterfield	Fleming	Kosmas
Calvert	Forbes	Kratovil
Camp	Fortenberry	Kucinich
Cantor	Foster	Lance
Capito	Frank (MA)	Langevin
Capps	Frelinghuysen	Larsen (WA)
Cardoza	Fudge	Larson (CT)
Carnahan	Gallely	Latham
Carney	Garamendi	LaTourette
Carson (IN)	Garrett (NJ)	Latta
Carter	Gerlach	Lee (NY)
Cassidy	Giffords	Levin
Castle	Gonzalez	Lewis (CA)
Castor (FL)	Goodlatte	Lewis (GA)
Chandler	Gordon (TN)	Linder
Childers	Granger	Lipinski
Chu	Graves (MO)	LoBiondo
Clarke	Grayson	Loebsack
Clay	Green, Al	Lofgren, Zoe
Cleaver	Green, Gene	Lowe
Clyburn	Griffith	Lucas
Coble	Guthrie	Luetkemeyer
Coffman (CO)	Hall (NY)	Lujan
Cohen	Hall (TX)	Lummis
Cole	Halvorson	Lungren, Daniel
Conaway	Hare	E.
Connolly (VA)	Harman	Mack

Maffei	Pence	Shuler
Manzullo	Perlmutter	Sires
Marchant	Perriello	Skelton
Markey (CO)	Peters	Slaughter
Markey (MA)	Peterson	Smith (NE)
Marshall	Petri	Smith (NJ)
Matheson	Pingree (ME)	Smith (TX)
Matsui	Pitts	Smith (WA)
McCarthy (CA)	Platts	Snyder
McCarthy (NY)	Polis (CO)	Space
McCaul	Pomeroy	Speier
McClintock	Posey	Spratt
McCollum	Price (GA)	Stark
McCotter	Price (NC)	Stearns
McDermott	Quigley	Stupak
McGovern	Rahall	Sullivan
McHenry	Rangel	Sutton
McIntyre	Rehberg	Tanner
McMahon	Reichert	Taylor
McNerney	Richardson	Terry
Melancon	Rodriguez	Thompson (CA)
Mica	Roe (TN)	Thompson (MS)
Michaud	Rogers (AL)	Thompson (PA)
Miller (FL)	Rogers (KY)	Thornberry
Miller (MI)	Rogers (MI)	Tiberi
Miller (NC)	Rooney	Tierney
Miller, Gary	Ros-Lehtinen	Titus
Miller, George	Roskam	Tonko
Minnick	Ross	Tsongas
Mitchell	Rothman (NJ)	Turner
Mollohan	Roybal-Allard	Upton
Moore (KS)	Royce	Van Hollen
Moore (WI)	Ruppersberger	Velázquez
Moran (VA)	Ryan (OH)	Visclosky
Murphy (CT)	Ryan (WI)	Walden
Murphy (NY)	Salazar	Walz
Murphy, Patrick	Sánchez, Linda	Wasserman
Myrick	T.	Schultz
Nadler (NY)	Sarbanes	Waters
Napolitano	Scalise	Watson
Neal (MA)	Schakowsky	Wetser
Neugebauer	Schauer	Watt
Nunes	Schiff	Waxman
Nye	Schmidt	Weiner
Oberstar	Schock	Welch
Obey	Schwartz	Westmoreland
Olson	Scott (GA)	Whitfield
Oliver	Scott (VA)	Wilson (OH)
Ortiz	Sensenbrenner	Wilson (SC)
Owens	Serrano	Wittman
Pallone	Sessions	Wolf
Pascarell	Sestak	Woodsey
Pastor (AZ)	Shea-Porter	Wu
Paulsen	Sherman	Yarmuth
Payne	Shinkus	Young (AK)

NAYS—16

Bachmann	Chaffetz	Paul
Bartlett	Duncan	Poe (TX)
Bilbray	Foxx	Radanovich
Broun (GA)	Franks (AZ)	Shadegg
Burton (IN)	Graves (GA)	
Campbell	Lamborn	
Akin	Fallin	Maloney
Barrett (SC)	Flake	McKeon
Barrow	Gingrey (GA)	McMorris
Berry	Gohmert	Rodgers
Bishop (UT)	Grijalva	Meek (FL)
Bocchieri	Gutierrez	Meeks (NY)
Boehner	Hastings (WA)	Moran (KS)
Brady (PA)	Hinojosa	Murphy, Tim
Brown-Waite,	Hodes	Putnam
Ginny	Hoekstra	Reyes
Buchanan	Johnson (GA)	Rohrabacher
Buyer	Johnson (IL)	Rush
Cao	Jordan (OH)	Sanchez, Loretta
Capuano	Kanjorski	Schrader
Conyers	Kilpatrick (MI)	Shuster
Costa	King (NY)	Simpson
Davis (AL)	Kingston	Teague
Delahunt	Kirk	Tiahrt
Ellsworth	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Towns
Emerson	Lee (CA)	Wamp
Engel	Lynch	Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—61

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1841

Mrs. BACHMANN changed her vote from "yea" to "nay."

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the

concurrent resolution, as amended, 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. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, on rollcall Nos. 448 and 449, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

SUPPORTING DESIGNATION OF SEPTEMBER AS NATIONAL CHILD AWARENESS MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1219) expressing support for designation of September as National Child Awareness Month, 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 gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LOEBSACK) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 373, nays 0, not voting 59, as follows:

[Roll No. 450]

YEAS—373

Ackerman	Capps	Doyle
Aderholt	Cardoza	Dreier
Adler (NJ)	Carnahan	Driehaus
Alexander	Carney	Duncan
Altmire	Carson (IN)	Edwards (MD)
Andrews	Carter	Edwards (TX)
Arcuri	Cassidy	Ehlers
Austria	Castle	Ellison
Baca	Castor (FL)	Eshoo
Bachmann	Chaffetz	Etheridge
Baird	Chandler	Farr
Baldwin	Childers	Fattah
Bartlett	Chu	Filner
Barton (TX)	Clarke	Fleming
Bean	Clay	Forbes
Becerra	Cleaver	Fortenberry
Berkley	Clyburn	Foster
Berman	Coble	Foxx
Biggert	Coffman (CO)	Frank (MA)
Bilbray	Cohen	Franks (AZ)
Bilirakis	Cole	Frelinghuysen
Bishop (GA)	Conaway	Fudge
Bishop (NY)	Connolly (VA)	Gallely
Blackburn	Cooper	Garamendi
Blumenauer	Costa	Garrett (NJ)
Blunt	Costello	Gerlach
Bonner	Courtney	Giffords
Bono Mack	Crenshaw	Gohmert
Boozman	Critz	Gonzalez
Boren	Crowley	Goodlatte
Boswell	Cuellar	Gordon (TN)
Boucher	Culberson	Granger
Boustany	Cummings	Graves (GA)
Boyd	Dahlkemper	Graves (MO)
Brady (TX)	Davis (CA)	Grayson
Braley (IA)	Davis (IL)	Green, Al
Bright	Davis (KY)	Green, Gene
Broun (GA)	Davis (TN)	Griffith
Brown (SC)	DeFazio	Guthrie
Brown, Corrine	DeLauro	Hall (NY)
Burgess	Dent	Hall (TX)
Burton (IN)	Deutch	Halvorson
Butterfield	Diaz-Balart, L.	Hare
Calvert	Diaz-Balart, M.	Harman
Camp	Dicks	Harper
Campbell	Dingell	Hastings (FL)
Cantor	Djou	Heinrich
Cao	Doggett	Heller
Capito	Donnelly (IN)	Hensarling

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

NOT VOTING—59

Akin	Engel	Maloney
Bachus	Fallin	McKeon
Barrett (SC)	Flake	Meek (FL)
Barrow	Gingrey (GA)	Meeks (NY)
Berry	Grijalva	Moran (KS)
Bishop (UT)	Gutierrez	Oberstar
Bocchieri	Hastings (WA)	Putnam
Boehner	Hinojosa	Reyes
Brady (PA)	Hodes	Rohrabacher
Brown-Waite,	Hoekstra	Rush
Ginny	Johnson (GA)	Sanchez, Loretta
Buchanan	Johnson (IL)	Schrader
Buyer	Jordan (OH)	Simpson
Capuano	Kilpatrick (MI)	Slaughter
Conyers	King (NY)	Smith (WA)
Davis (AL)	Kingston	Teague
DeGette	Kirk	Tiahrt
Delahunt	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Towns
Ellsworth	Kissell	Wamp
Emerson	Lee (CA)	Young (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1847

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. JOHNSON of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise to express my sincere apologies for missing votes on July 19, 2010. I am proud of my excellent attendance record during my time in Congress and regret that I must personally attend to matters in my district. Although I will not be able to cast votes on July 19, 2010, I would have voted as follows had I been present today: on H. Res 1472—Expressing support for designation of the week of September 13, 2010, as National Adult Education and Family Literacy Week—I would have voted, “aye”; on H. Con. Res. 126—Recognizing the 50th anniversary of Title VI international education programs within the Department of Education—I would have voted, “aye”; on H. Res. 1219—Expressing support for designation of September as National Child Awareness Month, in addition—I would have voted, “aye”.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, on July 19, 2010, I regret that I was not present to vote on H. Res. 1472, H. Con. Res. 126, and H. Res. 1219.

Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on all bills.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan. I was unable to attend to several votes today. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye” on final passage of H. Res. 1472; “aye” on final passage of H. Con. Res. 126; and “aye” on final passage of H. Res. 1219.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably absent in the House chamber today. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall votes 448, 449, and 450.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. AKIN. Madam Speaker, on rollcall Nos. 448—“yes;” 449—“no;” and 450—“yes.”

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, July 19, 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 July 19, 2010 at 3:30 p.m.:

That the Senate passed with an amendment H.R. 2765.

With best I am,
Sincerely,

LORRAINE C. MILLER.

PRIVILEGED REPORT ON RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. WAXMAN, from the Committee on Energy and Commerce, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 111-550) on the resolution (H. Res. 1466) of inquiry requesting the President and directing the Secretary of Energy to provide certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to the Department of Energy’s application to foreclose use of Yucca Mountain as a high-level nuclear waste repository, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

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, July 22, 2010.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Office of the Speaker,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to section 1(k)(2) of H. Res. 895, One Hundred Tenth Congress, and section 4(d) of H. Res. 5, One Hundred Eleventh Congress, I transmit to you notification that Laura Cole has signed an agreement to not be a candidate for the office of Senator or Representative in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress for purposes of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 until at least 3 years after she is no longer a member of the board or staff of the Office of Congressional Ethics.

A copy of the signed agreement shall be retained by the Office of the Clerk as part of the records of the House. Should you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Ronald Dale Thomas.

Sincerely,

LORRAINE C. MILLER.

□ 1850

RESTORE THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAM

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

Mr. MCDERMOTT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to once again beg my Republican colleagues in the other body to restore the unemployment insurance program.

Yesterday, I read a story in the Washington Post that noted that Montgomery County, Maryland, one of the five richest counties in the United States, is now serving 15,000 free meals a day to children who would otherwise go hungry. This is an increase of nearly 15 percent from previous summers, and I'm sure that most of these children come from families who have lost their unemployment and have no other way to buy food for their families.

Nationwide, an estimated 16 million children will go hungry this summer. I'm not sure what it will take for the Republicans to wake up and recognize that they're literally starving American families. We cannot wait one second longer.

George Bush said he was a compassionate conservative. They've simply thrown away, Madam Speaker, the word "compassionate." They are just conservative. They will not take care of working people in this country.

CAMP ASHRAF

(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, the United States must stand by our commitment to humanitarian protection for the residents of Camp Ashraf in Iraq.

When we transferred responsibility for the security of Ashraf to the Iraqi Government, we sought and we were provided with Iraqi assurances that the residents would, in fact, be treated humanely and would be safe from any actions against their lives and well-being. However, Madam Speaker, repeated conduct by the Iraqi security forces has called these guarantees into question.

Camp Ashraf residents are in jeopardy. We must ensure that the Iraqi Government adheres to its obligations.

I call on the majority here in the House to bring House Resolution 704 to the floor for immediate consideration.

Further, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees must take all necessary and appropriate steps to extend Camp Ashraf's residents the humanitarian protections to which they are entitled. There is no time to waste, Madam Speaker.

HONORING THE LIFE OF ARMY SPECIALIST RUSSELL E. MADDEN

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

Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to Army Specialist Russell Madden from Bellevue, Kentucky, who lost his life on June 23, 2010, in a rocket-propelled grenade attack on an Army convoy in the Charkh district of Afghanistan.

He was assigned to the 1st Squadron, 91st Cavalry Regiment, 173rd Airborne

Brigade Combat Team, Conn Barracks, Germany.

Specialist Madden joined the Army in 2008 and is a 2000 graduate of Bellevue High School.

In addition to being an outstanding father to his two sons, Parker and Jared, Russell was a model citizen. Not only did he serve our country abroad, he was also committed to his community as a local youth peewee football coach. He was also a dedicated husband to his wife, Michelle.

According to his troop commander, Captain Matt Booth, the officers and fellow soldiers could always rely on his courageous attitude to make things happen when times were tough and was known as someone who would never leave his buddies in a bad situation.

Today, as we celebrate the life and accomplishments of this exceptional Kentuckian, my thoughts and prayers are with Russell Madden's family and friends. We're deeply indebted to Specialist Madden and his family for their service and his sacrifice.

NO HOME ON THE RANGE

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Madam Speaker, the Sonoran Pronghorn antelope is in danger of extinction, so government "envirocrats" have prohibited Border Patrol from entering some wildlife areas on the range where the antelope play in Arizona.

The antelope protectors have stopped construction of seven Border Patrol observation towers they feel are too intrusive for the antelope. Never mind the Border Patrol can protect the antelope and secure the border as well.

And the "envirocrats" haven't gotten the word out to the illegals. Drug cartels and human traffickers and thousands of illegals trample through the home on the range running roughshod over the wildlife refuge every day. These trespassers leave trash and vehicles on the preserve. The drug cartels are even erecting cell phone tower stations.

The Buenos Aires refuge, also in Arizona, is closed, being too dangerous for Americans to enter because it, too, has become a sanctuary for drug cartels and traffickers.

Prohibiting the Border Patrol from entering these areas is not helping the wildlife but endangering these areas more. You see, the illegals don't care about the antelope and its home on the range.

And that's just the way it is.

IRAN REFINED PETROLEUM SANCTIONS ACT IMPLEMENTATION

(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, I rise today to ask that the

Iran Refined Petroleum Sanctions Act, which was signed into law on July 1 by President Obama, be implemented in an expedited as well as a rigorous fashion.

This law, Madam Speaker, requires the President to impose sanctions on any entity that provides Iran with refined petroleum resources or engages in activities that will contribute to Iran's ability to import such resources.

The Government of Iran must verifiably suspend and dismantle its nuclear weapons program, stop all uranium enrichment activities, and comply with their commitments under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

There can be no doubt that Iran poses a significant threat to the United States and our allies in the Middle East and elsewhere, and it is proceeding with an aggressive nuclear weapons program, despite its claim that the Iranian program was designed for peaceful uses.

Madam Speaker, this law provides a powerful stick to force the Iranians to take decisive and concrete action to end their illicit nuclear weapons program. The time for Iranian delay, denial, and deception is over.

Mr. President, I urge you to begin the implementation of these sanctions without delay.

KOREA TRADE AGREEMENT

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

Mr. PAULSEN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to applaud President Obama for recently making an important commitment to completing a free trade agreement with South Korea.

Korea is the United States' seventh-largest trading partner in terms of two-way trade and the sixth-largest market for U.S. agricultural goods. A free trade agreement with Korea will grow business and create jobs here in the United States.

And, Madam Speaker, the time for action is now. The European Union has recently completed a trade agreement with South Korea, and Canada is working on one as well, while the United States has continued to sit on the sidelines. We cannot continue to let America fall behind by withholding approval for crucial trade agreements while other countries move quickly to finish their trade deals.

Exports mean jobs. A trade agreement with Korea is the right policy to boost our economy and boost exports. I stand ready to work with my colleagues and the President to pass a free trade agreement with Korea.

□ 1900

SPECIAL ORDERS

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

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

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

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

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

COMMEMORATING THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMIA JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER ATTACK

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

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Speaker, this past Sunday thousands gathered around the world to commemorate the grim anniversary of the deadly attack on the AMIA Jewish Community Center of Buenos Aires, Argentina. I was particularly honored to participate in a special ceremony in Miami, organized by the American Jewish Committee and Aventura Chabad, to share in this solemn occasion and recommit ourselves to holding the Iranian regime accountable for such death and destruction.

Sixteen years ago on Sunday the world saw firsthand the ruthless cruelty of the Iranian regime and the extent to which it would export its violent extremist views and activities worldwide. The Government of Argentina found that this heinous attack was organized by some of the highest past and present leaders of the Iranian regime. The state prosecutor of Argentina found that these Iranian leaders had turned to Hezbollah to carry out the regime's murderous adventures.

At a ceremony in Buenos Aires this weekend, a relative of one of the victims told the crowd, and I quote, "We accuse Iran of being behind the death of my brother, of your friends, of your neighbors; a country that denies the Holocaust, and even threatens to erase another country of the world with nuclear weapons, with the consent of Russia and Brazil; a country which shakes hands with Venezuela."

Madam Speaker, we must remain mindful that the same murderous ideology, and even some of the same perpetrators that spawned the AMIA attack then remain part of the Iranian regime today. Iran's current defense minister was issued an international arrest warrant by Interpol in 2007 based on his involvement in the AMIA attack. The Government of Argentina also found several former Iranian embassy officials to be responsible for the AMIA attack, showing us that Iran is more than willing to use its embassies abroad as tools of its extremist goals.

The ongoing "diplomatic" infiltration of Iran into the Western Hemisphere presents a direct threat to U.S. national security interests. The Argentine prosecutor reportedly concluded that the primary reason that Argentina was the chosen target of the AMIA attack was the Argentine Government's, quote, "unilateral decision to terminate the nuclear materials and technology supply agreements that had been concluded some years previously between Argentina and Iran."

Sixteen years later, we face an Iranian regime on the verge of obtaining nuclear weapons capabilities and seeking support for its nefarious agenda. This rogue state is stepping up its military, political, and economic cooperation with countries around the world, particularly in Latin America. A Defense Department report this April stated that the elite core of Iran's Revolutionary Guard is, quote, "well established in the Middle East and north Africa, and recent years have witnessed an increased presence in Latin America, particularly Venezuela."

Similarly, there have been press reports in Nicaragua that Iranian operatives have allegedly been moving in and out of the country using diplomatic cover. And the relationship between the Cuban and Iranian regimes is longstanding. The United States must work together with our democratic allies to address all facets of the Iranian threat, which goes well beyond the nuclear program and extends well past the Middle East.

With this in mind, I was proud to recently introduce, along with many of my House colleagues in a bipartisan way, House Concurrent Resolution 295, to both condemn the heinous AMIA attack in Buenos Aires and to serve as a reminder of the danger that Iran and its proxies pose to all freedom-loving people.

The members of the global jihadist network sponsored by Tehran have demonstrated time and time again, in word and in action, that they will stop at nothing to target and destroy the State of Israel, its interests overseas, and the Jewish people wherever they may be. It is more important than ever for our government and our Nation to stand unequivocally with Israel and against the growing threats to Israel's security and her very existence.

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

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

DON'T TRAVEL IN AMERICA—IT'S TOO DANGEROUS

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, it's summertime, and families are having their summer vacations. They're taking their kids throughout the fruited plain in the United States to visit our historical Nation. But I bring you sad news. Our Federal Government has warned Americans that there are parts of America that they should not travel to. It is too dangerous to travel in parts of America because it's just not safe.

Here is an example. This sign is erected on Interstate 8 in Arizona. Interstate 8 is an east to west Interstate, highly traveled. It's anywhere from 30 to 100 miles north of the Mexican border, and about 30 or 60 miles south of Phoenix. In a section of 60 miles there are 12 of these signs posted. And here is what they say: "Danger—Public Warning—Travel Not Recommended."

What does that mean? It means the Federal Government is telling Americans you can't travel America, it's just too dangerous. We, the Federal Government, we can't protect you. Don't travel around here. And here are some of the comments on this sign. The first one says, "Active drug and human smuggling area." What does that mean? That means the drug cartels and the coyotes, those human smugglers, are sneaking their way across the border because it's porous in Arizona, as well as my home State of Texas, and they're bringing in drugs and they're bringing in people, and it's not safe because they don't do that in a very kind and gentle way, the smuggling operation.

It goes further. Number two: "Visitors may encounter armed criminals and smuggling vehicles traveling at high rates of speed." Oh, that sounds serious. You mean we can't take the kids down Interstate 8 because they've got the drug cartels and their fast vehicles bringing drugs? Yeah, the Federal Government, the big Federal Government says we can't protect you. Don't come here.

Number three on this sign, put up by the Bureau of Land Management: "Stay away from trash, clothing, backpacks, and abandoned vehicles." You see, when the coyotes bring the people in and the cartels bring in their drugs, they abandon much of their stuff that they bring in. They just throw it down, you know, on our interstates. They also throw it in some of our refuges. And it's just stay away from that because we don't know what's in all that property.

□ 1910

The next one on here, No. 4, if you see suspicious activity, don't confront. Call 9/11.

I can tell you one thing: you pick up that phone and you call 9/11, you're not going to get the Federal Government to answer that phone because, you see, when you call 9/11, it's always some local, like the sheriffs of Arizona will call. What are they supposed to do, because the Federal Government doesn't

want them enforcing immigration and smuggling laws. Are they going to call ICE to come out there? The Federal Government's already said they can't protect you. So why call 9/11? That's a useless call.

And the last one it says: the BLM, the Bureau of Land Management, encourages visitors to use public lands north of Interstate 8 because, see, we can't protect you as the Federal Government in the land south of Interstate 8 that goes all the way to Mexico. Has the Federal Government ceded that land to Mexico, the drug dealers, and the human coyotes? Kind of sounds like it to me.

And now what is the Federal Government's response besides putting up a bunch of these signs saying, Don't travel America; don't take your kids across this country because it's not safe. We can't protect you. The Federal Government has decided to send its lawyers to the courthouse and sue the State of Arizona so they won't enforce and protect their own law.

The Federal Government ought to spend less time sending lawyers to the courthouse and spend a little more time sending the National Guard down to the border to keep people from coming into this country without permission. After all, it is the Federal Government's responsibility to protect us and let us travel all of our interstate highways, even Interstate 8 in Arizona.

And that's just the way it is.

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

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

AFGHANISTAN

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. Madam Speaker, tonight I would like to bring up the issue of Afghanistan. This weekend in the Raleigh News and Observer, they published 20 names of our men and women who have given their lives for this country. As most of you know, I have written over 9,000 letters to immediate and extended families of the fallen. Lately, the numbers have dramatically increased. More and more of our sons and daughters in uniform are paying the ultimate price.

I would like to reference this poster beside me. The picture's of a flag-draped coffin being carried off a plane. This is war. This is the reality of war.

In a recent debate on the floor of the House regarding Afghanistan, I made reference to conservative George Will and liberal Thomas Friedman. Both have stated in written editorials that there is nothing we can accomplish in Afghanistan. In an article published in Newsweek yesterday, Richard Haass

shares this opinion. His article is entitled, "We're not winning. It's not worth it."

In my remaining time I would like to share some thoughts of a former general who's my personal adviser on Afghanistan. These are his words, not mine: "The basic 'mission' of defeating al Qaeda in Afghanistan is a sham. Our own intelligence tells us that there are only about 50 al Qaeda members in the mountains of Afghanistan and Pakistan . . . certainly nothing worth sending thousands upon thousands of our best young men and women to fight. Al Qaeda is not a geographic entity . . . it cannot be pinpointed to a single area. Attacking them in Afghanistan or Pakistan just pushes them to other locations . . . Yemen is the perfect example. It is like playing the child's game 'Whack a Mole.' Stop al Qaeda in one area and they will just pop up in another. Bottom Line: the war against terror is not to be found in the mountains of Afghanistan or Pakistan . . . as we have vividly seen in Uganda and the U.S. recently."

Madam Speaker, I mention that, and I have this poster that shows, again, as I have been repetitive for just one moment, the number of young men and women coming back from Afghanistan and Iraq in a flag-draped coffin.

It's our policy, responsibility on the House floor and in the Senate to debate policy. These young men and women are doing exactly what they joined the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, and Air Force and have sworn they will do for this country. They will go when their leaders call upon them to go. It is our responsibility on the floor of the House to debate the policy, and the policy on Afghanistan has been proven from Alexander the Great to the English, to the Russians, to all the countries: you are taking a country with over 1,400 tribes and trying to make it a nation. It just is not going to happen.

And it's not fair to our men and women in uniform to continue to send them back 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 deployments. We had a marine recently down at Camp Lejeune, which is in my district, a sergeant who committed suicide right there on the streets of Camp Lejeune.

We are wearing out our military. It's time to have another debate on the floor of the House, and it's time to bring these troops home and rebuild our military and rebuild the equipment and make America's military strong again.

Madam Speaker, I will close with this: God, please bless our men and women in uniform. Please bless the families of our men and women in uniform. And, God, in Your loving arms hold the families who've given a child dying for freedom in Afghanistan and Iraq. And, God, give the strength to the House and the Senate that we will do what is right in the eyes of God and give strength to Mr. Obama to do what is right in the eyes of God.

And, God, three times I will ask from the bottom of my heart, God, please,

God, please, God, please continue to bless America.

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.)

36TH ANNIVERSARY OF INVASION OF CYPRUS

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

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Madam Speaker, for nearly 36 years, the people of Cyprus have endured an illegal occupation and massive violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms by Turkey after it invaded a sovereign nation 36 years ago tomorrow. It breaks my heart to hear the stories of how the occupied north has been devastated, how the Turkish occupiers have converted chapels in Kyrenia into bars and tourist information centers; how once beautiful churches have been converted into mosques; how the U.N. peacekeepers on the island have watched for 36 years as the Turkish Army has laid land mines and can only sit and note what's being done—a peacekeeping force operating with no mandate to stop the lawlessness.

It breaks my heart that families forcibly removed from their homes had all of their personal and real property stolen from them. More heartbreaking than anything else are the persons missing since 1974. Madam Speaker, whose families still grieve knowing they will never be at peace until their sons, brothers, husbands, and fathers are accounted for and whose bones must be laid to rest.

Yet the Turkish Government still refuses to cooperate. To us, their actions aren't acceptable. That is why we will continue to fight and persist in our efforts to reunify Cyprus and make the island whole again and heal the wounds. A solution to the Cyprus problem has come from the Cypriots themselves and must serve first and foremost the interests of the Cypriots.

The key to a successful outcome of the negotiating process and reunification of the island remains in Ankara, since a solution to the Cyprus problem cannot be reached without Turkey's full and constructive cooperation. Turkey must give the new Turkish Cypriot leader the freedom to negotiate a solution. Turkey must start with the removal of its occupation troops and illegal settlers from Cyprus.

The role of the U.N. and the international community is to provide assistance and support the process. The process should not be subjected to false time frames. The United States has publicly supported a solution of the Cyprus problem and specifically a

bicommunal, bizonal federation. As a close ally of Turkey, the U.S. should use its influence to push Turkey to actively support the process and the reunification of the island as a bicommunal and bizonal federation. And the U.S. must also push Turkey to withdraw its occupational forces.

The Government of Cyprus continues to work for the genuine reunification of Cyprus and integration of its people and economy in the context of a functional and viable settlement, a solution which will bring peace, prosperity, and a better future for all of the citizens of a united Cyprus within the EU. A solution of the Cyprus problem that reunifies the island, its people, the economy, its institutions in a bizonal, bicommunal federation is in the best interest of all Cypriots.

□ 1920

Madam Speaker, I urge this body to pressure Turkey to remove its troops from Cyprus, remove its settlers, and come to the negotiating table in good faith to find a solution that is just for the Cypriot people. Let's hope we are not recognizing the 37th anniversary of the invasion this time next year.

EXTENSION OF UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. FUDGE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. FUDGE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be given 5 legislative days to enter and extend remarks into the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. FUDGE. The Congressional Black Caucus is incensed that some would choose to politicize the proposed extension of unemployment benefits. As the conscience of the Congress, the CBC will spend this Special Order hour reminding them of the Americans they seem to have forgotten. I will also be joined by a diverse cross section of Members from a variety of caucuses, all urging the Senate to act now.

Madam Speaker, I would yield to my friend and colleague from the State of Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR).

Ms. KAPTUR. I want to thank Congresswoman FUDGE for taking leadership on this very, very important Special Order this evening on the subject of unemployment and the extension of unemployment benefits during this critical moment for our country.

I just got back to Washington after spending the weekend in my district, and I'm telling you that is the issue. People come up to you, whether you are in a parking lot, just leaving a food store, whether you're in a religious institution on Sunday, people are asking

what's wrong with Congress. It isn't the House. It's the other body that hasn't passed the extension of unemployment benefits.

I want to commend the Congressional Black Caucus for bringing this forward this evening.

By the end of this week, nearly 2.5 million Americans will have lost their unemployment benefits because our colleagues over on the other side of the Capitol chose to politicize with unemployed workers, trying to make some kind of political statement over there, rather than extending benefits for people who earn them.

You would think that work, as a value, would be undergirded by those that serve us at this level in our country, and I think they really undermine the value of work itself by not allowing people who have earned those benefits as a result of going to work every day to then, when times get hard, reap some of the benefits that they, in fact, have earned.

Just in Ohio, Congresswoman FUDGE and I know that 112,000 Ohioans will lose their unemployment benefits as we wait for the Senate to act. On July 12, the Toledo Blade ran the following letter to the editor, which I will summarize. It says, "Cutting off jobless was act of cruelty," and this writer, Darlene, from Perrysburg, Ohio, states: "I do not want to add to the Federal deficit. However, not to extend unemployment benefits to workers who have lost their jobs, most through no fault of their own, is cruel." She's right.

"These former workers may lose their homes," she says, "adding to the foreclosure dilemma." She's right.

"They paid taxes into the system for years." She's right.

"Now the government says they have used up their benefits. I wonder when the government will tell third- and fourth-generation welfare recipients that they have used up their benefits." And she was rather strident in her comments there, but she's asking what about people who have been employed.

Worse, a week before that, the Toledo Blade ran an article titled, "Toledoans battle to survive as aid for unemployed vanishes: Area agencies get more requests for help." I know I met with the head of Job and Family Services in Lucas County, and they said that immediately they expect an influx of 3,000 individuals that represented 3,000 families. You know how many people—that's over 10,000 people just for the first influx of those who had fallen off their benefits.

The article talked about Anita Fitch, a 42-year-old single mother who had gotten two extensions on her unemployment benefits but now she's on her own. Anita stated, "The unemployment money was not paying the bills, and I went to get food stamps because I have two kids in the house and everything is backing up—the food bill, the electric—and now I am trying to find a job," but "there just aren't any jobs out there."

So Anita's problem is like that of many Americans. We need to stop being partisan over there in the Senate and work together to support those who have lost their jobs while joining together to create jobs and stabilize our housing market.

I wanted to say to Congresswoman FUDGE that I have other examples I could give, but I don't want to not allow other Members who have come this evening to also state their piece. We know that we need to make things in America again, and Ms. Fitch was among those in our district who had a well-paying factory job, polishing automotive parts, a solid job that provided for her family, the kind of jobs that we need here in our country. We need less outsourcing. We need fewer bank bailouts—in fact, no bank bailouts—while we work to create jobs and to sustain our unemployed citizens.

So I have voted to continue to extend unemployment benefits, and I think the important voices that we will add to the record tonight include those individuals from our district who have been contacting us, pleading with Congress to give them the benefits that they have earned, and if we had enough jobs in our country, people wouldn't be asking. This is a time when we need a little extra cushion inside this economy to help people transition as we begin producing more and more jobs per month, and we had to dig ourselves out of the huge hole that the last President left this President.

I think that we helped to turn the corner now, but we have millions of Americans who simply have not been able to find their footing in this economy.

One gentleman that wrote has sent out 400 resumes and applied for over 400 jobs in 10 States and has only gotten three interviews in 9 months and zero job offers, and he says it's aggravating that the people who caused this mess are still making several-figure incomes, and the average Joe is suffering. Who knows what is going to happen after August when this gentleman's unemployment benefits run out.

So, Congresswoman FUDGE, I want to thank you very much for holding this Special Order tonight to encourage our Senate colleagues to put partisanship and politics aside and to act to help those who need these unemployment benefits to put food on the table for their families. They're really not asking for very much.

"Sincerely,"

"Jennifer"

Jennifer is not alone. Debra also emailed me and she writes, "Dear Representative KAPTUR,"

"Our family is in dire need of an extension of unemployment benefits. My partner has been unemployed since July 15, 2008. Her unemployment expired June 25, 2010 without notice."

"She is over 60 years of age. We have 3 children, 2 elementary age and one high school age. I am self employed and my business is so slow that my adjusted gross income

last year was \$15,500 and it looks like my AGI will be similar for 2010. We've applied for food stamps but we're not sure how long it will take to get them. We need help."

"What can you do for us?"

"Debra"

Dennis emailed to share his situation and his frustration. He writes, "Just wanted to let you know what it's like in the real world. In September '09, I was laid-off. I went from \$32/hr to \$9/hr unemployment benefit. My u/b extension is due to run out in August '10. I have sold items at a loss to get rid of debt. My life is on hold."

"I have applied to almost 400 jobs in over 10 states and have only gotten 3 interviews in 9 months with zero job offers. It's aggravating that the people who caused this mess are still making 6/7 figure incomes and the average Joe is suffering. Who knows what is going to happen after August."

Tonight we gather to encourage our Senate colleagues to put partisanship and politics aside and act to help those who need these unemployment benefits to put food on the table for their families.

Sometimes it is too easy to get caught up in politics, and we need to remember that we are here for the people. Too many of the people in this country are suffering. They need our support to survive while we work to create jobs in our country for them.

Ms. FUDGE. Thank you, my friend. I just want to say that the gentlelady from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) has always been a voice for not just Ohioans but for all people in need, and I thank you very much for your work.

Madam Speaker, I would now like to yield to the majority leader, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentlelady from Ohio for yielding, thank her for taking this Special Order, and rise in strong support, as the House has already done, saying that we remember those who are unemployed through no fault of their own.

Nearly 2.5 million out-of-work Americans are without unemployment insurance today. That means they don't have dollars to buy food, they won't have dollars to pay their mortgage, they won't have dollars to buy gas to even look for a job because of one reason: Republicans are blocking those benefits in the United States Senate, period. It's the only reason. We've passed it.

Several Republican Members of Congress and candidates have suggested that unemployment insurance makes Americans too lazy or uninterested in looking for work. This is at a time, frankly, when five unemployed Americans are looking for work for every one job that is available.

One Republican Member of the House even asked, "Is the government now creating hobos?" Is the government creating hobos for those, who through no fault of their own, are unemployed. Why? Because the economy was put into a deep spin in the latter part of the Bush administration. If you believe, as I do, that the unemployed are suffering from an economic crisis they did nothing to create, then we owe

them a strong policy on job creation. We owe them something better than the failed Bush policies Republicans want to return to, the same policies that resulted in the worst jobs record since Herbert Hoover.

□ 1930

We owe the unemployed a hand, not just because it's the right thing to do, but because economists agree that there are few more effective ways to stimulate local economies than extending unemployment insurance. Why is that? Because when somebody is unemployed and has no dollars and they get dollars, they spend them. They buy food. They buy prescription drugs, they buy other items for them and their families, they buy gasoline for their cars. As they do, they help the economy grow. Failing to give them the resources to support their families also undermines our economic situation.

My Republican friends claim that they are for extending unemployment insurance, but simply believe it needs to be paid for. However, frankly, such a claim rings hollow. Because, after decades of treating unemployment insurance as emergency spending, when they were in charge, when no Democrat could determine what came to the floor, they passed unemployment insurance when Bush's failing economy had large numbers of unemployed, and they didn't pay for it.

Both parties, dating back to President Reagan, have passed unemployment insurance unpaid for. Why? Because it's an emergency. It's an emergency not to have a job. It's an emergency not to be able to support yourself and feed your family. It's an emergency when through no fault of your own all of a sudden the boss says, I'm sorry, I can't keep you on the payroll because I can't afford to. That is an emergency.

But at the very same time they claim we can't afford \$34 billion for the unemployed, which will go right into the economy to stimulate and try to grow our economy and create jobs, they are pushing for a deficit-busting \$676 billion in extended tax cuts for the wealthiest in America. Think of that.

We cannot have \$34 billion for those who are unemployed and struggling in our society, but guess what? For those of us who are not struggling in our society, you get \$676 billion and, guess what, we don't have to pay for that. How does anybody think that makes sense? How does anybody think that's a moral judgment to make in our society.

Republican leaders are even claiming that tax cuts should never be paid for, and in the face of all evidence to the contrary, that tax cuts don't add to the deficit. Alan Greenspan, of course, put the lie to that. He probably shouldn't have testified that the tax cuts would save money. In fact, he has urged us not to cut taxes. My own view is that for middle-income Americans who are working now and struggling and trying

to keep their families afloat, we need to continue those tax cuts.

Why? So we could continue to grow our economy and not put them deeper in a hole. This is a political party, on the other side, that wants to reiterate and return to the Bush-era fiscal thinking that wiped out a record surplus of \$5.6 trillion and replaced it with deep debt, large annual deficits, lost jobs and the worst economy since the Depression.

Republicans have made their priorities crystal clear: Billions for the well off, but no help for the longtime unemployed.

Sixty-two percent of the American people reject that reasoning and the neglect of families in need through no fault of their own. As we have in the past, let's help those families and our economy at the same time. Let's extend the unemployment benefits.

Again, I want to thank the gentlewoman from Ohio for taking this time to focus on this issue. Hopefully, the other body and the Republican Members of the other body will see their way clear to making sure that Americans who have worked hard, played by the rules, and through no fault of their own are unemployed, will get the help they deserve and need, and that will help our economy as well as help those families.

Ms. FUDGE. Thank you so very much. It is always a privilege to have the leader come and share some time with us. Thank you very much, Mr. Leader. I am as well pleased and proud that Congressman JIM MCDERMOTT, the chairman of the Subcommittee on Income Security and Family Support, will bring his expertise on the topic.

I yield to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. MCDERMOTT).

Mr. MCDERMOTT. Thank you, Congresswoman FUDGE.

I was approached by one of the Members on the floor, actually, MARCY KAPTUR. She said, why don't we go out and tell the story of people? Why are we being quiet about this? So I was pleased when we presented this idea to you that you said, hey, come, I have got an hour, let's talk about it, because over the past 6 weeks we have fought to try to get these benefits extended.

We cite the statistic of 2.5 million people who have lost their benefits since early June, but we haven't heard much about these jobless workers themselves. I am really grateful for an opportunity to come out here and talk about what we are all going through in our districts, on the telephone, in the newspaper, and in the grocery store.

I picked up The New York Times on Sunday and there on page 13 was the story of a woman named Terri Sadler. Terri lost her job in an automotive parts plant in October of 2008. She used to make \$14.65 an hour and was able to make ends meet, but since she has been laid off she has had no luck in finding a job. She is like millions of people who have this same story who can't get anybody to pay attention in the United States Senate.

Now, there are five unemployed Americans competing for every job, and she told the newspaper, when they asked her, that she had three interviews, that's all she had in 18 months was three interviews for a job, and she spends as much as 12 hours a day looking on the Internet.

When Republicans in the other body blocked passage of the unemployment insurance, she lost her only lifeline on June 5. She has had no money since June 5, and she has been able to cobble together some help from her friends and the community in order to get by.

A county ministerial association paid her water bill. I mean, imagine not having water in your house because they shut it off because you didn't pay the bill. A local nonprofit pulled enough money together for her last two electric bills. Imagine sitting in the dark in a house with no water and no electricity through no fault of your own except the United States Senate won't pay attention to your problems.

Now, Americans who have worked hard and played by the rules and lost their jobs through no fault of their own are going through this all over this country. She is rattled by the daily fear of losing her home, of not being able to afford food, and she told the Times that she had contemplated suicide.

Republicans have forced Terri to live in purgatory for the last 2 months as they talk about the deficit. They now worry about the deficit. They spent like there was no end of money when it was for people at the top of the pile, but now we are talking about Terri Sadler and her problems.

The New York Times actually wrote in an editorial, "Deficits matter, but not more than economic recovery, and not more urgently than the economic survival of millions of Americans." Now, the question you have to ask is, what will it take to make the Republicans finally understand that? You would think an election might have something to draw their mind.

Today, we read a story in The Washington Post that Montgomery County, Maryland, one of the five richest counties in the United States, is now serving 15,000 free lunches a day for children who would otherwise not have food. That's an increase of nearly 15 percent over previous summers, and many of these families are unemployed families.

Our failure to get this bill passed has had very real and immediate consequences. Tonight, thousands of people in every corner of this country will suffer because Republicans in the other body have stonewalled against acting. I refuse to believe that we are going to tell Terri Sadler and the millions of Americans like her that we are going to let them fall through the cracks.

I wore this pin tonight because I believe that anybody who has lived in a home where somebody was out of a job, or has been out of a job, knows what it's really all about. I fail to believe

there is anybody in the Senate who has ever been without a job.

This is a cab medallion. When I was 21-years-old, my father lost his job for the second time, and there was no money to pay the rent. We were going to lose the house. There was no money for the food, for anything else, and I went to work driving a cab.

□ 1940

That's what happens in families, people do anything.

Terri said to the newspaper, she's sitting at home now. One of her interviews was for a company that will pay her \$7.65 an hour. Now remember, she was making \$14 before. They're paying less than half that, and she's sitting there waiting to hear if she gets a job. She knows that the money she gets from that lesser job won't even meet her bills, won't make it possible for her to pay her house payment and pay her utilities and pay gas and pay the Internet so she can stay on the computer and keep looking for a job.

That's the dilemma that Americans are sitting at home tonight living with, middle class people. It isn't people who haven't tried; it isn't people who haven't made an effort; it isn't people who have somehow tried to get by on the easy. They have been out there slogging along, and they suddenly can't do it, and the Senate says, well, we have to worry about the deficit. You know, we want to keep those tax cuts going for the wealthy in this country, that \$700 billion, but we haven't got \$30 billion for the unemployed.

There's something really wrong. It's really important that you brought this Special Order together today so that people can talk about it and talk about what they're hearing on the phone when they go home on the weekend.

It's no fun to go to the grocery store because people come up and tell you—and I don't live in a bad neighborhood, but people are telling me in my neighborhood what's going on. Thank you very much, and I yield back.

Ms. FUDGE. I thank you. You have painted a picture so clear that every single person in the Senate should understand that it's not just about deficits, it's not just about what they think is right or wrong. Government has a job, and it is to take care of its people. And if we don't do that, we have not done our work. I thank you for telling Terri's story, and I'm sure she does as well.

Madam Speaker, I would now like to recognize my friend and classmate, the gentlelady from Nevada, Ms. TITUS.

Ms. TITUS. Thank you very much for recognizing me. And thank you, Congresswoman FUDGE, for bringing this issue to the attention of the country. We certainly need to be talking about it, and I appreciate bringing the Nevada perspective to the discussion. Extending these unemployment benefits is critical to the constituents in southern Nevada.

I represent the most populous district in the country. There are 1 mil-

lion people in the district compared to about 650,000 in most districts. We also have the highest unemployment rate in the country and the highest foreclosure rate, so it's a lot of people with a lot of problems. And we just heard today some rather dismal news that that rate is continuing to climb. Now the unemployment rate in southern Nevada is over 14 percent—it's probably higher than that, that's the official figure, and if you look at construction unemployment, I'm sure it's at least double that.

Our recovery lags behind the rest of the country because you have to have a job with money in your pocket in Iowa and Georgia and Vermont in order to be able to come to Las Vegas for a holiday.

The two economic main drivers in my State are tourism and construction, and they have been the hardest hit sectors during this recession. The fact is, many of these jobs are not going to come back right away. We know that already 38,000 people in Nevada have lost their benefits because of this Republican obstructionism that we've been talking about.

When I see Republicans stand in the way of this final extension of unemployment benefits and I hear them make statements that people are spoiled by unemployment benefits, or they aren't willing to take certain jobs, it just makes me angry. It makes me angry because nothing could be further from the truth, and it is an insult to the American people who are the hardest working people on this planet. These are the same people who build America, they keep it running, and they serve its citizens and its visitors every day.

We're talking about family members, friends, and neighbors who are worried and scared that their benefits will run out. They've got homes they can't afford to pay for, doctors they can't afford to see, children they can't afford to send to college now, and time they just cannot afford to waste.

Every weekend I'm in the district talking to people. We have housing workshops, Congress on the Corner. I'm just out in the district, and I repeatedly hear these same tragic stories from people who have lost their jobs through no fault of their own, and they seem kind of at a loss of what to do. They can't really understand what's happening, and they cannot believe that the Republicans could be so cruel and insensitive to their needs. They have worked all their lives, they have paid their taxes, they have contributed to unemployment, they have followed the rules, and they just need a little bit of help right now, a little bridge until the economy turns around so they can get themselves back together. All they're asking for is just a little bit of help to kind of keep body and soul together until this economy turns around.

Just this weekend, I heard from one family, a young couple, Matt and his

wife from Henderson, with their young children. They had worked very hard to get out of kind of a rough neighborhood, to move to a better area away from some gangs so their children could grow up in a safer environment, lost his job. We're trying to help him with a loan modification. If he can't get these unemployment benefits, he's not going to qualify for that loan modification, he's going to lose his house. He is worried to death that he may have to move into his car with his two small children. He is relying on these unemployment benefits just to help him scrape by just for a short time so he can make those payments and stay in that house so that his family will be safe.

Those are the kinds of stories that we hear, and that's why the opposition's obstructionism is just so insulting and so hard to believe and understand. We've got to stand up and fight for these people who are at the risk of losing these important benefits.

It's bad enough that the Republican economic policies from the last administration, policies of lax regulation of Wall Street bankers, policies that incentivize companies to take jobs overseas, policies that gave tax breaks to the wealthy, the very wealthiest, but now won't help working people, it's a shame that those policies—and it's bad enough that they got us into the situation we're in now, but when those same people turn their back on the American folks who need a little help at this point, it's just unbelievable, it is disgraceful. I say to them, have you no shame? Have you no shame?

Thank you for letting me join you tonight.

Ms. FUDGE. Thank you, and thank you for staying in the fight. This really is a battle, and we are going to win it.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield now to my friend, my colleague, the person in this Congress who really, indeed, is the conscience of the Congress, the gentlelady from Maryland (Ms. EDWARDS).

Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland. I thank my colleague from Ohio for keeping our focus on working people and on the struggles of working people, particularly this environment, this recession, coming out of this recession, people who have lost their jobs, people who need unemployment.

Last week, Madam Speaker, I had the privilege of meeting Louise Strong. She's one of these women who represents workers all across this country. She's a constituent in my congressional district in Maryland. She is unjustly suffering from the loss of her unemployment benefits. Louise told me that after 28 years she lost her full-time job with the Marriott Corporation in October 2008. She was then offered a temporary position, but it only lasted 4 months. For the first time in almost 30 years—I think since she was a teenager—Louise was unemployed and began receiving unemployment insurance. Since then, Louise has fought

tirelessly to get a job, sending out hundreds of resumes, filling out countless job applications, and over a year later she's still without work. And since June, she is no longer receiving her unemployment benefits, benefits that she is entitled to as a working person.

Mr. Speaker, as of six o'clock this evening, I looked at the counter, like Americans can do across this country, just go online, 2,645,088 Americans as of 6 o'clock this evening, including more than 12,000 from my home State of Maryland, joined Louise in losing their unemployment benefits.

□ 1950

Right now, 16 million Americans are out of work, and almost 50 percent have been out of work for 6 months. These are Americans who have spent their entire lives working. They are Americans who want to work, who are out every single day, looking for opportunities to work. They are not lazy. They are not shiftless, and they won't become lazy by receiving unemployment benefits. The misperception about unemployment is great, but unemployment is insurance.

Take Louise. Louise paid into the Unemployment Insurance Compensation Fund for 28 years, and now she wants to draw on the insurance that she has paid into. Americans understand that. It is an insurance fund. People draw on it.

Do you know what they're doing with that unemployment, Mr. Speaker?

They are buying eggs and bread and cereal. They are paying their rents and their mortgages. They are taking care of their children. They are paying their utility bills. It is money that is going directly back into the economy.

Now, Republicans in both Chambers, I mean especially these days in the United States Senate, are keeping busy by arguing that we neither have the resources nor sufficient reason to extend unemployment benefits to these hardworking Americans like Louise Strong. The fiscal resources, they argue, would contribute to the deficit, and that is something they ideologically cannot allow.

Well, I'll tell you. When you have to put food on the table, it is not about ideology. It is about being able to go to the grocery store. They'd know this if they went into the grocery store. Like Mr. McDERMOTT, our colleague from Washington, mentioned, when you go into the grocery store, people are stopping us, and they're asking, "Why can't you just extend unemployment benefits? I worked for this."

Yet, if you believe the quotes from Members of the Republican Party, they're willing to support tax cuts for the wealthiest of Americans regardless of their budget impact. They argue, "Congress has the authority, and if we decide we want to cut taxes," we don't have to "offset those costs" for extending tax cuts to the wealthiest Americans. They won't offset \$680 million in tax cuts for people with incomes over \$1.5 million a year.

This is really shameful that they can't find the heart or the will to extend unemployment benefits for the 2,644,088 Americans who are seeking unemployment benefits. Shame on them. Shame on them for not extending unemployment benefits. Americans are smart enough to realize the duplicity in these kinds of tactics. They understand the difference between providing meaningful economic solutions and playing off of fears about a rising deficit.

The budget impacts of extending tax cuts far outweigh the costs of extending unemployment benefits. Unemployment benefits go right back into the economy. Senate Republicans aren't concerned at all about the deficit. That is just their shameful politics, and it needs to stop because it is being done off the backs of hardworking Americans.

So there is a fundamental difference that we are fighting for, and it is one that is worth fighting for. We are fighting for working Americans, and Democrats in Congress know that, for every dollar invested in unemployment benefits, the economy gets \$1.50 back. That's a 150 percent return on our investment for extending unemployment benefits. This is smart, especially at this time when so many Americans are out of work.

So, Mr. Speaker, it is time to stop holding hostage workers who have been laid off in this recession and the political tactics. We must do what is right for the middle class and not the wealthiest of Americans. It is time to stop blocking emergency relief for those who are out of work, and it is time to extend unemployment benefits so that Americans who have worked all of their lives, like Louise Strong, can get the benefit of the doubt, the benefit of the bargain of what they put into the Unemployment Compensation Fund. People want to work. Unemployment insurance is the bridge that gets them there while our country gets strong, and it is time to extend that bridge to help Americans get back to work.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and I thank the gentlewoman from Ohio for making sure that we keep our eyes on the prize for working Americans.

With that, I yield.

Ms. FUDGE. Thank you very much.

I just want to say to my colleague that the point you made is so very important. These are people who have been tax-paying, law-abiding citizens of this country. I just wonder:

How do people sleep at night? If they want to pull the safety net, the rug, out from under people who have always been a part of this Nation's wealth, why do they now say that they are hobos or that they are lazy when they have worked for and have earned everything they have ever received? I just don't understand how we can now say to these same people whom we applauded when they had jobs every day that "we no longer care about you anymore."

I just thank you for making clear that these are people who have paid into this fund. It is not a gift. It is something they have earned, and I thank you so much for that.

Mr. Speaker, I would now like to yield to my colleague, to someone who joins me almost every Monday night and who brings a wealth of information to this body—the honorable SHEILA JACKSON LEE from the State of Texas, the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to be with you this evening, and I thank you for your leadership as we discuss with our colleagues a very important crisis that is now approaching to which, I hope, our message tonight really provides the stopgap, the finger in the dike, if you will, that is about to overrun itself, which is the numbers of Americans who are crying out to this Congress to do the right thing.

I thank the gentlelady from Ohio for her persistent leadership and for her timeliness, because this is a very, very important need that needs action, and it needs action now.

I guess I would like to add to this definition of what “unemployment benefits” are and what it means to extend them and the numbers of Americans who are now waiting, between 2 and 15 million Americans who are now waiting for those benefits to be extended, and the extension is simply adding to the 26 weeks that are now expiring. You mentioned that it was not a gift, and I’d like to suggest something even more.

I wonder if we have read recently the story of the good samaritan. That story has traveled with me throughout my public life. In fact, I believe that we on this floor and we in this body are really public servants. We work for the people, and we are to do the right thing—their bidding—as relates to the enhancement of the quality of life that they have been promised under our Constitution. In fact, the Declaration of Independence really says that we are created with the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That pursuit of happiness has a lot to do with prosperity and with the ability to provide for one’s family. So, in this instance, the good samaritan is the Federal Government, but it is not in a position of handing out something. As the story goes, the good samaritan helps those who have been violated by others, and they could not help themselves. It’s not that they purposely were laying alongside the road. They had been violated by others.

In this instance, the individuals who are on unemployment now and who are looking for an unemployment benefit extension did not create the atmosphere in which they were not working. The very fact that they have ownership to unemployment benefits is the fact that they worked and that they created a trust with the Federal Government. They put their money in a trust while they were working. In addition, they

made a contract. “I will work, and under the present laws, you will help me when I am out of work” when there is evidence, of course, that there is no work for these individuals to secure at this time.

We have made great strides. Under the Bush administration, we were losing 750,000 jobs a month. We have gained jobs because of the stimulus package that the Democratic leadership and Members had voted for, and I am grateful that we took the risk under much accusations and criticism. In that process, we have elevated some to work, but, even with that effort, we find ourselves struggling because there are more people out of work than there are jobs at this time.

So what we are asking the obstructionists to not do is to not block the bridge that these unemployed Americans need. Do not dissolve the trust. Do not breach the contract that we have made with Americans who have invested in their trust funds or in unemployment benefits by their taxes so that, if they were unemployed through no fault of their own, they could secure resources for what all the many stories of Americans will tell you.

These are not resources for vacations. These are not resources for recreation. These are not resources just to stay home and to have an easy day. These people are taking these dollars to keep roofs over their heads, to pay their next mortgage payments, their health care bills, and their utility bills in the heat of the summer. We’re having one of the hottest summers that you could ever imagine—high utility bills. For some families who have children with asthma or respiratory illnesses, they need air conditioning. Their bills are high. Certainly, they simply need to provide food on the table for children, who are innocent, for seniors who may be living with families, who are innocent, for single parent heads of households, who are innocent, who literally have worked.

□ 2000

A story I heard today at a hearing in Memphis on foreclosure about a woman with a number of children who worked as hard as she could, but the industry that she was in, furniture sales, obviously, home sales are down, furniture sales are down, she finds herself upon hard times. She needs unemployment insurance to make sure that she doesn’t lose the small condominium that she has.

These are painful stories. Sixty-two percent of Americans agree that we should extend the unemployment benefits. The Congressional Budget Office policies that could be implemented relatively quickly are targeted toward people whose consumption tends to be restricted by their income, such as reducing payroll taxes for firms that increase payroll or increasing aid to the unemployed, would have the largest effects on output and employment per dollar of budgetary cost; meaning that

extending unemployment benefits is one of the most cost-effective ways of churning the economy but preventing people from collapsing under the weight and the burden of having nothing.

It also speaks to the mental state of people who are struggling. They need to know that there is an out; there’s a way that they can be provided for. And so, we, the Democrats, would provide for up to 99 weekly unemployment checks, averaging about \$300, to people whose 26 weeks of State-paid benefits have run out. The benefits would be extended toward the end of November.

What can I say? It’s a simple request.

I ask the Senate Republicans to stop now from blocking hardworking Americans from being able to provide for their families. I ask you to accept the Democratic proposal of extending these benefits for 99 weeks, up to 99 weeks, and to do what we did in this House.

I’m appreciative of the gentlelady’s leadership and grateful that our leadership came to the floor tonight. Majority Leader STENY HOYER wanted our colleagues to know that the leadership stands firmly behind doing the right thing.

As I close, I want to remind our colleagues of some stories that we heard early on. We were discussing another issue. Some may not be aware that some of our young soldiers have had to be on food stamps in the past. Democrats, of course, have corrected some of that by increasing their wages.

But never let it be said that we are here making tomfoolery out of the budget of this Nation. We’re here standing for people who are truly in need. And tomorrow will be the SOS day, the emergency day, the call day for action. And I hope that colleagues will remember the story of the Good Samaritan and provide and reinforce the trust and the contract made with the American people, that if you work, you invest, that when you need the rainy day umbrella of unemployment benefits extended, we will be there for you.

I yield back to the gentlelady.

Ms. FUDGE. Thank you so very much. It’s always enlightening to hear how you approach a subject. I thank you so much for always sharing Monday evenings with me.

I would now like to yield to my friend, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU).

Ms. CHU. Thank you so much. And I truly appreciate the gentlelady from Ohio for her leadership in putting this Special Order together on such a critical topic.

I rise today to call attention to the plight of millions of American families. Across the country, men, women, and children are caught in the crosshairs of Republican political calculations. Instead of providing emergency relief to Americans laid off during this latest recession, a partisan Senate minority is blocking this vital aid.

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle should be ashamed. Time and

time again, when asked to solve our Nation's problems, they've instead shown why they've been known as the party of "no," and it couldn't come at a worse time. Throughout our country, we face the worst financial crisis since the Great Depression. It's the legacy of 8 years of the Bush administration.

My hometown of Los Angeles lost over 84,000 jobs this past year. That's the greatest decrease for any metropolitan area in America.

Congressional Democrats want to confront this problem head on. That's why a majority of Senators have tried not once, not twice, but three times to temporarily extend unemployment benefits, because any economist will tell you that, in addition to helping individual families, the program stimulates the entire economy.

But the obstructionists just don't care. They don't care about the 368,000 Californians who've lost benefits since their filibuster began a month ago. They don't care about the 2.1 million Americans in other States who've also been cut off. They don't care about people like Marcelo and Maria Gonzalez.

For 34 years, Marcelo worked for the same credit card manufacturing company. The job provided a paycheck and peace of mind. But 16 months ago, his facility cut back production and Marcelo lost his job. Fortunately, unemployment benefits kept food on the table for the Gonzalez's and their two children, that is, until Republicans cut off the program and its aid to families like Marcelo's.

Now, this obstruction doesn't just keep food off American tables. It keeps American people out of work. People like Annette Tornberg. Last summer, Annette lost her job at a Sacramento book bindery, and last month, she lost her weekly \$270 in unemployment benefits. This means that Annette can no longer buy the gas she needs to drive to job interviews. You see, Annette, like the vast majority of those on unemployment, use these funds as a bridge to their next job, not a replacement for it. The notion that emergency relief somehow discourages people from looking for work is not only misguided, it reflects a lack of faith in hardworking Americans like Annette.

This Republican opposition, however, goes beyond a lack of faith. It is a deliberate means of allowing millions to suffer, worrying about whether they can put food on the table, and we cannot let this happen.

It's time for this stonewalling to end. Senate Republicans need to get out of the way so Annette Tornberg can get that new job, so Marcelo Gonzalez can start putting food on the table again, and so that millions of Americans who are out of work, through no fault of their own, can once again get the emergency relief and peace of mind they need to make it through these tough times.

So, tonight, I'm calling on Republicans to stop hurting American fami-

lies, stop playing politics with this problem, and start letting the Senate and millions of Americans get back to work.

And again, I thank the gentlelady from Ohio for this very, very important Special Order and allowing us to say what we need to on this very important issue.

Ms. FUDGE. Thank you so much.

Mr. Speaker, I would now yield to my friend and classmate, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GRAYSON).

Mr. GRAYSON. My grandfather, in the 1930s, spent several years of his life, every single day, going to the dump looking for things there that he could sell, looking for things that he could take to the market and sell, because there was no other way for him to survive the 1930s and the Great Depression.

There was no unemployment insurance back then. There was no State benefits back then. There was no help for the people who had no jobs. All they could do, like my grandfather, in desperate straits, supporting a family of seven, was to go to the dump and desperately try to find something he could sell.

□ 2010

That, my friends, is the America that the Republicans are trying to revive. The America of desperate straits, and for them cheap labor. The America where people have nothing, hope for nothing, and are desperate to live to the next day. That is what the Republicans are trying to resurrect by blocking unemployment insurance day after day, week after week, and now month after month.

I've got news for my Republican friends. Every single person who's going to receive unemployment insurance under this bill is unemployed. Every single one of them doesn't have a job. And that's why they need this money.

Now, I know what the Republicans are thinking. They're thinking why don't they just sell some stock. If they're in really dire straits, maybe they could take some of their art collection and send it off to the auctioneer. And if they're in deep, deep trouble maybe these unemployed can sell one of their yachts. That's what the Republicans are thinking right now. But that's not the life of ordinary people, the 99 percent of America that actually has to work for a living, that doesn't just clip coupons and live off of interest and dividends like my Republican friends do.

That's why we need this bill to pass, because of the 99 percent of America that deals with reality every day, the people who will lose their homes if this bill doesn't pass, the people who will be living in their cars if this bill doesn't pass. That's why we need this to pass.

And I will say this to the Republicans who have blocked this bill now for months and kept food out of the mouths of children, I will say to them

now, may God have mercy on your souls.

Ms. FUDGE. Mr. Speaker, we've heard but a few stories of the millions of Americans who stand in need in this country today. The wealthiest Nation in the world has people who are hungry, has people who are homeless.

Mr. Speaker, I asked the question earlier to those who would fight and try to block this legislation. How do you sleep at night? Now I want to say to those same people who would oppose this bill, I hope you don't sleep. I hope you don't get a wink of sleep until you decide that it is important to do what is right for the people of this country. I hope you can't sleep until you understand that our former coworkers, our neighbors, our friends, our family are hurting. And if you can't figure it out as you lay awake, get up and walk to the drugstore, to the grocery store, to the barber shop, any place where people are gathered, and you will find someone who needs your help.

So I would just hope that you stay awake all night tonight so that when the vote comes down tomorrow you will do the right thing.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my strong support for the passage of an extension for Emergency Unemployment Compensation benefits. Emergency Unemployment Compensation benefits have expired as of June 1st, leaving millions of Americans without the financial lifeline they rely upon. Each week that Congress fails to pass this extension, another 200,000 Americans lose their benefits.

These are not people freeloading off the government. They had jobs, and the years that they worked are reflected in the weeks of benefits they receive. They are also required to look for work in order to receive benefits. With a 9.9% unemployment rate, job prospects remain dismal for the unemployed. With hundreds of applicants for each opening, some hiring managers have even gone so far to exclude the unemployed from applying within their job advertisements.

Without this extension hundreds of thousands of Americans will fall into poverty. Many more will have to make the excruciating choice between basic needs for their family; choices such as going without food or medicine in order to pay the rent or mortgage.

Economists have pointed to the economic value of unemployment insurance benefits. These are dollars that are going back into the market, raising consumption and creating jobs. If we allow millions of Americans to slip into economic peril, it will only serve to hurt the economy and stall the recovery.

This is economically important and ethically important, and I fully support the immediate passage of the restoration of Emergency Unemployment Compensation benefits.

TOPICS OF THE DAY

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

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, as always, I'm privileged and honored to address you here on the floor of the

House of Representatives, this great deliberative body. And having come here and sat down and listened to the presentation of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle in the previous hour, most of what you have heard here tonight has been the regular fare that is delivered from the DCCC. Not a lot of it's been original thinking.

And Mr. Speaker, I call upon the American people to use that great gift of reason and think this through. First I just go backwards. The gentleman from Florida alleges, Mr. Speaker, that Republicans have blocked the unemployment extension. Republicans have blocked the unemployment extension. The gentleman from Florida, if he knows anything, knows very well the Republicans don't have the votes to block an unemployment extension. We don't have the votes to block a declaration of war. We don't have the votes to block anything in this Congress. Anything that didn't get done that he laments should have been done lays at the feet of the Speaker of the House and the majority leader in the United States Senate and the Democrats, not Republicans.

I wish we had the authority and the votes to kill some of these crazy ideas that are coming out of the progressives on the left. We don't have those votes. We can't kill crazy ideas. And now I have to sit here and listen to a crazy allegation that Republicans are to blame for blocking unemployment benefit extensions. It's an outrageous thing to say. And then to follow it up with, May God have mercy on your souls, as if the gentleman had a deep core of faith and he really was worried about the souls of Republicans.

I am awfully glad he's not been appointed to be St. Peter. If he could make that call at the pearly gates, I am pretty convinced that every single Republican would be condemned to the fires of hell by his judgment. No, we've been fed a line of baloney here. Republicans do not have the votes to block an unemployment extension. If it didn't happen in the House of Representatives, it didn't happen by the will of the Speaker and the majority in this Congress, the Democrats. That is a fact, Mr. Speaker. It's not arguable. It's not even nuanced. It's clean as it can be. I wish it were not the case, but it is.

Speaker PELOSI could have forced an unemployment extension off of this floor had she chosen to do so. And if she chose to send it to the floor on suspension, where it takes two-thirds to pass an unemployment extension, then clearly it's a cynical attempt to try to tell the American people the same thing that we've heard from the gentleman from Florida, blame it on the Republicans. But if Democrats cared about extending unemployment benefits, they would have brought the legislation through.

This House doesn't have the votes to kill it. Remember, 34 Democrats voted "no" on ObamaCare. Every single Re-

publican voted "no" on ObamaCare and still it's the law of the land. However temporarily, it's the law of the land. ObamaCare passed the House of Representatives with every single Republican standing in uniform saying no. And 34 Democrats joined with every single Republican and said no to ObamaCare. And still, and still their hearts were hardened, and still ObamaCare went to the White House and to the President's desk, where today it's the law of the land.

So for the gentleman from Florida to stand over at that microphone and try to convince you, Mr. Speaker, who probably should have gaveled him for the audacity of that statement, and let me say the lack of accuracy, but try to convince you and the American people that it's Republicans that are blocking an extension of unemployment benefits, I don't think there is a sixth-grader out there with a rational thought in their head that would believe that if they knew the facts.

Now, the gentleman from Florida, some of the members of the Democrat party, some of the people who are the spokesmen and -women for Speaker PELOSI might then deploy out and say, well, STEVE KING is wrong, we're really referring to the Republicans blocking unemployment benefits in the Senate. I mean I have established this, Mr. Speaker, there is no question, and if anyone challenges the veracity of my statement, stand up. I will recognize you. I will yield my time to hear, if you think you have a rebuttal to my statement. Of course you won't. You will sit there and sit on your hands because you know I am right. Your silence is a confession that what I have said is 100 percent true.

Democrats haven't moved an extension of unemployment benefits because they don't have the votes to get that done. It's not the Republican resistance that stood in the way. That's a fact. It's un rebutted, which makes it a fact. It's in this CONGRESSIONAL RECORD today and tonight, Mr. Speaker.

And so the deal with the House is all wrapped up. My argument stands. No one can rebut my argument. The House didn't have the votes to kill unemployment benefit extensions, and so the arguments on the part of the gentleman from Florida are specious and unfounded and false.

But down the other end of this Rotunda there might be an argument, Mr. Speaker. And so perhaps we should examine that argument about whether the Republicans in the Senate have the votes to kill the extension of unemployment benefits. And let's remember this is \$33 billion or \$34 billion with a B, billion dollars, to extend unemployment benefits for 99 weeks. For practical purposes let's just give that in round numbers. You only have to round that up about 3 weeks to get to 2 years. Two years of unemployment extended by the United States Congress, the tab picked up by the taxpayers of America,

money coming from where? Well, let's just say the Chinese, for want of a better source. As long as they keep loaning us money, we'll borrow it, and we'll borrow money to pay people not to work to the tune of 99 weeks of unemployment.

□ 2020

Now, that's a separate argument, Mr. Speaker. But the argument made by the gentleman from Florida, the Republicans are blocking the extension of unemployment benefits and should God have mercy on our soul for doing that, it's not the Republicans. The Republicans don't have the power in the Senate either. We've established we don't have the power in the House. Republicans don't have the power in the Senate to block an extension of unemployment benefits. These Democrats know, by the way, it's coming. It's going to get done. It's going to pass the Senate. It's going to come to the House, unemployment benefits.

But should every Republican in the United States Senate stand against the extension of unemployment benefits—without a paid-for, by the way; without any fiscal responsibility, 100 percent borrowed money, 100 percent racking up the national debt—the national debt that this year rings in to 1.5, or excuse me, the deficit for this year rings in to \$1.5 trillion. The national debt runs to 13.18. The GDP, gross domestic product, is \$13.20 trillion. So if you round that to the nearest tenth of a trillion, our national debt is equal to our gross domestic product. I don't know that that's ever happened in the history of America.

But to explore the question in the United States Senate if HARRY REID, the majority leader, decides to bring an extension of unemployment benefits that cost the taxpayers \$33 billion or \$34 billion to the floor of the United States Senate and Republicans decide they want to block it—now, according to the filibuster rules, it might require those 60 votes, that 60-40 majority in the Senate, to break the filibuster. And they are a vote short of that. And they swore in a new Senator, I think it was today. So now they come closer and if a Republican will switch over and vote to break the filibuster, then they're ready to close the deal on \$34 billion in unemployment benefits, unpaid for, fiscally irresponsible without trying to cut some government spending somewhere. Okay, we'll give you all of that, Mr. Speaker, under the filibuster rules.

But let's keep in mind, let's keep in mind that we had ObamaCare come before the House and before the Senate. And is our memory so short, is Mr. GRAYSON's memory so short that he doesn't remember the reconciliation package that came back from the Senate here to the floor of the House? Does the gentleman from Florida and the other people who put these specious allegations out, do they forget that ObamaCare didn't pass with a 60-40 vote to break the filibuster in the

United States Senate? It passed with a reconciliation package that required a simple majority in the United States Senate.

So, if HARRY REID is sincere and he really thinks he wants to give unemployment benefits to the people in this country, he can wrap this up in a reconciliation package, pass it off the floor of the United States Senate with a simple majority and send it over here to the House where the Speaker almost certainly would bring unemployment benefits to the floor of the House. And the gentleman from Florida, everybody in America knows, the votes are here in the House right now to pass those extensions.

But they can't do that right away. They've got to spend a day or two or three or more beating up on Republicans making false allegations to try to convince the American people that these demons that are knocking at the pearly gates—may God have mercy on your souls, according to Mr. GRAYSON—are somehow trying to keep those resources out of the hands of hard-working Americans.

And they wonder why America is cynical, and they wonder why their credibility has gone down the drain. They wonder why the popularity of Congress is at the lowest point ever, and the popularity of the Speaker may be, at least in modern record keeping, at the lowest point ever; and the lack of confidence in government officials is just as great as it's ever been. The greatest lack of confidence we've ever had in the United States Congress. Why? Because people come here to the floor, Mr. Speaker, and make outrageous statements like that, and the American people don't always hear such a cogent rebuttal as they're hearing right now.

But they have a brain, and they have the ability to think and reason, and they have a memory that let's them roll back and think well what happened here now. We weren't going to have ObamaCare unless we had 60 votes in the Senate to pass it. Remember this? Remember how because of ObamaCare, I think it was a big reason Massachusetts delivered to the United States Senate SCOTT BROWN who said, I'm opposed to ObamaCare. I will oppose it. I will vote against it. I'll kill it if I can. And he came here to the United States Senate, was sworn in, was sworn to vote against and kill ObamaCare. That's what the people in Massachusetts wanted. That's what the people in America wanted.

But, no. President Obama and HARRY REID and NANCY PELOSI and a small cabal of people who were meeting in back rooms decided we are going to force feed this on the American people because it matched their ideology, not because it was good policy, not because the budget would be better off. It's worse off. Not because it provides better care. It's less care. Not because it would be less costly. No, it's more costly. Not because people would have

more choices, as President Obama said. No, they have less choices. Not because people would get to keep their health insurance policy if they liked it. No, they don't get to keep that policy. We know that now.

We know that anybody in America that has a policy today that they think they get to keep, sorry. There isn't one, not one policy, not one American out of 306 million Americans that has a health insurance policy that the White House, President Obama, Robert Gibbs, Rahm Emanuel, name your spokesman for the White House, not one of them, including the President, can point to one single policy and say, Rest easy. It's yours. I guaranteed you you'd get to keep your policy, and no one can take it away, and no one can dramatically change the premium, and nobody can dramatically change the benefit package that you have.

That's not true. It never was true. They knew it couldn't be true. But they never could have cooked up ObamaCare in the first place. But they said it. They sold the American people a bill of goods. And now I'm hearing a bill of goods delivered from this podium over here.

But the bottom line is if it's unemployment benefit extensions that you seek, it can be delivered by the Democrat majority, and they should take the blame if it's not now. Not lay it off the Republicans. Republicans don't have the votes. HARRY REID can do a reconciliation package and deliver unemployment benefits just as surely as he sent us ObamaCare in a reconciliation package.

Remember how that was? Well, we'll pass the bill, ObamaCare, here in the House even though the majority of the House doesn't support ObamaCare. There is a deal that there will be a reconciliation package that will come down the line through the middle of the Capitol right down that hallway, and it will arrive here, a reconciliation package, and enough people on the Democrat side of the aisle, one of the components of that, in such a way that they said, I'll vote for ObamaCare on the promise that reconciliation comes and then we'll vote for that, and then we'll send them to the White House to the President's desk, and he can sign them in just the right sequential order.

So a simple majority in the House, a simple majority in the Senate can pass ObamaCare, a simple majority in the House and a simple majority in the Senate can pass reconciliation. And in the right timing and the right sequence signed in the right order by the President of the United States can impose ObamaCare on every single American even though on the day that ObamaCare passed the House, that bill standing alone did not enjoy the majority support of the Members here. No, Mr. Speaker, it enjoyed a bare majority on the promise that there would be a reconciliation package come here to the House floor.

And on it were some things that didn't have anything to do with health

care, including the government takeover of the student loan program in the entire United States of America. So there was a deal made, and the American people know it was a back-room deal. And it was a promise, and some didn't trust the promise.

And here we stand today listening to drivel about the Republicans obstructing extension of employment benefits when every American that paid attention to the force feeding on all of us on ObamaCare understands that a simple majority in the House will pass and dominate any piece of policy if the Speaker decides it's going to go forward, if the majority leader doesn't stand in the way. The Speaker will determine what passes in the House, and the only check on the Speaker is the 218 votes over here. Well, they had 218 votes over here for ObamaCare plus a couple. And 34 votes to spare.

This is the problem, Mr. Speaker. When you have massive majorities in the House and in the Senate that align themselves with the President of the United States, then you have a situation where the President wants a policy—let's just call it ObamaCare—could be extension of unemployment benefits to the tune of \$34 billion. So the President says, I want this. Give me ObamaCare. By the way, I had a radio announcer talk to me today about how I had used the term ObamaCare and maybe we should call it something else. I pointed out that ObamaCare was used by the President of the United States, February 25 of this year. At Blair House he called it ObamaCare. If the President calls it ObamaCare, I think it's pretty easy shorthand for the rest of us to call it ObamaCare. And it's not pejorative unless you happen to think about what it's doing to America's liberty. In which case it is mightily pejorative.

So the President can decide he wants ObamaCare, and he delivers it to the House of Representatives and says, Give me ObamaCare. So the Speaker, majority leader, the whip, and the rest of the leadership, they look around and they think, he's our leader.

□ 2030

We better give our leader what he wants. So they will set about reconciling any tiny little differences in the back rooms of the United States Congress, and they will come out with something that complements the President's request, and now you've got the sycophantic approach that comes from the House matching up with that of the President of the United States, and then they send it over to the Senate where HARRY REID sits over there and decides: Well, let's see, I don't want to cross the President; I don't want to cross the Speaker of the House; and I don't want to cross the Democrat majority in the United States Congress, so I want to complement all the things that they do and add the bells and whistles on that his people want.

So they stack that on, and now here we go. It's an upward spiral.

Thinking of this in terms of policy, a liberty stealing policy, which is ObamaCare, that's easy for me to see today because I've talked about this for some time. But when we get into the spending side of this, this massive \$1.5 trillion deficit that we have created here by this President, this Congress, this House and the Senate, it also is an upward spiral of spending, because even though the President—the President did present a budget. The House didn't do a budget. This House didn't do a budget.

I don't know how many years it has been since the House hasn't had a budget. I think 1974 is the last time we had a rule that required a budget. We have had a House budget every year since 1974, and I may stand to be corrected on that, but I believe I'm exactly right on my year and on the functionality. The House has been required by a rule to produce a budget since 1974, and here we are, 2010, first time the House didn't produce a budget.

So the President kicks one out. The House doesn't produce one. If the House doesn't produce a budget, that means Republicans don't have the opportunity to offer one. So we don't get to put a budget into the record and have a debate on both these budgets up or down, in which case I will vote for the balanced one.

We produced a balanced budget within the Republican Study Committee, Mr. Speaker, and it's something that I have been engaged in, involved in, and very supportive of for a number of years. With Chairman TOM PRICE of the study committee and the budget chair, JIM JORDAN, we produced a balanced budget, and I've, in the past, voted for a balanced budget. It took a while to get here, but this year we don't have the chance to do that because the Pelosi Congress doesn't produce a budget, even though the President does, so they don't get to plus up or plus down the spending by the White House.

But when that does happen, the House here stands to plus it up because they don't want to say "no" to the President of the United States. So they add on; they don't subtract. They don't have a sense of fiscal responsibility. No, they have a sense of pandering to constituencies who are tax eaters on their part. Mine are taxpayers and producers, the people that I represent, and you can tell by my thought process and my tone. They wouldn't elect me if they weren't producers.

So the House would normally plus up the President's budget if the House is run by Democrats, if the White House is run by Democrats, and then send that budget over there to the Senate where HARRY REID and company would plus up the budget again. They don't want to say "no" to the President or to the House. They just want to make sure they get their spending priorities. So they plus that up and spend that up, and we've got an upward spiral of the budgeting process going on.

The President makes a request. He sends it to the House. The House says, well, we don't want to say "no" to your things, but we've got our things that we want, and you can watch the spirals going upwards, and the House passes or promotes a spending increase and the circle goes on. Now to the Senate and HARRY REID and company, spending, spending, spending right on to the top, out through the roof.

The spending in the United States Congress goes and the deficit sails out into the stratosphere and we see numbers like this. We see a \$1.5 trillion deficit. We see a national debt of \$13.18 trillion compared to a gross domestic product of \$13.2 trillion, Mr. Speaker. And if you hadn't done the calculation yourself, and I'm sure you're sitting there with your calculator taking a look at this, Mr. Speaker, our national debt is 99 percent of our gross domestic product, 99 percent. So all the money that gets produced, all the production in America in a year, we owe 99 percent of an equivalent amount.

2010 debt held by the public as a percentage of GDP, the debt, just the debt, not the deficit, is 63.2 percent. By 2020, given how this budget is, well, you have to project this because we don't really have a budget. Debt held by the public as a percentage of GDP will be 90 percent by 2020. By 2027, it will be 125 percent. That is the debt level at 2027. That surpasses Greece's current debt level.

And when we look at the President's effort, the total cost of job saving and job creating stimulus—have to think about that one. I had a good challenge on that the other day, and I said to an economist in a national radio dialogue, made a little fun of the idea we're going to create—this is what the President said—we're going to save or create 3.6 million jobs. Save or create, Mr. Speaker. What does that mean?

You save if you can point to creating a job, you can point to creating a job. You might be able to point to those jobs and say, listen, we invested this money in national defense and decided to build these tanks or these drones or these bulletproof vests or M-4s or whatever it might be, so because we've invested in this new equipment and hardware, this factory has lit up and hired people for the exclusive purpose of making tanks or drones or bulletproof vests or M-4s. So all those jobs you might point to and say these jobs are created by government spending.

I won't argue so much with that accounting; although, I want to see them in the private sector. That is government spending, however, and that's a qualifier. 3.6 million jobs saved or created. But when you get to the saved jobs category, Mr. Speaker, from the instance that came out of the mouth of the President, saved or created, I asked the question: How do you ever determine that 3.6 million jobs have been saved? What jobs haven't been saved, Mr. Speaker? What jobs?

We sit here today with a workforce of around 153 million people in this coun-

try, 153 million, and I'm going to guess on the employment level. I am going to expect that it's lower than that, but the actual working workforce—actually, Mr. Speaker, I will not guess at that. I will say it is over 100 million and probably in the area of perhaps 20 million less than that. So somewhere around 132 or -3 million, but I qualify that because that's not a number that's come from the Department of Labor.

So let's just say that employment in America has probably not dropped below 125 million in a long time, and if you're going to dump \$1.2 trillion into saving or creating jobs—and the lowest employed that we had in America is perhaps 125 million over the last generation or so—then as long as you had 3.6 million jobs left, you could always point to that and say, I saved those 3.6 million. The very last 3.6 million jobs in America, I saved them with my \$1.2 trillion economic stimulus plan.

□ 2040

So I asked the economist, is that a number that you use, when you are really looking at economics, do you evaluate a category called jobs saved versus jobs created? He said, yeah, we do, we talk about this in economics.

Now I didn't get it sorted out on this as to whether he commingles jobs saved with jobs created. I don't think so, doesn't make sense with me. I mean, how do you save jobs? Well, if you have a stable tax base, if you have a stable economy, if you have a competitive situation where employers can hire and fire and produce and produce and sell to a marketplace, then under those circumstances, if those circumstances are static, then chances are the jobs also are static. About the same number of jobs would be there from one day to the next to the next. So the jobs saved, jobs created, would be the jobs that are added to that number because of, as you say, a tax cut policy, a regulatory improvement policy, or, the President would argue, government spending.

We have had a lot of government spending all right, and there have been jobs that have been saved because of it, government jobs, mostly, not all of them. But we should understand that when the President of the United States steps up and says, I am going to spend 1.2 trillion of your dollars, your grandchildren are going to have to pay the interest and the principal.

In the meantime we are going to borrow the money from the Chinese and the Saudis, and what we are going to do is, we are going to save or create 3.6 million jobs. We should say wait a minute, Mr. President. Tell us the difference, how many jobs will be created versus how many jobs will be saved.

How will you define saved jobs? How will you define created jobs? What's the difference in your calculation between private-sector jobs and public-sector jobs? How many are government jobs, how many are private-sector jobs? And when we look at the jobs growth

and the job loss, it makes a difference what percentage of them, what part of them are private sector versus what part are public.

So, we know that the President and Democrats, Mr. Speaker, promised that if the stimulus passed, unemployment wouldn't rise above 8 percent. But we know we saw unemployment bump up against 10 percent, and it bumped there for quite a while and then it drifted down just a scosche, Mr. Speaker, it dropped to 9.5 percent.

Now we hear, well, 10 percent unemployment is the new norm. Really, that's not what these Democrats were saying in the House when we had 4.6 percent unemployment. They said that unemployment is too high. That's a failure of the Bush administration, 4.6 percent unemployment.

Now we are at 9.5. Well it's a lower rate than the new norm of roughly 10. That's what's going on, the redefinition of the benchmarks and the metrics to evaluate our economy.

But here are the facts, Mr. Speaker. There have been 3.42 million gross jobs lost since the stimulus plan was passed—that's that \$787 billion rolled around, by the time you add in the loose change, of \$1.2 trillion—3.42 million gross jobs lost, and 2.53 million net jobs lost. So some jobs have been created, some jobs have been lost, but there has been a net loss of 2.53 million jobs, jobs lost, and the gross domestic product growth has averaged 1.4 percent since the stimulus was passed, 1.4.

Hmm, how good is that? I mean, I listen to the talking heads that constantly are yammering about how bad it was and how many jobs were divested during the Bush administration. One would think that the Bush administration, Mr. Speaker, would be a distant memory. But it's not, because we are reminded of it every day, including today, by the President, President Obama, when he came forward to demand that the Republicans get out of the way and extend unemployment benefits.

Even the President, apparently, doesn't understand how he passed ObamaCare. He passed ObamaCare without any Republican votes anywhere, not in the House, not in the Senate. Republicans don't have the votes to block any of these ideas.

So if the President had enough temerity to try to figure out how to pass ObamaCare, how can he, with a straight face, have the temerity to say to the American people Republicans are blocking the extension of unemployment benefits? We don't have the votes to do that.

All it takes is NANCY PELOSI, HARRY REID, Barack Obama, the ruling troika, to decide they want to pass unemployment benefits and they can do that, Mr. Speaker. There is no doubt about it. They have proven it.

They proved it in March of this year when they passed ObamaCare, so who could be befuddled by this? Who could be mesmerized by the false allegations

that are made by people who want to demagog against Republicans when the facts are before us.

So, here is what we have, 1.4 percent growth, that's the growth that we have since the stimulus plan was passed. Now, we might be in an unusual situation. This is an unusual situation where we are in a economic situation that we could clearly call a recession, and it may or may not be more serious than the recession that we had when Ronald Reagan was launched into the White House because of the abysmal economic policies of Jimmy Carter.

But what we saw then, 1982, for example, Mr. Speaker, 9.3 percent growth for multiple quarters from 1982 on in the Reagan recovery. The Obama recovery is 1.4 percent growth, 9.3 percent is the Reagan recovery. So which policy worked the best? The tax cuts that Reagan brought forward?

Even though he was faced with Democrat majorities, he went to the American people and said, get the load off of the private sector in America. Let them produce, let them earn their keep. Let them keep what they earn, more of what they earn, 90 percent tax rates, can't have that. Otherwise, who would go to work if the House is going to take 90 percent out of every pot?

Well, that's what was going on back in 1980 when Reagan was elected President. So here is what happened. Today we have 1.4 percent growth, tiny little growth, it is growth. I grant the President that, it is growth.

The Reagan recovery was 9.3 percent growth. So I just did this tricky little math thing. I took 9.3 percent Reagan growth, divided it by 1.4 percent, Obama growth, and I came up with this number, 6.64. The Reagan recovery was 6.64 times greater than what we have seen so far in the Obama recovery.

So what would be the cause of that? Ronald Reagan believed the private sector was the growth engine. President Obama believes that government is the growth engine.

And so, Mr. Speaker, what's going on here is this: The President is a Keynesian economist on steroids. Whenever the economy doesn't grow the plan stimulus frequency, he believes we didn't borrow enough money. He believes we didn't spend enough money. He believes we didn't put our grandchildren far enough into debt, apparently.

We didn't borrow enough from the Chinese, not enough from the Saudis, not enough from the world market. Think of it. We funded our way through the Great Depression and through World War II almost exclusively with American money, and here we are financing our way through this economic situation with Saudi Arabian and Chinese money, Mr. Speaker.

So as I listen to the President, as he delivered his analysis of his economic theory, before the Republicans in the House conference on February 10, 2009, what he said was that Franklin Delano Roosevelt, during the Great Depres-

sion, in the era of the New Deal, lost his nerve, that he got worried about spending too much money. He got worried about running America too deeply into debt.

And because he was worried about spending too much money, FDR pulled back. And as he pulled back, he didn't spend enough money, according to the President, in the second half of the 1930s, which brought about a recession within a depression.

Unemployment numbers went back up again, the growth in GDP went down again and along came World War II, which was the greatest stimulus plan ever. That's the composite of the presentation made by the President, February 10, 2009.

Well, Mr. Speaker, we have elected a President who looks back at the Keynesian economic theories of the 1930s and draws an entirely different lesson than I draw. He draws the lesson that government can borrow money, spend money, stimulate the economy, and somehow all of this rolls over and lifts us all up, and a rising tide floats all boats, but you can raise the tide with Federal spending on borrowed money.

□ 2050

I don't know if he has read into detail the history of what actually took place in the thirties, nor has he perhaps read the statements made by John Maynard Keynes himself who said, Mr. Speaker, I can solve for you the problem of all of the unemployment in America, I can solve all the unemployment in America by doing this: give me an abandoned coal mine, and I'll go in there and drill holes all over that abandoned coal mine, and I will fill those holes up with American cash. And then I will backfill the holes and fill that coal mine up with garbage. And now here will be all of this American currency buried in these holes in this abandoned coal mine, a coal mine filled up with garbage.

And then he says, I'll turn the entrepreneurs loose to dig up the money. If that happens, look what happens: that means that people go to work, they start digging through the garbage, they find the money, they dig the money out. And it takes all kinds of support mechanisms out there to keep them going just like it might if you find a gold mine. Somebody's going to have to move the garbage out of the way. They'll get paid to do that even though they don't get at the cash. Somebody's going to have to be a doctor there to take care of the people who get cut, injured, wounded, or sick. There's another profession that goes on.

Somebody's got to be the barber, somebody's got to run the saloon, somebody's got to run the restaurant, somebody's got to be the lawyer's office, and pretty soon you've got this stimulated economy that rolls out of the money that's dug out of the ground just as if they were mining gold. In

fact, Keynes said—John Maynard Keynes, the Keynesian economist, the original one, said—well, he believed, I should say, rather than I try to quote him precisely—that when government spends money, the more foolish the spending, the better because if it's foolish enough, it doesn't compete with the private sector.

So if government spends money and spends it foolishly, it stimulates the economy because it circulates it back into the economy. And if you spend it really dumb, it doesn't compete with the private sector. What kind of thinking is this? This is John Maynard Keynes, who lost his faith in that economic approach during FDR, but we have a President who missed that part of the lesson. We have a President who didn't read the "bury the cash in the abandoned coal mine and fill the coal mine up with garbage" scenario; or if he did, he took a different lesson from it than I did.

And we have a President who does not see the economic continuum from production through the expenditures that builds the way Adam Smith saw it. But here's this—and Adam Smith had a beautiful approach to this—I trust the President, if he read "Wealth of Nations," he surely didn't adhere to it, but Adam Smith's book from 1776—what a glorious time that was in our history of Western Civilization. One of the foundational principles of free enterprise was articulated in such a clear way by Adam Smith in "Wealth of Nations."

But our economy is not based upon consumption because consumption eventually, if you have a consumption economy, it's just one, huge, big chain letter. And you know what happens if you get in a room and there are 10 of you in the room, the first one that sells the chain letter—if you can't go outside of the room—is going to be the one that makes the money. The last one to buy the chain letter doesn't have anybody to sell it to. So you can go on up the line—it was, I believe, Sam Clemens that said a nation can't get rich doing each other's laundry, neither can we get rich if we are this giant chain letter, where we simply charge each other for doing things and echo that money up and down the economy.

What's the foundation and benefit of an economy, Mr. Speaker? It is this: any economy has to be rooted in the productivity of its people. And productivity comes in varying degrees. If it's a service economy, then it has to be a necessary service economy. If it's recreation, that's recreation that's spending for the disposal income. But here's what an economy has to have—what a people have to have—those components of our survival as a species. And so we need food, we need clothing, we need shelter, we need water, at a minimum, something to drink. What produces that? I'll submit, Mr. Speaker, that it comes from the land. All new wealth comes from the land—new wealth—and we value add to

that new wealth again and again and again.

Now, it's true that you can go out into the ocean and seine some fish, and that's kind of outside the land. So new wealth plus what you can seine out of the ocean represents all new wealth. And you can go cut some timber. You can mine it out of the Earth. It can be gold, it can be minerals, it can be coal, it can be limestone, it can be gravel. It can be a lot of different minerals that come out of the Earth. All new wealth comes from the land out of the Earth. But primarily it's that crop that grows every year that provides the food, clothing and shelter; and the water comes from the sky. That's necessary for the survival of humanity. They're the most precious commodities we have.

When the economy comes down into a crunch and we have to make our decisions on what our priorities are, first we want something to drink, then we want something to eat, then we want some shelter, a place to get out of the cold or out of the heat, and then we want to put some clothes on because that protects us from the cold, not necessarily from the heat.

Those are the things that are necessary. And where do they come from? Out of the soil every year. And it can be corn; it can be wheat. That's food. You feed it to livestock, and it comes back to you in a highly concentrated protein, value-added ag product that we see, concentrated and recycled and enhanced vegetables in the form of meat.

Clothing, cotton, for example, all kinds of fiber, flax, those things that we use to make—and of course the wool that comes from sheep that are grazing off of the grass that comes out of the soil. So there's your food and there's your clothing.

And we build shelter out of the same thing, wood to build a home with, for example, mine some rocks out and line them all up and put them together with some water and build a building. So that's all new wealth. The things we need for survival come out of the Earth itself, and most of them are regenerated every year out of the soil.

And as this economy moves forward, then we value add to those products. A bushel of corn becomes all kinds of things, becomes ethanol—300 and some other products—and it gets woven into—well, let's just say corn sweetener that goes into our soda pop, all the way to the plastic forks that we use in the cafeteria. That comes out of corn.

So we keep adding value and adding value as it multiplies up through the economy. And the funds that come from that pay for the doctor, the lawyer, the teacher, the nurse, the accountant, the mayor and the city council, the State legislatures. The list goes on and on and on, but it's value-added back down to the root of our economy.

And the foundation of this is free enterprise capitalism and the invisible

hand that makes the decision. If you want to sell a loaf of bread, you have to figure out how to make a better loaf of bread for the price that's on the shelf today, or sell an equal loaf of bread—or maybe not quite so high a quality—for a lesser price. And as those decisions are made, you change your mix in your bread and you put it on the shelf, you might change the wrapper, you might change the quality, you might lower the price to compete against your competition, and that invisible hand will go in there and take that loaf of bread off the shelf. Well, here I've got one for \$1.25, I'm going to take that one because this one that's for \$1.40 I don't like it as good.

Decisions get made, supply and demand. The baker who is meeting that supply, the one who has the high quality for the best price, judging by the—if you trust the judgment of the consumer—will be the one that's baking more and more loaves of bread until somebody figures out how to do it better. It's an automatic adjustment of supply and demand, Mr. Speaker, not understood, I don't think, by the President of the United States, by the people that surround him in the White House.

I think they are pretty much befuddled at how this all works. They think this economy is a giant chain letter. They think that there is always another sucker out there that you can sell the idea that you can grow government. And if you grow government and increase borrowing and increase spending, somehow magically this economy will sprout and grow and there will be a wizard result of a President who is a Keynesian economist on steroids. Not to be, Mr. Speaker, because you cannot defeat the law of economic gravity, which is, if you give people an opportunity to produce and succeed, that's what they will do. If you take that opportunity away and you decide you're going to call all the shots at the government level, then people are going to do what they have to do that's ordered by the government.

□ 2100

How many economies and how many societies have we seen collapse because they believed that central command could run the show with a bunch of intellectual elitists better than the invisible hand of the housewife, the househusband who goes in to buy that loaf of bread that I spoke about earlier?

Now, there's a magic here. There's a magic in America. There's a magic that comes from our freedom, from our liberty, from having the freedom to make these decisions ourselves. And some of us have walked through the grocery store and looked and thought, I can bake that bread better than anybody there, and went home and started up a bakery, and they've competed.

And some of us have gone to the gas station and decided, I don't like the service here, and I don't like the price

and I think I can do a better job, and gone back and opened up a gas station.

And some of us have bought a product like, let's say, a disk or a golf cart and decided, I can make this a lot better. I think I'll start making them and selling them. And pretty soon, there's somebody selling golf carts out there that weren't on the market before.

This is free enterprise. This is the beauty of this system that Adam Smith so clearly articulated in *Wealth of Nations* that every American should understand deeply. It should be in our soul, Mr. Speaker. It should be in our soul.

It's so deeply a part of the American culture and experience, that if one would go to the USCIS, the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services, and look at the flashcards that they offer, there, in those flashcards, they show that you can study to become an American citizen for a naturalization test.

And these flashcards, well, they're nice glossy things, about like that, and you can look at one side and it'll say, Who's the father of our country? Snap it over to the other side, George Washington. Another one, Who emancipated the slaves? Abraham Lincoln.

Number 11, question number 11 is, What is the economic system of America? Snap that flash card over, it says, Free enterprise capitalism.

Hah. How about that? The United States Citizenship Immigration Services understands this. I don't know that you can become a citizen of the United States, naturalized, and not know free enterprise capitalism is our basic economic system. We're not socialism. We're not communism. We're not Marxism. We're not managed economies. We're not the Federal Government takes over the private sector. We're not the President of the United States swallows up eight Fortune 500 companies and threatens to swallow up BP on top of it. We're not a country that swallows up—well, we are, we did, but we shouldn't—these student loans, all the students loans in America.

By the way, we had a vote last week about the Federal flood insurance program. Back in the early sixties, the only flood insurance available in America was flood insurance that was offered by the private sector. The Federal Government decided to get involved, and so they offered a competing model of flood insurance. Early sixties, '63, I think. In a few short years, there were no private sector flood companies providing flood insurance anymore. If you didn't want to do business with the Federal Government buying flood insurance, if you didn't like their premiums or their coverage, you were out of luck. And if you borrowed money from a national bank, you were compelled to buy flood insurance if that bank said you have to because that was the Federal standard.

And so the Federal Government took over, in the name of providing another piece of competition, another place to

market, flood insurance. The Federal Government took over 100 percent of the flood insurance in America. And now they're \$19.2 billion in the red, and we have to legislate here in the House of Representatives and impose flood insurance on more people and get more people to pay the premium so that flood insurance could eventually get back into the black, which there's nothing in the bill last week that gets us there.

And if that pattern wasn't good enough, Mr. Speaker, about what happens when the Federal Government gets involved in the insurance business, then I'd direct your attention to the student loan program.

Now, just not that many years ago, all the student loans were private, set up separate from government, and operating through the lending institutions. And we had a pretty good program, especially the Iowa student loan program, very, very good program. Their losses were minimal. They worked hard with people to make sure they got those payments coming in. They helped people get the funding to go on and get an education. They performed a service, and they minimized the losses, the student loan program, Iowa, and many other States for that matter.

But GEORGE MILLER of California and a number of others decided we really can't trust the private sector to provide student loans, so we'll take it over. Well, a couple, 3 years ago they took a bite out of that apple and took ahold of part of the student loan program in America and passed it here in the House and in the Senate. And then, the coup de grace came in the reconciliation package that came from the Senate. It was the one that came that had to do with the last component of ObamaCare that I spoke about about 40 minutes ago, Mr. Speaker. The reconciliation plan has in it, had in it, has in it the elimination of private sector student loans. All of them now go through the United States Department of Education. The Federal Government has taken over all of the student loans in America.

Now, I don't know if anybody can give me an example of when the Federal Government got involved in a business to provide more competition and didn't end up swallowing it all up, but I can tell you two definitive answers here that I've seen in my lifetime.

Flood insurance, when I entered high school, zero percent of the flood insurance in America was government; 100 percent was private. Well, about the time I got out of high school or some years after that, 100 percent of the flood insurance in America is government. There is no private sector in it at all, zero. They've wiped out the private sector competition in flood insurance.

And then we see it happen with the student loan program. Again, under the same rules to provide some competi-

tion, we don't think there's a legitimate marketplace. We'll get some competition so that the government can compete against the private sector. We'll get the private sector honest. Well, no, they got the private sector to be gone. They legislated the private sector out of existence and gave over the entire student loan program to the Department of Education.

And here we are with ObamaCare. ObamaCare. The President of the United States said he just wants to provide one more competitor for insurance, for health insurance for the people in America. I don't know that he would have answered the question, but the White House press corps failed us time and time again.

A number of questions I would like to ask him are, Mr. President, how many insurance companies exist in the United States of America when you make the statement that we need more competition?

If he knew the answer and gave an honest one, it would have been 1,300, 1,300 health insurance companies in America providing health insurance for a large percentage of Americans. Eighty-five or more percent of us are satisfied with what we had. And of those 1,300 companies, they produce, in the aggregate, 100,000 policy varieties that the health insurance consumer could evaluate in order to buy the policy of their choice. And the President wanted more competition. 1,300 companies is not enough. 1,300 companies is not enough. 100,000 policies are not enough. Let's have 1,301 companies and 100,010 or 100,012 policies available. That would keep the rest of them honest; right?

Don't we know this? Haven't we seen enough of this? Haven't we seen the flood insurance program taken over by the Federal Government? Haven't we seen the Federal Government swallow up and nationalize three large investment banks, AIG, the insurance company, to the tune of \$180 billion? \$180 billion. Taking over the balance of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac and making you, the taxpayer—and you are a taxpayer, Mr. Speaker—liable for a contingent liability of \$5.5 trillion. Three large investment banks: AIG, Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac.

Now we're at General Motors and Chrysler, another couple of Fortune 500 companies swallowed up by the Federal Government. Shares ripped out of the hands of the secured creditors and handed over on a silver platter to the trade unions who had no investment, who had no risk, who made no concessions; 17½ percent of General Motors owned now by the unions. The secured creditors aced out.

And the White House dictated the terms into the bankruptcy court, at least for Chrysler, and very likely General Motors, but we have sworn testimony on Chrysler that the terms going in were dictated by the Federal Government. The terms going out were exactly the terms dictated by the Federal

Government. Yes, there were hearings. There were witnesses in the bankruptcy court, but not one component of the bankruptcy of Chrysler, not one piece of it, was changed as a result of the sworn testimony before the bankruptcy hearing.

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The Federal Government going in evaluated and assessed the asset value of Chrysler. They were the only ones that were evaluating the asset value of Chrysler going in. They took the secured creditors and ripped their assets out of their hands, handed them over to the unions. And at the tail end of the bankruptcy who's the only buyer? The Federal Government.

The Federal Government appraises it going in, sets the terms of the bankruptcy, no amount of testimony changes anything, the bankruptcy court accepted the dictates of the President or his people, and on the other end the only buyer is the Federal Government, who in their magnanimity hands over shares again to the United Auto Workers.

This is free enterprise capitalism? This qualifies for the flash card of what drives the economy in America? I don't think so, Mr. Speaker. And I'm not done. Three large investment banks, AIG, the insurance company, Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, General Motors, Chrysler, the student loan program. That comes to more than a third of the private-sector activity according to Professor Boyes at Arizona State University. And along comes ObamaCare.

ObamaCare. The nationalization of all of these entities, all Fortune 500 companies, and now it comes to the nationalization, Mr. Speaker, of your skin. Your skin and everything inside it taken over by the Federal Government. And the very taxation of the outside started the first of July. If you walk into a tanning salon in America, 10 percent of that goes to Uncle Sam to help pay for ObamaCare, which is going to be some kind of revenue saving operation.

We need to, Mr. Speaker, repeal this ObamaCare. We need to pull it out by the roots. I have, in conjunction with MICHELE BACHMANN, worked intensively to repeal ObamaCare. She introduced a repeal on the first day. I introduced a repeal on the first week. We have a discharge petition at the well. It's discharge petition number 11. We have at least 136 signatures on it. I wouldn't be surprised if that went over 140. We are on our way to 218 signatures to repeal ObamaCare.

A discharge petition can circumvent a block by the Speaker. If 218 signatures appear on discharge petition number 11, that means ObamaCare comes to the floor of the House, where it would certainly be repealed in the House, however difficult it is to get it through the Senate. We need it gone. We need to put an end to ObamaCare in America. We have to pull it out by the roots, lock, stock, and barrel, not one

vestige, not one particle of DNA of ObamaCare left behind. ObamaCare has become a malignant tumor, and it threatens to metastasize on this free people, this formerly free people.

And if we are to have the vitality that comes from American liberty, we can't be living with the dependency that's created by ObamaCare. And Mr. Speaker, I pledge my strongest effort to repeal ObamaCare completely and entirely, to rip it out by the roots, to quote the last few words of the repeal bill that is the discharge petition, "as if it had never been enacted."

So Mr. Speaker, the American people demand the repeal of ObamaCare, I demand the repeal of ObamaCare. I ask my colleagues to join in the repeal of ObamaCare and to sign onto discharge petition number 11 so we can get there, give the American people back their liberty, let us become the vital people with the vitality that we have had in the past to take us to the next level of our economic destiny.

Mr. Speaker, that is our charge. That's our responsibility. And that will be the call and the cry of the American people come November.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Ms. BORDALLO (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today and the balance of the week on account of official business in district.

Mr. CAPUANO (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today and the balance of the week on account of the death of his mother.

Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today.

Mr. MORAN of Kansas (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today through July 21 on account of a death in the family.

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. CHU) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

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 Mr. POE of Texas) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. MORAN of Kansas, for 5 minutes, July 23 and 26.

Mr. POE of Texas, for 5 minutes, July 26.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 5 minutes, July 23.

Mr. JONES, for 5 minutes, July 26.

Mr. FLAKE, for 5 minutes, July 20 and 21.

Mr. BILIRAKIS, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, for 5 minutes, July 21 and 22.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Lorraine C. Miller, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 4861. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1343 West Irving Park Road in Chicago, Illinois, as the "Steve Goodman Post Office Building".

H.R. 5051. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 23 Genesee Street in Hornell, New York, as the "Zachary Smith Post Office Building".

H.R. 5099. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 15 South Main Street in Sharon, Massachusetts, as the "Michael C. Rothberg Post Office".

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The Speaker announced her signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1508. An act to amend the Improper Payments Information Act of 2002 (31 U.S.C. 3321 note) in order to prevent the loss of billions in taxpayer dollars.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Lorraine C. Miller, Clerk of the House reports that on July 15, 2010 she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills.

H.R. 4173. To provide for financial regulatory reform, to protect consumers and investors, to enhance Federal understanding of insurance issues, to regulate the over-the-counter derivatives markets, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5502. To amend the effective date of the gift card provisions of the Credit Card Accountability Responsibility and Disclosure Act of 2009.

Lorraine C. Miller, Clerk of the House further reports that on July 19, 2010 she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills.

H.R. 689. To interchange the administrative jurisdiction of certain Federal lands between the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4840. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1981 Cleveland Avenue in Columbus, Ohio, as the "Clarence D. Lumpkin Post Office".

H.R. 3360. To amend title 46, United States Code, to establish requirements to ensure the security and safety of passengers and crew on cruise vessels, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 11 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, July 20, 2010, at 10:30 a.m., for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

8377. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the annual report on operations of the National Defense Stockpile (NDS) in accordance with section 11(a) of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act as amended (50 U.S.C. 98 et seq.) detailing NDS operations during the Period of October 2008 through September 2009, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 98 et seq.; to the Committee on Armed Services.

8378. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Reserve System, transmitting the System's annual report to the Congress on the Presidential \$1 Coin Program, pursuant to (119 Stat. 2670); to the Committee on Financial Services.

8379. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR)—Disability and Rehabilitation Research Projects and Centers Program—Rehabilitation Research and Training Centers (RRTCs)—Employment Outcomes for Individuals who are Blind or Visually Impaired Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) Number: 84.133B-6 received June 23, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

8380. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Centers for Independent Living Program—Training and Technical Assistance Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) Number: 84.400B received June 23, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

8381. A letter from the Program Manager, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule — Interim Final Rules for Group Health Plans and Health Insurance Issuers Relating to Coverage of Preventive Services under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (RIN: 0938-AQ07) received July 15, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8382. A letter from the Surgeon General, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting first annual Status Report from the National Prevention, Health Promotion and Public Health Council; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8383. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting as required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Lebanon that was declared in Executive Order 13441 of August 1, 2007; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

8384. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-469 "Health Services Planning Program Re-establishment Temporary Amendment Act of 2010"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

8385. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting the forty-second Semiannual Report to Congress on Audit Follow-Up, covering the six month period ending March 31, 2010 in compliance with the Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

8386. A letter from the Chairman, Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation, trans-

mitting the System's updated Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2010-2015; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

8387. A letter from the Senior Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer, Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas, transmitting the 2009 management report of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9106; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

8388. A letter from the President and Chief Executive Officer, Federal Home Loan Bank of Indianapolis, transmitting the 2007 Statements on System of Internal Controls of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Indianapolis, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9106; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

8389. A letter from the President and Chief Executive Officer, Federal Home Loan Bank of Topeka, transmitting the 2009 Statements on System of Internal Controls of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Topeka, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9106; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

8390. A letter from the Chair, Judicial Conference of the United States, transmitting a letter expressing concerns over of H.R. 5503; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8391. A letter from the Deputy Chief Financial Officer, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting notification that a second transfer of \$100 million from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to the Emergency Fund has occurred; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8392. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Mount Pleasant, SC [Docket No.: FAA-2010-0069; Airspace Docket No. 10-ASO-15] received June 21, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8393. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revision of Class E Airspace; Kaltag, AK [Docket No.: FAA-2010-0082; Airspace Docket No. 10-AAL-4] received June 21, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8394. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revision of Class E Airspace; Nenana, AK [Docket No.: FAA-2010-0081; Airspace Docket No. 10-AAL-3] received June 21, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8395. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revision of Class E Airspace; Wainwright, AK [Docket No.: FAA-2010-0080; Airspace Docket No. 10-AAL-2] received June 21, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8396. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revocation and Establishment of Class E Airspace; Nuiqsut, AK [Docket No.: FAA-2010-0502; Airspace Docket No. 10-AAL-15] received June 21, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8397. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Austin, TX [Docket No.: FAA-2009-1152; Airspace Docket No. 09-ASW-31] received June 21, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8398. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Corpus Christi, TX [Docket

No.: FAA-2010-0089; Airspace Docket No. 10-ASW-1] received June 21, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8399. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bell Helicopter Textron Canada Model 222, 222B, 222U, 230, and 430 Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2008-0071; Directorate Identifier 2006-SW-27-AD; Amendment 39-16291; AD 2010-10-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 21, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8400. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Learjet Inc. Model 60 Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0495; Directorate Identifier 2009-NM-049-AD; Amendment 39-16316; AD 2010-11-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 21, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8401. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc. Model DHC-8-400 Series Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2009-1223; Directorate Identifier 2009-NM-114-AD; Amendment 39-16327; AD 2010-12-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 21, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8402. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; PILATUS Aircraft Ltd. Model PC-7 Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2010-0250; Directorate Identifier 2010-CE-011-AD; Amendment 39-16325; AD 2010-12-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 21, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8403. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; CFM International, S.A. Models CFM56-3 and -3B Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2009-0606; Directorate Identifier 2009-NE-11-AD; Amendment 39-16324; AD 2010-12-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 21, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8404. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A300 Series Airplanes; Airbus Model A300 B4-600, B4-600R, and F4-600R series airplanes, and Model C4-605R Variant F airplanes (Collectively Called A300-600 Series airplanes); and Model A310 Series Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2010-0171; Directorate Identifier 2009-NM-185-AD; Amendment 39-16329; AD 2010-12-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 21, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8405. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Microturbo Saphir 20 Model 095 Auxiliary Power Units (APUs) [Docket No.: FAA-2010-0512; Directorate Identifier 2010-NE-21-AD; Amendment 39-16332; AD 2010-13-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 21, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8406. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Section 1274.—Determination of Issue Price in the Case of Certain Debt Instruments Issued for Property (Rev. Rul. 2010-18) received June 18, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C.

801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8407. A letter from the Chief, Border Security Regulations Branch, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Administrative Process for Seizures and Forfeitures Under the Immigration and Nationality Act and Other Authorities [USCBP-2006-0122] (RIN: 1651-AA58) received June 23, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8408. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Defense, transmitting a legislative proposal to be part of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011; jointly to the Committees on Armed Services and Foreign Affairs.

8409. A letter from the Chairman, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting the Board's 2010 annual report on the financial status of the railroad unemployment insurance system, pursuant to 45 U.S.C. 369 Public Law 100-647, section 7105; jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure and Ways and Means.

8410. A letter from the Program Manager, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule — Medicare and Medicaid Programs; Electronic Health Record Incentive Program [CMS-0033-F] (RIN: 0938-AP78) received July 13, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. OBERSTAR: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 5266. A bill to extend the final report deadline and otherwise reauthorize the National Commission on Children and Disasters (Rept. 111-548). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. CONYERS: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 5566. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit interstate commerce in animal crush videos, and for other purposes (Rept. 111-549). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WAXMAN: Committee on Energy and Commerce. House Resolution 1466. Resolution of inquiry requesting the President and directing the Secretary of Energy to provide certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to the Department of Energy's application to foreclose use of Yucca Mountain as a high level nuclear waste repository (Rept. 111-550). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. FRANK: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 1264. A bill to amend the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 to provide for the national flood insurance program to make available multiperil coverage for damage resulting from windstorms or floods, and for other purposes (Rept. 111-551). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

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. MITCHELL (for himself and Mr. BILBRAY):

H.R. 5769. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for the seizure and forfeiture of real property used or intended to be used in alien smuggling; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska (for himself and Mr. LARSEN of Washington):

H.R. 5770. A bill to ensure safe, secure, and reliable marine shipping in the Arctic including the availability of aids to navigation, vessel escorts, spill response capability, and maritime search and rescue in the Arctic, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 5771. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the 30 percent investment tax credit for offshore wind facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OLSON:

H.R. 5772. A bill to limit the moratorium on certain permitting and drilling activities issued by the Secretary of the Interior, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CUMMINGS:

H.R. 5773. A bill to designate the Federal building located at 6401 Security Boulevard in Baltimore, Maryland, as the "Robert M. Ball Federal Building"; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. MORAN of Kansas:

H.R. 5774. A bill to require the Federal Government to pay the costs incurred by a State or local government in defending a State or local immigration law that survives a constitutional challenge by the Federal Government in Federal court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SESTAK:

H.R. 5775. A bill to require the establishment of a commission on earmark reform, to consolidate and streamline the grants management structure of the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committees on the Budget, 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. WELCH:

H.R. 5776. A bill to amend the Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park Establishment Act to expand the boundary of the Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park in the State of Vermont, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. RUSH:

H.R. 5777. A bill to foster transparency about the commercial use of personal information, provide consumers with meaningful choice about the collection, use, and disclosure of such information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BARROW (for himself, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. WESTMORELAND, and Mr. PRICE of Georgia):

H. Res. 1533. A resolution congratulating the Augusta State University Jaguars men's golf team for winning the 2010 NCAA Division I Golf Championship; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. LEE of New York (for himself, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. DREIER, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. LANCE, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. CAMP, Mr. WOLF, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr.

CHAFFETZ, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Mr. GRAVES of Missouri):

H. Res. 1534. A resolution honoring Special Agent William G. Clark of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives for his heroic actions while protecting the life of a woman in danger; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

339. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Colorado, relative to House Joint Resolution 10-1007 to designate January 23 of each year as "U.S.S. Pueblo Day" as a day to remember and honor the brave crew of the U.S.S. Pueblo; to the Committee on Armed Services.

340. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Colorado, relative to House Joint Resolution 10-1019 requesting a current accounting of the amount of moneys in the Anvil Points Fund; to the Committee on Armed Services.

341. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of California, relative to Senate Joint Resolution Number 26 designating April 24, 2010 as the "California Day of Remembrance for the Armenian Genocide of 1915-1923"; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

342. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Colorado, relative to House Joint Resolution 10-1022 urging the Congress to amend the Hatch Act; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

343. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, relative to Senate Resolution 1227 expressing support to the approval of H.R. 2499; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

344. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Colorado, relative to House Joint Resolution 10-1028 urging the Congress to pass comprehensive legislation that promotes clean energy jobs and addresses the effects of climate change; jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Science and Technology.

345. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Colorado, relative to House Joint Resolution 10-1015 supporting southwestern Colorado residents who wish to join the Denver broadcast area; jointly to the Committees on the Judiciary and Energy and Commerce.

346. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Colorado, relative to House Joint Resolution 10-1013 urging the Congress to support policies that promote American interests by requiring full reciprocity, fairness, and transparency in all U.S. trade agreements; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means, Energy and Commerce, Science and Technology, and Natural Resources.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 208: Ms. TSONGAS.
H.R. 571: Mr. BARTLETT.
H.R. 855: Mr. ALTMIRE.
H.R. 949: Mr. STARK.
H.R. 1230: Mr. FALOMAVAEGA.
H.R. 1240: Mr. HINCHEY and Mr. NADLER of New York.

- H.R. 1469: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.
H.R. 1941: Mr. ROHRBACHER.
H.R. 2000: Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. CUELLAR, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN.
H.R. 2049: Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 2067: Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 2365: Mr. CRITZ.
H.R. 2378: Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. COURTNEY, and Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 2408: Mr. CUMMINGS.
H.R. 2443: Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 2523: Ms. BALDWIN.
H.R. 2598: Mr. FALCOMA VAEGA.
H.R. 2648: Mrs. BLACKBURN.
H.R. 2697: Ms. KILROY, Mr. LATHAM, and Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 2719: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
H.R. 2821: Mr. CHANDLER.
H.R. 2853: Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, and Ms. SHEA-PORTER.
H.R. 2866: Mr. HARE and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
H.R. 2941: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina and Mr. FARR.
H.R. 3025: Mr. POLIS.
H.R. 3240: Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California.
H.R. 3251: Mr. BARTON of Texas.
H.R. 3306: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.
H.R. 3308: Mr. MICA and Mr. STEARNS.
H.R. 3380: Ms. MARKEY of Colorado.
H.R. 3464: Mr. BOREN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. SPACE, Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN, Mr. MATHESSON, and Mr. KRATOVIL.
H.R. 3560: Mr. HONDA and Mrs. CAPPS.
H.R. 3578: Mrs. MALONEY.
H.R. 3652: Mr. BOCCIERI, Mr. BOUCHER, and Mr. WITTMAN.
H.R. 3697: Mr. ALEXANDER.
H.R. 3716: Mr. MATHESON.
H.R. 3765: Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, and Mr. SHUSTER.
H.R. 3974: Mr. SABLAN.
H.R. 4116: Mr. TIERNEY and Mr. MELANCON.
H.R. 4278: Mr. DOYLE.
H.R. 4296: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.
H.R. 4377: Ms. WATSON.
H.R. 4403: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia and Mr. PUTNAM.
H.R. 4427: Mr. PIERLUISI.
H.R. 4544: Mr. HINCHEY.
H.R. 4638: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.
H.R. 4690: Mr. PASTOR of Arizona.
H.R. 4692: Ms. TSONGAS and Mr. HILL.
H.R. 4693: Ms. BALDWIN.
H.R. 4700: Mr. COSTA, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. ELLISON, and Mr. LYNCH.
H.R. 4722: Ms. HIRONO.
H.R. 4787: Mr. CUMMINGS.
H.R. 4881: Mr. NYE.
H.R. 4913: Mrs. MYRICK.
H.R. 4914: Mr. INSLIE, Mr. HIMES, Ms. CASATOR of Florida, and Ms. BALDWIN.
H.R. 4918: Mr. POLIS.
H.R. 4923: Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California.
H.R. 4925: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas and Ms. WOOLSEY.
H.R. 4926: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.
H.R. 4972: Mr. SHUSTER.
H.R. 4986: Mr. SHERMAN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. WOLF.
H.R. 4993: Mr. WALDEN.
H.R. 5012: Mr. STUPAK.
H.R. 5032: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.
H.R. 5040: Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee and Mr. McDERMOTT.
H.R. 5058: Mr. SMITH of Texas.
H.R. 5081: Mr. WOLF, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, and Mr. PAULSEN.
H.R. 5090: Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey.
H.R. 5137: Mr. MELANCON, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 5141: Mr. LATHAM, Mr. PETRI, Mr. ROSKAM, and Mr. PLATTS.
H.R. 5143: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.
H.R. 5162: Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. POSEY, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. AKIN, Mr. BARTLETT, Ms. FALLIN, Mr. PITTS, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. AUSTRIA, Mr. LATTI, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. HARPER, Mr. CHAFFETZ, and Mrs. MILLER of Michigan.
H.R. 5234: Ms. CHU.
H.R. 5235: Ms. BALDWIN.
H.R. 5258: Mr. BILBRAY.
H.R. 5276: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. LATHAM, and Mr. BUCHANAN.
H.R. 5282: Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. BISHOP of New York, and Ms. GIFFORDS.
H.R. 5291: Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, and Mr. MELANCON.
H.R. 5312: Mr. SCOTT of Georgia.
H.R. 5323: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky and Mr. BOOZMAN.
H.R. 5324: Ms. BALDWIN.
H.R. 5358: Mr. BUCHANAN and Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida.
H.R. 5434: Mr. LANGEVIN and Mr. KLEIN of Florida.
H.R. 5460: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 5462: Mr. CUELLAR.
H.R. 5471: Ms. TITUS, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. LOEBSACK, and Mr. FILNER.
H.R. 5478: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
H.R. 5504: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, and Mr. CROWLEY.
H.R. 5510: Mr. BLUMENAUER and Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 5513: Ms. HIRONO and Mr. QUIGLEY.
H.R. 5527: Ms. BALDWIN.
H.R. 5537: Ms. BALDWIN and Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 5566: Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. ISSA, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. OLVER, Mr. STARK, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. WALDEN.
H.R. 5567: Ms. RICHARDSON.
H.R. 5577: Mr. HINCHEY and Mrs. LOWEY.
H.R. 5578: Mr. HINCHEY and Mrs. LOWEY.
H.R. 5579: Mr. HINCHEY.
H.R. 5588: Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, and Mr. DOGGETT.
H.R. 5597: Mr. MOORE of Kansas and Mr. EHLERS.
H.R. 5605: Mr. FATTAH and Mr. PLATTS.
H.R. 5606: Mr. FATTAH and Mr. PLATTS.
H.R. 5612: Mr. SABLAN.
H.R. 5629: Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas.
H.R. 5631: Mrs. CHRISTENSEN and Mr. RANGEL.
H.R. 5634: Ms. HIRONO.
H.R. 5643: Mr. MOORE of Kansas and Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 5656: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 5663: Mr. BACA, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. SLAUGHTER, and Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 5679: Mr. CHAFFETZ.
H.R. 5680: Mr. GRAVES of Missouri.
H.R. 5686: Mr. HOLT.
H.R. 5718: Mr. FARR and Mr. STARK.
H.R. 5720: Ms. HIRONO.
H.R. 5725: Mr. MANZULLO.
H.R. 5747: Mr. COHEN and Ms. BALDWIN.
H.R. 5753: Mr. SABLAN.
H.R. 5759: Mr. POLIS and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 5764: Mr. FILNER.
H.R. 5766: Mr. HONDA, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. FILNER, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. BISHOP of New York.
H. Con. Res. 259: Mr. PERRIELLO, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, and Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts.
H. Con. Res. 266: Mr. BACHUS and Mr. TURNER.
H. Con. Res. 292: Mrs. BLACKBURN, Ms. HARMAN, and Ms. SUTTON.
H. Res. 111: Ms. TSONGAS.
H. Res. 536: Mr. MCCOTTER.
H. Res. 611: Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. CHU, Mr. COBLE, and Mr. BARROW.
H. Res. 767: Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey.
H. Res. 1056: Mr. HIMES.
H. Res. 1158: Mr. MCCOTTER.
H. Res. 1207: Mr. MCINTYRE.
H. Res. 1267: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.
H. Res. 1342: Mr. FILNER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. KAGEN, and Mr. CRITZ.
H. Res. 1365: Mr. FORBES, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. MACK, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. KLINE of Minnesota, and Mr. MILLER of Florida.
H. Res. 1402: Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. WU, and Mr. SHADEGG.
H. Res. 1420: Mr. SESTAK.
H. Res. 1431: Mr. COHEN, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. CARTER, and Mr. BARTLETT.
H. Res. 1442: Mrs. BLACKBURN.
H. Res. 1449: Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. AUSTRIA, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. SIREN, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. WAMP, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. CARTER, Mr. INGLIS, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. KIRK, and Mrs. LOWEY.
H. Res. 1456: Mr. REICHERT, Mr. CAO, and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.
H. Res. 1472: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. MCINTYRE, Ms. CHU, and Mr. WAMP.
H. Res. 1473: Mr. PETERSON.
H. Res. 1476: Mr. FILNER.
H. Res. 1479: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Ms. MARKEY of Colorado, and Mrs. BACHMANN.
H. Res. 1491: Mr. CLYBURN.
H. Res. 1494: Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. AUSTRIA, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Mr. HOLDEN, and Mr. GORDON of Tennessee.
H. Res. 1497: Mrs. MYRICK.
H. Res. 1501: Mr. MCCAUL, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. LINDER, Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. KINGSTON.
H. Res. 1504: Mr. COHEN, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. FARR, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. BERMAN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts, Mr. HOLT, Mr. SABLAN, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. POLIS, and Ms. SUTTON.
H. Res. 1513: Mr. BISHOP of New York.
H. Res. 1527: Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. CARTER, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California, and Mr. CULBERSON.

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:

H.R. 4380, The Manufacturing Enhancement Act of 2010, with an Amendment, contains limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of Rule XXI, as set forth below. This bill does not contain any limited tax benefits or earmarks, as defined in clause 9 of Rule XXI.

LIST OF LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS AS DEFINED IN CLAUSE 9, RULE XXI

Table with 3 columns: Section in H.R. 4380, as amended; Description of LTB; Name of member requesting. Rows include items like 'To suspend temporarily the duty on certain reusable grocery bags' and 'A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Epilink 701'.

LIST OF LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS AS DEFINED IN CLAUSE 9, RULE XXI—Continued

Section in H.R. 4380, as amended	Description of LTB	Name of member requesting
94 2001 (a) 17	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Disflamoll TOF	Tim Murphy (R-PA)
95 2001 (a) 18	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Disflamoll DPK	Tim Murphy (R-PA)
96 2001 (a) 19	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 1,4-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, polymer with N,N-bis(2-aminoethyl)-1,2-ethanediamine, cyclized, methosulfate	Joe Wilson (R-SC)
97 2001 (a) 21	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Sulfur Black 1	Joe Wilson (R-SC)
98 2001 (a) 22	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Cyanuric chloride	Joe Wilson (R-SC)
99 2001 (a) 23	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain magnesium peroxide	Brian Baird (D-WA)
100 2001 (a) 24	To extend the suspension of duty on DEMBB	Bill Cassidy (R-LA)
101 2001 (a) 25	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on diphenyl sulfide	Dan Burton (R-IN)
102 2001 (a) 26	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 4,4-Dimethoxy-2-butanone	Dan Burton (R-IN)
103 2001 (a) 27	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 3-Amino-5-mercapto-1,2,4-triazole	Dan Burton (R-IN)
104 2001 (a) 28	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 2-Phenylphenol sodium salt	Dan Burton (R-IN)
105 2001 (a) 29	To extend the suspension of duty on Styrene, ar-ethyl-, polymer with divinylbenzene and styrene beads with low ash	Dan Burton (R-IN)
106 2001 (a) 30	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 1,3-Dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone	Dan Burton (R-IN)
107 2001 (a) 31	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on DCBTF	Dan Burton (R-IN)
108 2001 (a) 32	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on mixtures of fungicide	Dan Burton (R-IN)
109 2001 (a) 33	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Halofenozide	Dan Burton (R-IN)
110 2001 (a) 34	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on isoxaben	Dan Burton (R-IN)
111 2001 (a) 35	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Fenbuconazole	Dan Burton (R-IN)
112 2001 (a) 36	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Ethafluralin	Dan Burton (R-IN)
113 2001 (a) 37	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Tebufenozide	Dan Burton (R-IN)
114 2001 (a) 38	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Quintec	Dan Burton (R-IN)
115 2001 (a) 39	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Quinoline	Dan Burton (R-IN)
116 2001 (a) 40	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on mixed isomers of 1,3-dichloropropene	Dan Burton (R-IN)
117 2001 (a) 41	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one (9CI)	Dan Burton (R-IN)
118 2001 (a) 42	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on -Bromo- nitrostyrene	Dan Burton (R-IN)
119 2001 (a) 43	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on mixtures of insecticide	Dan Burton (R-IN)
120 2001 (a) 44	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone	Dan Burton (R-IN)
121 2001 (a) 4	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on methyl hydroxyethyl cellulose	Dan Burton (R-IN)
122 2001 (a) 4	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on methyl hydroxyethyl cellulose products	Dan Burton (R-IN)
123 2001 (a) 4	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 1,2-Benzenedicarboxaldehyde	Dan Burton (R-IN)
124 2001 (a) 4	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 2-Phenylphenol	Dan Burton (R-IN)
125 2001 (a) 4	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 3,4-Dichlorobenzonitrile	Dan Burton (R-IN)
126 2001 (a) 5	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 2,6-Dichloroaniline	Dan Burton (R-IN)
127 2001 (a) 5	To suspend temporarily the duty on hydraulic control units	Dave Camp (R-MI)
128 2001 (a) 5	To extend the suspension of duty on 1-(3H)-isobenzofuranone, 3,3-bis(2-methyl-1-octyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-	Howard Coble (R-NC)
129 2001 (a) 5	To extend the suspension of duty on 2-methyl-4,6-bis(octylthiomethyl)pheno	Howard Coble (R-NC)
130 2001 (a) 5	To extend the suspension of duty on 2-Methyl-1-Y4-(methylthio)phenyl? 2-(4-morpholinyl)-1- propanone	Howard Coble (R-NC)
131 2001 (a) 5	To extend the suspension of duty on 2,2-(2,5-Thiophenediyl)bis(5-(1,1-dimethylethyl) benzoxazole)	Howard Coble (R-NC)
132 2001 (a) 5	To extend the suspension of duty on Reactive Black 5	Howard Coble (R-NC)
133 2001 (a) 5	To extend the suspension of duty on a certain chemical	Howard Coble (R-NC)
134 2001 (a) 5	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on diuron	Sanford Bishop (D-CA)
135 2001 (a) 6	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on linuron	Sanford Bishop (D-CA)
136 2001 (a) 6	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Dimethyl malonate	Rush D. Holt (D-NJ)
137 2001 (a) 6	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain 6-volt batteries	Steve Israel (D-NY)
138 2001 (a) 6	To extend temporarily the duty on Dimethyl Carbonate, CAS Number 616-38-6	Jo Bonner (R-AL)
139 2001 (a) 6	To extend temporarily the duty on Ethyl Pyruvate, CAS Number 617-35-6	Jo Bonner (R-AL)
140 2001 (a) 6	To extend temporarily the duty on Phenylmethyl hydrazinecarboxylate, CAS Number 5331-43-1	Jo Bonner (R-AL)
141 2001 (a) 6	To extend temporarily the duty on 5-methyl-5-(4-phenoxyphenyl)-3-(phenylamino)-2,4-oxazolindione dione(a.k.a famoxadone) and 2-cyano-N-(Yethylamino)carbonyl?2-(methoxyimino)acetamide and its related application adjuvants, CAS Numbers 131807-57-3 and 57966-95-7.	Jo Bonner (R-AL)
142 2001 (a) 7	To extend temporarily the duty on Methyl-4-trifluoro methoxyphenyl-N-(chlorocarbonyl) carbamate, CAS Number 173903-15-6	Jo Bonner (R-AL)
143 2001 (a) 7	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Acetoacetyl-2,5-dimethoxy-4-chloroanilide	Barney Frank (D-MA)
144 2001 (a) 7	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 3-Amino-4-methylbenzamide	Barney Frank (D-MA)
145 2001 (a) 7	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Basic Blue 7	Barney Frank (D-MA)
146 2001 (a) 7	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Basic Violet 1	Barney Frank (D-MA)
147 2001 (a) 7	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 5-Chloro-3-hydroxy-2-methyl-2-naphthanilide	Barney Frank (D-MA)
148 2001 (a) 7	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 5-Chloro-3-hydroxy-2-methoxy-2-naphthanilide	Barney Frank (D-MA)
149 2001 (a) 7	To extend the suspension of duty on O-Chlorotoluene	Jason Altmire (D-PA)
150 2001 (a) 7	To extend the suspension of duty on Bayderm Bottom DLV-N	Jason Altmire (D-PA)
151 2001 (a) 8	To extend the suspension of duty on certain ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymers	Jason Altmire (D-PA)
152 2001 (a) 8	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 3,6,9-Trioxadecanedioic acid	Roy Blunt (R-MO)
153 2001 (a) 8	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 3-(trifluoromethyl) benzoate	Roy Blunt (R-MO)
154 2001 (a) 8	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 5-MPDC	Roy Blunt (R-MO)
155 2001 (a) 8	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 4-methylbenzonitrile	Roy Blunt (R-MO)
156 2001 (a) 8	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 4-(trifluoromethoxy) phenyl isocyanate	Roy Blunt (R-MO)
157 2001 (a) 8	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Trichloroacetaldehyde	Roy Blunt (R-MO)
158 2001 (a) 8	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 4-Chlorobenzaldehyde	Emanuel Cleaver (D-MO)
159 2001 (a) 8	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 2-Acetylbutyrolactone	Emanuel Cleaver (D-MO)
160 2001 (a) 8	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Ethoprop	Emanuel Cleaver (D-MO)
161 2001 (a) 9	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on product mixtures containing Foramsulfuron and Iodosulfuronmethyl-sodium	Emanuel Cleaver (D-MO)
162 2001 (a) 9	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Methanol, sodium salt	Kathy Dahlkemper (D-PA)
163 2001 (a) 9	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 2-Ethylhexyl 4-methoxycinnamate	Kathy Dahlkemper (D-PA)
164 2001 (a) 9	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on a certain chemical	Jim Gerlach (R-PA)
165 2001 (a) 9	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 10,10'-Oxybisphenoxarsine	Jim Gerlach (R-PA)
166 2001 (a) 9	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on a certain ion exchange resin	Jim Gerlach (R-PA)
167 2001 (a) 9	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on a certain chemical	Jim Gerlach (R-PA)
168 2001 (a) 9	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on a certain ion exchange resin	Jim Gerlach (R-PA)
169 2001 (a) 9	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Trichlorobenzene	Jim Gerlach (R-PA)
170 2001 (a) 99	To extend the suspension of duty on (IPN) Isophthalonitrile	Kathy Dahlkemper (D-PA)
171 2001 (a) 10	To extend the suspension of duty on Chloroacetone	Gene Green (D-TX)
172 2001 (a) 101	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Brodifacoum	Gene Green (D-TX)
173 2001 (a) 102	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on mixtures or coprecipitates of yttrium oxide and europium oxide	Gene Green (D-TX)
174 2001 (a) 103	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on mixtures or coprecipitates of yttrium phosphate and cerium phosphate	Gene Green (D-TX)
175 2001 (a) 104	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on DPA	Gene Green (D-TX)
176 2001 (a) 105	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Pigment Brown 25	Peter Hoekstra (R-MI)
177 2001 (a) 110	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Permethrin	James R. Langevin (D-RI)
178 2001 (a) 111	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Cypermethrin	Jerry McNerney (D-CA)
179 2001 (a) 112	To extend the temporary reduction of duty on Bromacil	Joe Sestak (D-PA)
180 2001 (a) 113	To extend the temporary reduction of duty on Pyriothiac-sodium	Michael Castle (R-DE)
181 2001 (a) 114	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on mixtures of methyl 2-YYYYY4-(dimethylamino)-6-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-1,3,5-tri zin-2-yl?-amino?carbonyl? amino?sulfonyl?-3-methylbenzoate and application adjuvants.	Michael Castle (R-DE)
182 2001 (a) 115	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on trifloxysulfuron-sodium technical	Michael Castle (R-DE)
183 2001 (a) 116	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 1,3-Benzenedicarboxamide, N, N'-bis-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl)-	Larry Kissell (D-NC)
184 2001 (a) 117	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on reaction products of phosphorus trichloride with 1,1'-biphenyl and 2,4-bis (1,1-dimethylethyl) phenol	Larry Kissell (D-NC)
185 2001 (a) 118	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on preparations based on ethanediamine, N-(2-ethoxyphenyl)-N-(4-isodecylphenyl)-	Larry Kissell (D-NC)
186 2001 (a) 119	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 3-Dodecyl-1-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl)-2,5-pyrrolidinedione	Larry Kissell (D-NC)
187 2001 (a) 120	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 1-Acetyl-4-(3-dodecyl-2,5-dioxo-1-pyrrolidinyl)-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine	Larry Kissell (D-NC)
188 2001 (a) 121	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain manufacturing equipment	Bob Inglis (R-SC)
189 2001 (a) 122	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on self contained, carafe-less automatic drip coffeemaker with electronic clock	Bobby Scott (D-VA)
190 2001 (a) 123	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on under the counter mounting electric can openers	Bobby Scott (D-VA)
191 2001 (a) 124	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on self contained, carafe-less automatic drip coffeemaker	Bobby Scott (D-VA)
192 2001 (a) 125	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on open top, electric indoor grills	Bobby Scott (D-VA)
193 2001 (a) 126	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on electric juice extractors	Bobby Scott (D-VA)
194 2001 (a) 127	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on electric juice extractors	Bobby Scott (D-VA)
195 2001 (a) 128	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on sandwich toaster grills	Bobby Scott (D-VA)
196 2001 (a) 129	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on ice shavers	Bobby Scott (D-VA)
197 2001 (a) 130	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on combination single slot toaster and toaster ovens	Bobby Scott (D-VA)
198 2001 (a) 131	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on electric knives	Bobby Scott (D-VA)
199 2001 (a) 132	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on handheld electric can openers	Bobby Scott (D-VA)
200 2001 (a) 136	To extend the suspension of duty on cyprodinil	Howard Coble (R-NC)
201 2001 (a) 137	To extend the suspension of duty on difenoconazole	Howard Coble (R-NC)
202 2001 (a) 138	To extend the suspension of duty on mixtures of difenoconazole and mefenoxam	Howard Coble (R-NC)

LIST OF LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS AS DEFINED IN CLAUSE 9, RULE XXI—Continued

Section in H.R. 4380, as amended	Description of LTB	Name of member requesting
203 2001 (a) 139	To extend the suspension of duty on formulations of Thiamethoxam, Difenoconazole, Fludioxonil, and Mefenoxam	Howard Coble (R-NC)
204 2001 (a) 140	To extend the suspension of duty on mixtures of cyhalothrin and application adjuvants	Howard Coble (R-NC)
205 2001 (a) 141	To extend the suspension of duty on mucocchloric acid	Howard Coble (R-NC)
206 2001 (a) 142	To extend the suspension of duty on mixtures of mefenoxam, fludioxonil, and cymoxanil with application adjuvants	Howard Coble (R-NC)
207 2001 (a) 143	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on EPDC	Blaine Luetkemeyer (R-MO)
208 2001 (a) 144	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on mixtures of 2-amino-2,3-dimethylbutanenitrile and toluene	Blaine Luetkemeyer (R-MO)
209 2001 (a) 145	To extend the suspension of duty on 2,3-quinoline dicarboxylic acid	Blaine Luetkemeyer (R-MO)
210 2001 (a) 147	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 3,5-Difluoranyliline	Blaine Luetkemeyer (R-MO)
211 2001 (a) 148	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Quinolinic acid	Blaine Luetkemeyer (R-MO)
212 2001 (a) 150	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 2-Methyl-4-methoxy-6-methylamino-1,3,5-triazine	Aaron Schock (R-IL)
213 2001 (a) 151	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 2-amino-4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazine	Aaron Schock (R-IL)
214 2001 (a) 152	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 3-(Ethylsulfonyl)-2-pyridinesulfonamide	Aaron Schock (R-IL)
215 2001 (a) 153	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on carbamic acid	Aaron Schock (R-IL)
216 2001 (a) 154	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Direct Yellow 119	Wm. Lacy Clay (D-MO)
217 2001 (a) 155	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 2-Amino-6-nitrophenol-4-sulfonic acid	Wm. Lacy Clay (D-MO)
218 2001 (a) 156	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 2-Amino-5-sulfobenzoic acid	Wm. Lacy Clay (D-MO)
219 2001 (a) 157	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 2,4-Disulfobenzaldehyde	Wm. Lacy Clay (D-MO)
220 2001 (a) 158	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on p-Cresidinesulfonic acid (4-amino-5-methoxy-2-methylbenzenesulfonic acid)	Wm. Lacy Clay (D-MO)
221 2001 (a) 159	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Synthetic indigo powder, (3H-indol-3-one, 2-(1,3-dihydro-3-oxo-2H-indol-2-ylidene)-1,2-dihydro-)	Wm. Lacy Clay (D-MO)
222 2001 (a) 160	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 2,5-Bis(1,3-dioxobutyl)amino benzenesulfonic acid	Wm. Lacy Clay (D-MO)
223 2001 (a) 161	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Basic Yellow 40 chloride based	Wm. Lacy Clay (D-MO)
224 2001 (a) 162	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on metal halide lamps designed for use in video projectors	Bob Filner (D-CA)
225 2001 (a) 163	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 3,3',4,4'-Biphenyltetracarboxylic dianhydride	Pete Olsen (D-TX)
226 2001 (a) 164	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Pyromellitic dianhydride	Pete Olsen (D-TX)
227 2001 (a) 165	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Lewatit	John Adler (D-NJ)
228 2001 (a) 166	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 2,6-Dichlorotoluene	John Spratt (D-SC)
229 2001 (a) 167	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Crotonic Acid	John Spratt (D-SC)
230 2001 (a) 168	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Fluorobenzene	John Spratt (D-SC)
231 2001 (a) 169	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on unicycles	Earl Blumenauer (D-OR)
232 2001 (a) 170	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on bicycle wheel rims	Earl Blumenauer (D-OR)
233 2001 (a) 171	A bill to extend the duty suspension on o-Anisidine	David P. Roe (R-TN)
234 2001 (a) 172	A bill to extend the duty suspension on Phenyl salicylate (benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-, phenyl ester)	David P. Roe (R-TN)
235 2001 (a) 173	A bill to extend the duty suspension on Titanium Mononitride	David P. Roe (R-TN)
236 2001 (a) 174	A bill to extend the duty suspension on 1-Fluoro-2-nitrobenzene	David P. Roe (R-TN)
237 2001 (a) 175	A bill to extend the duty suspension on 2,4-Xylylene	David P. Roe (R-TN)
238 2001 (a) 176	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Vat Black 25	Sue Myrick (R-NC)
239 2001 (a) 177	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Chloroacetic acid, sodium salt	Sue Myrick (R-NC)
240 2001 (a) 178	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on esters and sodium esters of parahydroxybenzoic acid	Sue Myrick (R-NC)
241 2001 (a) 179	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Glycolic acid	Sue Myrick (R-NC)
242 2001 (a) 180	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Isobutyl 4-hydroxybenzoate and its sodium salt	Sue Myrick (R-NC)
243 2001 (a) 181	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on sodium petroleum sulfonic acids, sodium salts	Sue Myrick (R-NC)
244 2001 (a) 182	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Tetraacetylenediamine	Sue Myrick (R-NC)
245 2001 (a) 183	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain cathode-ray tubes	Erik Paulsen (R-MN)
246 2001 (a) 184	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on a certain specialty monomer	Erik Paulsen (R-MN)
247 2001 (a) 185	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on THV	Erik Paulsen (R-MN)
248 2001 (a) 186	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain refracting and reflecting telescopes	Loretta Sanchez (D-CA)
249 2001 (a) 187	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Penta Amino Aceto Nitrate Cobalt III	Jean Schmidt (R-OH)
250 2001 (a) 188	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on mixtures of methyl 4-iodo-2-[3-(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)ureido]sulfonyl benzoate, sodium salt (odosulfuron methyl, sodium salt) and application adjuvants.	Randy Neugebauer (R-TX)
251 2001 (a) 189	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Mesosulfuronmethyl	Randy Neugebauer (R-TX)
252 2001 (a) 190	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Tetramethrin	Jerry McNeerney (D-CA)
253 2001 (a) 191	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Flumioxasin	Jerry McNeerney (D-CA)
254 2001 (a) 192	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Resmethrin	Bob Etheridge (D-NC)
255 2001 (a) 194	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on oysters (other than smoked), prepared or preserved	Jerry McNeerney (D-CA)
256 2001 (a) 195	A bill to extend the suspension of duty on Fenpropathrin	Jerry McNeerney (D-CA)
257 2001 (a) 196	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Trallemethrin	Jerry McNeerney (D-CA)
258 2001 (a) 197	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Bispyrac-sodium	Jerry McNeerney (D-CA)
259 2001 (a) 198	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Dinotefuran	Jerry McNeerney (D-CA)
260 2001 (a) 199	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Etoazole	Jerry McNeerney (D-CA)
261 2001 (a) 200	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Pyriproxyfen	Jerry McNeerney (D-CA)
262 2001 (a) 201	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Uniconazole	Jerry McNeerney (D-CA)
263 2001 (a) 202	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Previcur	Jim Costa (D-CA)
264 2001 (a) 203	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Ziram	Joe Sestak (D-PA)
265 2001 (a) 204	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on mixtures of thiophanate methyl and application adjuvants	Joe Sestak (D-PA)
266 2001 (a) 205	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on thiophanate methyl	Joe Sestak (D-PA)
267 2001 (a) 206	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on asulam sodium salt	Joe Sestak (D-PA)
268 2001 (a) 207	A bill to extend the suspension of duty on Crelan VP LS 2147	Tim Murphy (R-PA)
269 2001 (a) 208	A bill to extend the suspension of duty on Desmodur R-E	Tim Murphy (R-PA)
270 2001 (a) 209	A bill to extend the suspension of duty on Trimethylpropane tris(3-aziridinylpropanoate)	Tim Murphy (R-PA)
271 2001 (a) 210	A bill to extend the suspension of duty on Desmodur VP LS 2253	Tim Murphy (R-PA)
272 2001 (a) 211	A bill to extend the suspension of duty on Desmodur E 14	Tim Murphy (R-PA)
273 2001 (a) 212	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on acrylic or modacrylic stable fibers, carded, combed, or otherwise processed for spinning	Howard Coble (R-NC)
274 2001 (a) 213	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on filament tow of rayon	Howard Coble (R-NC)
275 2001 (a) 214	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain staple fibers of viscose rayon, not carded, combed, or otherwise processed for spinning	Howard Coble (R-NC)
276 2001 (a) 215	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain staple fibers of viscose rayon, carded, combed, or otherwise processed for spinning	Howard Coble (R-NC)
277 2001 (a) 216	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain transaxles designed for use in hybrid vehicles	Blaine Luetkemeyer (R-MO)
278 2001 (a) 217	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain static converters designed for use in hybrid vehicles	Blaine Luetkemeyer (R-MO)
279 2001 (a) 218	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain controllers for electric power assisted braking systems	Blaine Luetkemeyer (R-MO)
280 2001 (a) 219	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on 2,4-Dichloroaniline	Blaine Luetkemeyer (R-MO)
281 2001 (a) 220	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Fenamidone	Blaine Luetkemeyer (R-MO)
282 2001 (a) 221	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Pyrimethanil	Blaine Luetkemeyer (R-MO)
283 2001 (a) 222	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on cis-3-Hexen-1-ol	Carolyn Maloney (D-NY)
284 2001 (a) 223	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on polytetramethylene ether glycol	Carolyn Maloney (D-NY)
285 2001 (a) 224	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on C12-18 alkenes	Carolyn Maloney (D-NY)
286 2001 (a) 225	A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on acid black 132	Melvin Watt (D-NC)
287 2001 (a) 226	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Acid black 172	Melvin Watt (D-NC)
288 2001 (a) 227	A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on acid blue 113	Melvin Watt (D-NC)
289 2001 (a) 228	A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on acid orange 116	Melvin Watt (D-NC)
290 2001 (a) 229	A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on disperse blue 56	Melvin Watt (D-NC)
291 2001 (a) 230	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Reactive Blue 250	Melvin Watt (D-NC)
292 2001 (a) 231	A bill to extend the suspension of duty on Lycopene 10%	Leonard Lance (R-NJ)
293 2001 (a) 232	A bill to extend the suspension of duty on Quinclorac	Leonard Lance (R-NJ)
294 2001 (a) 233	A bill to extend the suspension of duty on Vinclozolin	Leonard Lance (R-NJ)
295 2001 (a) 234	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Bis(4-fluorophenyl)methanone	Leonard Lance (R-NJ)
296 2001 (a) 235	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain light absorbing photo dyes	Leonard Lance (R-NJ)
297 2001 (a) 236	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain cores used in remanufacture	Ray LaHood (R-IL)
298 2001 (a) 237	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain cores used in remanufacture	Ray LaHood (R-IL)
299 2001 (a) 238	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain cores used in remanufacture	Ray LaHood (R-IL)
300 2001 (a) 239	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on D-Mannose	Bill Pascrell (D-NJ)
301 2001 (a) 240	A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Sedran Technical	Bill Pascrell (D-NJ)
302 2001 (a) 241	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Desmedipham in bulk or mixtures	David Price (D-NC)
303 2001 (a) 242	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on triphenyltin hydroxide	Judy Biggett (R-IL)
304 2001 (a) 243	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on MCPB Acid and MCPB Sodium Salt	Judy Biggett (R-IL)
305 2001 (a) 244	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on aluminum lamp-holder housings containing sockets	Gary Ackerman (D-NY)
306 2001 (a) 245	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on brass lamp-holder housings containing sockets	Gary Ackerman (D-NY)
307 2001 (a) 246	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on plastic lamp-holder housings containing sockets	Gary Ackerman (D-NY)
308 2001 (a) 247	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on porcelain lamp-holder housings containing sockets	Gary Ackerman (D-NY)
309 2001 (a) 248	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Thymol	Henry E. Brown Jr. (R-SC)
310 2001 (a) 249	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Menthyl anthranilate	Henry E. Brown Jr. (R-SC)
311 2001 (a) 250	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on 2-Phenylbenzimidazole-5-sulfonic acid	Henry E. Brown Jr. (R-SC)
312 2001 (a) 251	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Methyl Salicylate	Henry E. Brown Jr. (R-SC)

LIST OF LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS AS DEFINED IN CLAUSE 9, RULE XXI—Continued

Section in H.R. 4380, as amended	Description of LTB	Name of member requesting
313 2001 (a) 252	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on p-Methylacetophenone	Henry E. Brown Jr. (R-SC)
314 2001 (a) 253	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on 2,2-Dimethyl-3-(3-methylphenyl)propanol	Henry E. Brown Jr. (R-SC)
315 2001 (a) 254	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Mixtures of N-phenyl-N-(trichloromethyl)thio-benzenesulfonamide, calcium carbonate, and mineral oil	Henry E. Brown Jr. (R-SC)
316 2001 (a) 255	A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Cobalt Boron	Henry E. Brown Jr. (R-SC)
317 2001 (a) 256	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on 4-(trifluoromethyl)-benzaldehyde	Sanford Bishop (D-GA)
318 2001 (a) 257	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on 3-oxido-5-oxo-4-propionylcyclohex-3-enecarboxylic acid calcium salt	Sanford Bishop (D-GA)
319 2001 (a) 258	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Methyl (E)-methoxyimino-2(2-o-tolylloxymethyl) phenyl acetate (kresoxim methyl)	Sanford Bishop (D-GA)
320 2001 (a) 259	A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Phosphorus Thiocchloride	Bob Etheridge (D-NC)
321 2001 (a) 260	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on 2-Chloro benzyl chloride	Bob Etheridge (D-NC)
322 2001 (a) 261	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on N-3[(1-methylethoxy)phenyl]-2-(trifluoromethyl)benzamide	Bob Etheridge (D-NC)
323 2001 (a) 262	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on mixtures containing methyl 2-(4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-5-oxo-3-propoxy-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)carboxamidobenzoylbenzoate; sodium (4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-5-oxo-3-propoxy-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl carbonyl)(2-methoxycarbonylphenylsulfonyl)azanide & methyl 4-iodo-2-[3-(4-methoxy-6-methyl	Bob Etheridge (D-NC)
324 2001 (a) 264	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on ethofumesate in bulk or mixtures	Brad Miller (D-NC)
325 2001 (a) 265	To suspend temporarily the duty on Y(+)-2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-yl) propyl, 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethyl ether?	David Price (D-NC)
326 2001 (a) 266	A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on sodium hypophosphite	Henry E. Brown Jr. (R-SC)
327 2001 (a) 267	To extend the duty suspension on Allyl isocyanate	Henry E. Brown Jr. (R-SC)
328 2001 (a) 268	A bill to extend the duty suspension on Crotonaldehyde (2-butenaldehyde)	David P. Roe (R-TN)
329 2001 (a) 269	A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on lightweight digital camera lenses	Steve Israel (D-NY)
330 2001 (a) 270	A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on digital zoom camera lenses	Steve Israel (D-NY)
331 2001 (a) 271	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain color video monitors	Joseph Crowley (D-NY)
332 2001 (a) 272	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain color video monitors	Joseph Crowley (D-NY)
333 2001 (a) 273	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain black and white monitors	Joseph Crowley (D-NY)
334 2001 (a) 274	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain color video monitors	Joseph Crowley (D-NY)
335 2001 (a) 275	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on yarn of combed cashmere or yarn of camel hair	Joe Courtney (D-CT)
336 2001 (a) 276	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on camel hair, processed beyond the degreased or carbonized condition	Joe Courtney (D-CT)
337 2001 (a) 277	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on waste of camel hair	Joe Courtney (D-CT)
338 2001 (a) 278	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on camel hair, carded or combed	Joe Courtney (D-CT)
339 2001 (a) 279	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on woven fabrics containing 85 percent or more by weight of vicuna hair	Joe Courtney (D-CT)
340 2001 (a) 280	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on camel hair, not processed in any manner beyond the degreased or carbonized condition	Joe Courtney (D-CT)
341 2001 (a) 281	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on noils of camel hair	Joe Courtney (D-CT)
342 2001 (a) 282	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain DVD readers and writers	Bob Filner (D-CA)
343 2001 (a) 283	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain DVD readers and writers	Bob Filner (D-CA)
344 2001 (a) 284	A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Ferro Boron	Henry E. Brown Jr. (R-SC)
345 2001 (a) 285	To suspend temporarily the duty on shield asy-steering gear	Dave Camp (R-MI)
346 2001 (a) 286	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Ethene, tetrafluoro, oxidized, polymerized, reduced, decarboxylated	Robert Andrews (D-NJ)
347 2001 (a) 288	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on methoxyacetic acid	Blaine Luetkemeyer (R-MO)
348 2001 (a) 289	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Zeta-cypermethrin	Christopher John Lee (R-NY)
349 2001 (a) 290	A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 1,2 Pentandiol	Henry E. Brown Jr. (R-SC)
350 2001 (a) 291	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain electrical transformers	Steve Israel (D-NY)
351 2001 (b) 1	To suspend temporarily the duty on 4-chloro-benzonitrile	Marion Berry (D-AR)
352 2001 (b) 2	To suspend temporarily the duty on cyclopentanone	Bill Cassidy (R-LA)
353 2001 (b) 3	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Orgasol	Glenn Thompson (R-PA)
354 2001 (b) 4	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 9, 10-Anthracenedione, 2 pentyl	Brian Baird (D-WA)
355 2001 (b) 5	To extend the suspension of duty on Mesotrione	Bill Cassidy (R-LA)
356 2001 (b) 6	To extend and modify the temporary suspension of duty on ADTP	Dan Burton (R-IN)
357 2001 (b) 7	To extend and modify the temporary suspension of duty on Cyhalofop	Dan Burton (R-IN)
358 2001 (b) 8	To extend and modify the temporary suspension of duty on 2-Cyanopyridine	Dan Burton (R-IN)
359 2001 (b) 9	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Benfluralin	Dan Burton (R-IN)
360 2001 (b) 10	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on DMDS	Dan Burton (R-IN)
361 2001 (b) 11	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on MCPA ester	Dan Burton (R-IN)
362 2001 (b) 12	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on MCPA acid	Dan Burton (R-IN)
363 2001 (b) 13	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Propiconazole	Dan Burton (R-IN)
364 2001 (b) 14	To extend and modify the temporary suspension of duty on Myclobutanil	Dan Burton (R-IN)
365 2001 (b) 15	To extend and modify the temporary suspension of duty on Mthoxyfenozide	Dan Burton (R-IN)
366 2001 (b) 16	To extend and modify the temporary suspension of duty on Triflurian	Dan Burton (R-IN)
367 2001 (b) 17	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 2-Propenoic acid, polymer	Dan Burton (R-IN)
368 2001 (b) 18	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on DEPCT	Dan Burton (R-IN)
369 2001 (b) 19	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on bicycle speedometers	Earl Blumenauer (D-OR)
370 2001 (b) 20	To suspend temporarily the duty on 11-Aminoundecanoic Acid	Tim Holden (D-PA)
371 2001 (b) 21	To extend and revise the temporary suspension of duty on Biaxially oriented polypropylene dielectric film	Joe Courtney (D-CT)
372 2001 (b) 22	To extend the temporary reduction of duty on palm fatty acid distillate	Rush D. Holt (D-NJ)
373 2001 (b) 23	To extend temporarily the duty on 5-Chloro-1-indanone, CAS Number 42348-86-7	Jo Bonner (R-AL)
374 2001 (b) 24	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 1-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexafluoro-, oxidized, polymerized, reduced, hydrolyzed	Robert Andrews (D-NJ)
375 2001 (b) 25	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Ethene tetrafluoro-oxidized, polymerized reduced, methyl esters, reduced, ethoxylated	Robert Andrews (D-NJ)
376 2001 (b) 26	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoroethene, oxidized, polymerized	Robert Andrews (D-NJ)
377 2001 (b) 27	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Methoxycarbonyl-terminated perfluorinated polyoxymethylene-polyoxyethylene	Robert Andrews (D-NJ)
378 2001 (b) 28	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Ethene, tetrafluoro-oxidized, polymerized reduced, methyl esters, reduced	Robert Andrews (D-NJ)
379 2001 (b) 29	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Oxiranemethanol, polymers with reduced methyl esters of reduced polymerized oxidized tetrafluoroethylene	Robert Andrews (D-NJ)
380 2001 (b) 30	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 1-Propene,1,1,2,3,3,3-hexafluoro-oxidized, polymerized	Robert Andrews (D-NJ)
381 2001 (b) 31	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Vinylidene chloride-methyl methacrylate-acrylonitrile copolymer	Robert Andrews (D-NJ)
382 2001 (b) 32	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 1, propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexafluoro-, telomers with chlorotrifluoroethene, oxidized, reduced, ethyl ester, hydrolyzed	Robert Andrews (D-NJ)
383 2001 (b) 33	To extend the suspension of duty on Prodiamine	Bill Cassidy (R-LA)
384 2001 (b) 34	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Bentazon	Roy Blunt (R-MO)
385 2001 (b) 35	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Iprodione	Emanuel Cleaver (D-MO)
386 2001 (b) 36	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on -Cyfluthrin	Emanuel Cleaver (D-MO)
387 2001 (b) 37	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Cyfluthrin	Emanuel Cleaver (D-MO)
388 2001 (b) 38	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Clothianidin	Emanuel Cleaver (D-MO)
389 2001 (b) 39	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Trifloxystrobin	Emanuel Cleaver (D-MO)
390 2001 (b) 40	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on FOE Hydroxy	Emanuel Cleaver (D-MO)
391 2001 (b) 41	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on helium	Jim Gerlach (R-PA)
392 2001 (b) 42	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on a certain chemical	Jim Gerlach (R-PA)
393 2001 (b) 43	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on ACM	Peter Hoekstra (R-MI)
394 2001 (b) 44	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Oxadiazon	Peter Hoekstra (R-MI)
395 2001 (b) 45	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on N-Cyclohexylthiophthalimide	Richard Neal (D-MA)
396 2001 (b) 46	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 4,4-Dithiodimorpholine	Richard Neal (D-MA)
397 2001 (b) 48	To extend and modify the temporary suspension of duty on certain men's footwear covering the ankle with coated or laminated textile fabrics	Michael Castle (R-DE)
398 2001 (b) 49	To extend and modify the temporary suspension of duty on Carfentrazone	Aaron Schock (R-IL)
399 2001 (b) 50	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 4,4'-Oxydianiline	Pete Olson (D-TX)
400 2001 (b) 51	To extend the suspension of duty on a certain chemical	Howard Coble (R-NC)
401 2001 (b) 52	To extend the suspension of duty on a certain chemical	Howard Coble (R-NC)
402 2001 (b) 53	To suspend temporarily the duty on Fungaflo 500 EC	Rush D. Holt (D-NJ)
403 2001 (b) 54	To extend and modify the temporary suspension of duty on Iminodisuccinate	Jason Altmire (D-PA)
404 2001 (b) 55	To suspend temporarily the duty on Isoxflutole	Emanuel Cleaver (D-MO)
405 2001 (b) 56	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Isoxadifen-Ethyl	Emanuel Cleaver (D-MO)
406 2001 (b) 57	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Spiromesifen	Emanuel Cleaver (D-MO)
407 2001 (b) 59	To extend and modify the temporary suspension of duty on certain men's footwear not covering the ankle with coated or laminated textile fabrics	Michael Castle (R-DE)
408 2001 (b) 60	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 2-Methyl-5-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid	Wm. Lacy Clay (D-MO)
409 2001 (b) 61	To extend the duty suspension on S-Y(5-Methoxy-2-oxo-1,3,4-thiadiazol-3(2H)-yl)methyl?;O,O-dimethyl phosphorodithioate	Howard Coble (R-NC)
410 2001 (b) 62	To extend the duty suspension on 4-(Cyclopropyl- hydroxymethylene)-3,5-dioxocyclohexanecarboxylic acid, ethyl ester	Howard Coble (R-NC)
411 2001 (b) 63	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on N-YY(4,6-dimethoxypyrimidin-2-yl)amino?carbonyl?-3-(ethylsul onyl)-2-pyridinesulfonamide and application adjuvants.	Aaron Schock (R-IL)
412 2001 (b) 64	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain ion-exchange resins	John Adler (D-NJ)
413 2001 (b) 67	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on 7,7	Sue Myrick (R-NC)
414 2001 (b) 68	A bill to extend and modify the temporary suspension of duty on certain catalytic converter mats of ceramic fibers	Erik Paulsen (R-MN)
415 2001 (b) 69	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on flumiclorac pentyl ester	Jerry McNerney (D-CA)
416 2001 (b) 70	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Acephate	Jerry McNerney (D-CA)
417 2001 (b) 71	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Phenmedipham	Jim Costa (D-CA)
418 2001 (b) 72	A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Oryzalin	Joe Sestak (D-PA)
419 2001 (b) 73	A bill to extend the suspension of duty on Poly(tolueno diisocyanate)	Tim Murphy (R-PA)
420 2001 (b) 74	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Aluminum tris (O-ethylphosphonate);	Blaine Luetkemeyer (R-MO)

LIST OF LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS AS DEFINED IN CLAUSE 9, RULE XXI—Continued

Section in H.R. 4380, as amended	Description of LTB	Name of member requesting
421 2001 (b) 75	A bill to extend the temporary reduction of duty on cyclopropane-1,1-dicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester	Blaine Luetkemeyer (R-MO)
422 2001 (b) 76	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Clethodim	Ellen Tauscher (D-CA)
423 2001 (b) 77	A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on acid black 107	Melvin Watt (D-NC)
424 2001 (b) 78	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on 1/ 3-Phenyl-7-(4-propoxyphenyl)benzo[1,2-b:4,5-b']difuran- 2,6-dione	Melvin Watt (D-NC)
425 2001 (b) 79	A bill to reduce temporarily the duty on Imidacloprid Pesticides	Shelley Moore-Capito (R-WV)
426 2001 (b) 80	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Imidacloprid Technical	Shelley Moore-Capito (R-WV)
427 2001 (b) 81	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Option and Revolver herbicides	Shelley Moore-Capito (R-WV)
428 2001 (b) 82	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain light absorbing photo dyes	Leonard Lance (R-NJ)
429 2001 (b) 83	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on o-Acetylsalicylic acid	Bill Pascrell (D-NJ)
430 2001 (b) 84	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on 4-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy) butyric acid and 4-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy) butyric acid, dimethylamine salt	Judy Biggett (R-IL)
431 2001 (b) 85	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Bromoxynil Octanoate	Judy Biggett (R-IL)
432 2001 (b) 86	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on dichlorprop-p acid, dichlorprop-p dimethylamine salt, and dichlorprop-p 2-ethylhexyl ester	Judy Biggett (R-IL)
433 2001 (b) 87	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on 2-Methyl-4-chlorophenoxy-acetic acid, dimethylamine salt	Judy Biggett (R-IL)
434 2001 (b) 88	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on 5-Methyl-2-(methylthio)cyclohexyl-2-hydroxypropanoate	Henry E. Brown Jr. (R-SC)
435 2001 (b) 89	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Anisic Aldehyde	Henry E. Brown Jr. (R-SC)
436 2001 (b) 90	To suspend temporarily the duty on mixtures of indoxacarb (CAS#173584-44-6) chemical name=(S)-methyl 7-chloro-2,5-dihydro-2-YY(methoxy-carbonyl)-Y4(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl?amino)carbonyl?indenoY1,2-e?Y1,3,4?oxadiazine-4A- (H)-carboxylate and inert ingredients.	Jo Bonner (R-AL)
437 2001 (b) 91	To suspend temporarily the duty on Paclobutrazol Technical	Gene Green (D-TX)
438 2001 (b) 92	To suspend temporarily the duty on Paclobutrazol ZCS	Gene Green (D-TX)
439 2001 (b) 93	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on cerium sulfide pigments.	Gene Green (D-TX)
440 2001 (b) 94	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on mixtures or coprecipitates of lanthanum phosphate, cerium phosphate, and terbium phosphate	Gene Green (D-TX)
441 2001 (b) 95	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain manufacturing equipment	Bob Inglis (R-SC)
442 2001 (b) 96	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain manufacturing equipment	Bob Inglis (R-SC)
443 2001 (b) 97	To extend and modify the temporary reduction of duty on Sulfentrazone	Aaron Schock (R-IL)
444 2001 (b) 98	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on N-Ethyl-N-(3-sulfobenzyl)aniline (benzenesulfonic acid, 3-Y(ethylphenylamino)methyl?)	Wm. Lacy Clay (D-MO)
445 2001 (b) 99	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on an ultraviolet dye	Erik Paulsen (R-MN)
446 2001 (b) 100	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Deltamethrin	Jerry McNeerney (D-CA)
447 2001 (b) 101	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Bioallethrin	Jerry McNeerney (D-CA)
448 2001 (b) 102	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on S-Bioallethrin	Jerry McNeerney (D-CA)
449 2001 (b) 103	A bill to extend the suspension of duty on Polyfunctional aziridine	Tim Murphy (R-PA)
450 2001 (b) 104	A bill to extend the suspension of duty on Desmodur RF-E	Tim Murphy (R-PA)
451 2001 (b) 105	A bill to extend the suspension of duty on Desmodur HL BA	Tim Murphy (R-PA)
452 2001 (b) 106	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain semi-manufactured forms of gold	Michael Simpson (R-ID)
453 2001 (b) 107	A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 2,2-Dimethylbutanoic acid 3-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-oxo-1-oxaspiro(4,5)dec-3-en-4-yl ester	Blaine Luetkemeyer (R-MO)
454 2001 (b) 108	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on 4-Anilino-3-nitro-N-phenylbenzenesulphonamide	Kevin Brady (R-TX)
455 2001 (b) 109	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on magnesium zinc aluminum hydroxide carbonate hydrate	Carolyn Maloney (D-NY)
456 2001 (b) 110	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Magnesium aluminum hydroxide carbonate hydrate	Carolyn Maloney (D-NY)
457 2001 (b) 111	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Direct Black 22	Melvin Watt (D-NC)
458 2001 (b) 112	A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on disperse blue 60	Melvin Watt (D-NC)
459 2001 (b) 113	A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on disperse blue 79-1	Melvin Watt (D-NC)
460 2001 (b) 114	A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on disperse orange 30	Melvin Watt (D-NC)
461 2001 (b) 115	A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on disperse red 60	Melvin Watt (D-NC)
462 2001 (b) 116	A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on disperse red 73	Melvin Watt (D-NC)
463 2001 (b) 117	A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on disperse red 167-1	Melvin Watt (D-NC)
464 2001 (b) 118	A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on disperse yellow 64	Melvin Watt (D-NC)
465 2001 (b) 119	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on 2-(Isocyanatosulfonyl) benzoic acid, methyl ester	Shelley Moore-Capito (R-WV)
466 2001 (b) 120	A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain capers preserved by vinegar or acetic acid	Bill Pascrell (D-NJ)
467 2001 (b) 121	A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain capers preserved by vinegar or acetic acid	Bill Pascrell (D-NJ)
468 2001 (b) 122	A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Frescolat MGA	Henry E. Brown Jr. (R-SC)
469 2001 (b) 123	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Paraquat dichloride (1,1-dimethyl-4,4'-bipyridinium dichloride)	Sanford Bishop (D-GA)
470 2001 (b) 124	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 4-Y(4-Aminophenyl)azo?benzenesulfonic acid	Wm. Lacy Clay (D-MO)
471 2001 (b) 125	A bill to extend the suspension of duty on TSME	Tim Murphy (R-PA)
472 2001 (b) 126	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on 4-[[3-(Acetylamino)phenyl]amino]-1-amino-9,10-dihydro- 9,10-dioxo-2-anthracenesulfonic acid, monosodium salt.	Melvin Watt (D-NC)
473 2001 (b) 127	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on iron chloro-5,6-diamino-1,3-naphthalenedisulfonate complexes	Leonard Lance (R-NJ)
474 2001 (b) 128	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on 2,6-dibromo-4-cyanophenyl octanoate/heptanoate	David Price (D-NC)
475 2001 (b) 129	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Trimethyl cyclo hexanol	Henry E. Brown Jr. (R-SC)
476 2001 (b) 130	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Methyl cinnamate	Henry E. Brown Jr. (R-SC)
477 2001 (b) 131	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on o-ter-Butylcyclohexanol	Henry E. Brown Jr. (R-SC)
478 2001 (b) 132	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on yarn of carded cashmere of 19.35 metric yarn count or finer.	Joe Courtney (D-CT)
479 2001 (b) 133	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Tetraethylthiuram Disulfide	Richard Neal (D-MA)
480 2001 (b) 134	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Tetramethylthiuram Disulfide	Richard Neal (D-MA)
481 2001 (b) 135	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on fine animal hair of Kashmir (cashmere) goats	Joe Courtney (D-CT)
482 2001 (b) 136	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Fipronil	Blaine Luetkemeyer (R-MO)
483 2001 (b) 137	To extend the suspension of duty on NOA 446510 Technical	Gene Green (D-TX)
484 2001 (b) 138	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on hydroxylamine	Kathy Dahlkemper (D-PA)
485 2001 (b) 139	To reduce temporarily the duty on PHBA	Patrick McHenry (R-NC)
486 2001 (b) 140	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Thiamethoxam Technical	Michael Castle (R-DE)
487 2001 (b) 142	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Triadimefon	Emanuel Cleaver (D-MO)
488 2001 (b) 143	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain 12-volt batteries	Steve Israel (D-NY)
489 2001 (b) 144	A bill to reduce temporarily the duty on sorbic acid	Pete Sessions (R-TX)
490 2001 (b) 145	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 3-Pentanone (Diethyl Ketone)	Blaine Luetkemeyer (R-MO)
491 2001 (b) 146	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Ethoxyquin	Blaine Luetkemeyer (R-MO)
492 2001 (b) 147	To suspend temporarily the duty on Flumetralin Technical-2-chloro-N-Y2,6-dinitro-4-(tri-fluoromethyl)phenyl?-N-ethyl- -fluorobenzenemethanamine	Howard Coble (R-NC)
493 2001 (b) 149	To suspend temporarily the duty on a certain chemical	Jim Gerlach (R-PA)
494 2001 (b) 150	To extend and amend the temporary duty suspension on certain thin fiberglass sheets	Glenn 'GT' Thompson (R-PA)
495 2001 (b) 151	To suspend temporarily the duty on Clomazone	Christopher John Lee (R-NY)
496 2001 (b) 152	To suspend temporarily the duty on Cyazofamid	Christopher John Lee (R-NY)
497 2001 (b) 153	To suspend temporarily the duty on Flonicamid	Christopher John Lee (R-NY)
498 2001 (b) 154	A bill to extend the suspension of duty on Desmodur BL XP 2468	Tim Murphy (R-PA)
499 2001 (b) 155	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on N,N-dimethylpiperidinium chloride	Sanford Bishop (D-GA)
500 3001 (a) 1	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on bitolylene diisocyanate (TODI)	Senate Proposal
501 3001 (a) 2	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain ski footwear, and snowboard boots	Senate Proposal
502 3001 (a) 3	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on hexythiazox technical	Senate Proposal
503 3001 (a) 4	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on lug bottom boots for use in fishing waders.	Senate Proposal
504 3001 (a) 5	To extend the suspension of duty on Avermectin B	Senate Proposal
505 3001 (a) 6	To renew the temporary suspension of duty on primsulfuron	Senate Proposal
506 3001 (a) 7	To extend the suspension of duty on mefenoxam technical	Senate Proposal
507 3001 (a) 8	To extend the suspension of duty on pymetrozine technical	Senate Proposal
508 3001 (a) 9	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Terrazole	Senate Proposal
509 3001 (a) 10	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 2-Mercaptoethanol	Senate Proposal
510 3001 (a) 11	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Bifenazate	Senate Proposal
511 3001 (a) 12	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on phenyl isocyanate	Senate Proposal
512 3001 (a) 13	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 2,3-Dichloronitrobenzene	Senate Proposal
513 3001 (a) 14	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on mixture used in ceramic arc tubes	Senate Proposal
514 3001 (a) 15	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Solvent Red 227	Senate Proposal
515 3001 (a) 16	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 2-Aminothiophenol	Senate Proposal
516 3001 (a) 17	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on 3,4-Dimethoxybenzaldehyde	Senate Proposal
517 3001 (a) 18	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Propargite	Senate Proposal
518 3001 (a) 19	A bill to extend temporarily the suspension of duty on certain high tenacity rayon filament yarn	Senate Proposal
519 3001 (a) 20	A bill to extend temporarily the suspension of duty on certain high tenacity rayon filament yarn	Senate Proposal
520 3001 (a) 21	A bill to extend temporarily the suspension of duty on 4,4N-Oxydiphthalic anhydride	Senate Proposal
521 3001 (a) 22	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on triacetanamine	Senate Proposal
522 3001 (a) 23	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain organic pigments and dyes	Senate Proposal
523 3001 (a) 24	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on 4-Hexylresorcinol	Senate Proposal
524 3001 (a) 25	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain sensitizing dyes	Senate Proposal
525 3001 (a) 26	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on mixtures of poly[[6-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)amino]-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diy]] [2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl]imino]-1,6-hexanedyl[[2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl]imino]] and bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl) sebacate.	Senate Proposal
526 3001 (a) 27	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on diisopropyl succinate	Senate Proposal
527 3001 (a) 28	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on p-chloroaniline	Senate Proposal
528 3001 (a) 29	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on phenyl (4,6-dimethoxy-pyrimidin-2-yl) carbamate	Senate Proposal

LIST OF LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS AS DEFINED IN CLAUSE 9, RULE XXI—Continued

Section in H.R. 4380, as amended	Description of LTB	Name of member requesting
529 3001 (a) 30	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on (S)-cyano(3-phenylphenyl methyl (S)-4-chloro-a-(1-Methylethyl) Benzeneacetate	Senate Proposal
530 3001 (a) 31	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on N,N-hexane-1,6-diylbis(3-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxy-phenylpropionamide)	Senate Proposal
531 3001 (a) 32	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on pentaerythritol tetrakis(3-(dodecylthio)propionate)	Senate Proposal
532 3001 (a) 33	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain AC electric motors of an output exceeding 37.5 W but not exceeding 72 W	Senate Proposal
533 3001 (a) 34	A bill to renew the temporary suspension of duty on macroporous ion-exchange resin comprising a copolymer of styrene crosslinked with divinylbenzene, thiol functionalized.	Senate Proposal
534 3001 (a) 35	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Iponazole	Senate Proposal
535 3001 (a) 36	A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain parts and accessories of measuring or checking instruments	Senate Proposal
536 3001 (a) 37	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain children's products	Senate Proposal
537 3001 (a) 38	A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain subassemblies for measuring equipment for telecommunication	Senate Proposal
538 3001 (a) 39	A bill to extend temporarily the suspension of duty on BEPD70L	Senate Proposal
539 3001 (a) 40	A bill to extend temporarily the suspension of duty on Allyl Pentaerythritol	Senate Proposal
540 3001 (a) 41	A bill to extend temporarily the suspension of duty on Butyl Ethyl Propanediol	Senate Proposal
541 3001 (a) 42	A bill to extend temporarily the suspension of duty on DiTMP	Senate Proposal
542 3001 (a) 43	A bill to extend temporarily the suspension of duty on Polyol R6405	Senate Proposal
543 3001 (a) 44	A bill to extend temporarily the suspension of duty on TMP Diallyl Ether	Senate Proposal
544 3001 (a) 45	A bill to extend temporarily the suspension of duty on TMP Monoallyl Ether	Senate Proposal
545 3001 (a) 46	A bill to extend temporarily the suspension of duty on Cyclic TMP Formal	Senate Proposal
546 3001 (a) 47	A bill to extend temporarily the suspension of duty on 1,8 Naphthalimide	Senate Proposal
547 3001 (a) 48	A bill to extend temporarily the suspension of duty on Acetoacet-p-Anisidine	Senate Proposal
548 3001 (a) 49	A bill to extend temporarily the suspension of duty on Pigment Green 7 Crude	Senate Proposal
549 3001 (a) 50	A bill to extend temporarily the suspension of duty on p-Amino Benzamide	Senate Proposal
550 3001 (a) 51	A bill to extend temporarily the suspension of duty on Basic Red 1:1	Senate Proposal
551 3001 (a) 52	A bill to extend temporarily the suspension of duty on p-Chloro-o-Nitro Aniline	Senate Proposal
552 3001 (a) 53	A bill to extend temporarily the suspension of duty on Boltom H2003, H2004, H2100, H3100, H311	Senate Proposal
553 3001 (a) 54	A bill to extend temporarily the suspension of duty on Boltom H20, H30, H40, H2085	Senate Proposal
554 3001 (a) 55	A bill to extend temporarily the suspension of duty on p-Toluene Sulfonyl Chloride	Senate Proposal
555 3001 (a) 56	A bill to extend temporarily the suspension of duty on Trimethylolpropane Oxetane	Senate Proposal
556 3001 (a) 57	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on 1,3-bis(4-Aminophenoxy)benzene	Senate Proposal
557 3001 (a) 58	A bill to extend temporarily the suspension of duty on alpha Oxy Napthoic Acid	Senate Proposal
558 3001 (a) 59	A bill to extend temporarily the suspension of duty on Acetoacet-o-Chloro Anilide	Senate Proposal
559 3001 (a) 60	A bill to extend temporarily the suspension of duty on 3 Chloro 4 Methyl Aniline	Senate Proposal
560 3001 (a) 61	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on aqueous catalytic preparations based on iron (III) toluenesulfonate	Senate Proposal
561 3001 (a) 62	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on 3,4-Ethylenedioxythiophene	Senate Proposal
562 3001 (a) 63	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on aqueous dispersions of poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene) poly(styrenesulfonate) (cationic), whether or not containing binder resin and organic solvent.	Senate Proposal
563 3001 (a) 64	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain synthetic filament yarns	Senate Proposal
564 3001 (a) 65	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain untwisted filament yarns	Senate Proposal
565 3001 (a) 66	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on volleyballs	Senate Proposal
566 3001 (a) 67	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on leather basketballs	Senate Proposal
567 3001 (a) 68	To extend temporarily the suspension of duty on Rhenogran TP-50	Senate Proposal
568 3001 (a) 69	To extend temporarily the suspension of duty on Rhenogran Geniplus-70	Senate Proposal
569 3001 (a) 70	To extend temporarily the suspension of duty on Rhenogran Diuron-80	Senate Proposal
570 3001 (a) 71	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Rhenogran CLD-80	Senate Proposal
571 3001 (a) 72	To extend temporarily the suspension of duty on RC Retarder 1092	Senate Proposal
572 3001 (a) 73	To extend temporarily the suspension of duty on Thermostatizer KL3-2049	Senate Proposal
573 3001 (a) 74	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7-[(5-chloro-2,6-difluoro-4-pyrimidinyl)amino]-4-hydroxy-3-[(4-methoxy-2-sulphophenyl)azo]-, sodium salt.	Senate Proposal
574 3001 (a) 75	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 3-Pyridinecarbonitrile, 5-[(2-cyano-4-nitrophenyl)azo]-2-[(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethyl] amino]-4-methyl-6-(phenylamino)-	Senate Proposal
575 3001 (a) 76	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Acetic acid, cyano[3-[(6-methoxy-2-benzothiazolyl)amino]-1H-isoindol-1-yl idene], pentyl ester	Senate Proposal
576 3001 (a) 77	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Benzenesulfonyl acid, [(9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-1,4-anthracenediyl) bis[imino(3-(2-methylpropyl)-3,1-propanediyl)]bis-, disodium salt.	Senate Proposal
577 3001 (a) 78	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Acetic acid, [4-(2,6-dihydro-2,6-dioxo-7-phenylbenzo[1,2-b,4,5-b'] difuran -3-yl)phenoxy]-, 2-ethoxyethyl ester	Senate Proposal
578 3001 (a) 79	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 9,10-Anthracenedione, 1,8-dihydroxy-4-nitro-5-(phenylamino)-	Senate Proposal
579 3001 (a) 80	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Chromate(2-), [2,4-dihydro-4-[(2-hydroxy-kO)-4-nitrophenyl] azo-kN1]-5-methyl-3H-pyrazol-3-onato(2-)-kO3[3-[4,5-dihydro-3- methyl-1-(4-methylphenyl)-5-(oxo-kO)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]azo-kN1]-4-(hydroxy-kO)-5-nitrobenzenesulfonate(3-)-], disodium.	Senate Proposal
580 3001 (a) 81	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 9,10-Anthracenedione, 1,8-bis(phenylthio)-	Senate Proposal
581 3001 (a) 82	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 4-amino-3,6-bis[[5-[4-chloro-6-(methyl[2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl]amino)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-2-sulphophenyl]azo]-5-hydroxy-, lithium potassium sodium salt.	Senate Proposal
582 3001 (a) 83	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain footwear	Senate Proposal
583 3001 (a) 84	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain footwear	Senate Proposal
584 3001 (a) 85	To modify and extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain emergency illumination lights designed for use in aircraft	Senate Proposal
585 3001 (a) 86	To modify and extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain seals designed for use in aircraft	Senate Proposal
586 3001 (a) 87	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on marine sextants of metal designed for use in navigating by celestial bodies	Senate Proposal
587 3001 (a) 88	To extend and modify the temporary suspension of duty on certain women's footwear, valued over \$23/pair, covering the ankle, whose height from the bottom of the outer sole to the top of the upper does not exceed 8 inches, with a coated or laminated textile fabric.	Senate Proposal
588 3001 (a) 89	To extend and modify the temporary suspension of duty on certain women's footwear, valued over \$23/pair, not covering the ankle, with a coated or laminated textile fabric.	Senate Proposal
589 3001 (a) 90	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 1,3,6-Naphthalenetrisulfonic acid, 7-[[2-[(aminocarbonyl)amino]-4-[[4-[2-[[4-[3-[(aminocarbonyl)amino]-4-[[3,6,8-trisulfo-2-naphthalenyl]azo]phenyl]amino]-6-chloro-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]ethyl]-1-piperazinyl]-chloro-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]phenyl]azo]-, lithium potassium sodium salt-).	Senate Proposal
590 3001 (a) 91	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 5-[[4-chloro-6-[[3-sulphophenyl]amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-4-hydroxy-3-[[4-[[2-(sulfoxy)ethyl]sulfonyl]phenyl]azo]-, sodium salt.	Senate Proposal
591 3001 (a) 92	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on Ethanesulfonic acid, 2-[[[2,5-dichloro-4-[(2-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)azo]phenyl]sulfonyl]amino]-, monosodium salt	Senate Proposal
592 3001 (a) 93	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain decorative plates, sculptures, and plaques	Senate Proposal
593 3001 (a) 94	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on 1,10-diaminododecane	Senate Proposal
594 3001 (a) 95	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on methy methoxyacetate	Senate Proposal
595 3001 (a) 96	To extend temporarily the reduction of duty on certain pesticide chemical	Senate Proposal
596 3001 (a) 97	To extend temporarily the suspension of duty on 2,2-(6-(4-methoxyphenoxy)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diyl)bis(5-((2-ethylhexyl)oxy)phenol)	Senate Proposal
597 3001 (a) 98	To extend temporarily the suspension of duty on 2,2-Methylenebis[6-(2Hbenzotriazolyl-2-yl)-4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutylphenol)phenol]	Senate Proposal
598 3001 (a) 99	To extend temporarily the suspension of duty on Butralin.	Senate Proposal
599 3001 (a) 100	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on diphenyl (2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl) phosphine oxide	Senate Proposal
600 3001 (a) 102	To modify and extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain vacuum relief valves designed for use in aircraft	Senate Proposal
601 3001 (b) 1	A bill to extend the temporary reduction of the duty on certain textured rolled glass sheets	Senate Proposal
602 3001 (b) 2	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on pyridaben technical.	Senate Proposal
603 3001 (b) 3	A bill to extend the suspension of duty on cloquintocet-mexyl.	Senate Proposal
604 3001 (b) 4	A bill to modify and extend the suspension of duty on clodinafop-propargyl.	Senate Proposal
605 3001 (b) 5	A bill to modify and extend the suspension of duty on fludioxinil technical.	Senate Proposal
606 3001 (b) 6	A bill to modify and extend the suspension of duty on pinoxaden.	Senate Proposal
607 3001 (b) 7	A bill to modify and extend the suspension of duty on azoxystrobin.	Senate Proposal
608 3001 (b) 8	A bill to extend the suspension of duty on cyproconazole technical.	Senate Proposal
609 3001 (b) 9	A bill to extend temporarily the suspension of duty on mixed xylinides	Senate Proposal
610 3001 (b) 10	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on glass bulbs, designed for sprinkler systems and other release devices	Senate Proposal
611 3001 (b) 11	A bill to extend and modify the temporary suspension of duty on golf bag bodies made of woven fabrics of nylon or polyester sewn together with pockets, and dividers or graphite protectors, accompanied with rainhoods.	Senate Proposal
612 3001 (b) 12	A bill to reduce temporarily the rate of duty on Methyl N-2-[[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1H-pyrazol-3-yl]-oxymethyl] phenyl)-N-methoxycarbanose	Senate Proposal
613 3001 (b) 13	A bill to extend the temporary duty suspension on certain pepperoncini prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar	Senate Proposal
614 3001 (b) 14	A bill to extend the temporary duty reduction on certain pepperoncini prepared or preserved by vinegar	Senate Proposal
615 3001 (b) 15	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on 2-(isocyanatosulfonyl)benzoic acid, ethyl ester	Senate Proposal
616 3001 (b) 16	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain rayon staple fibers	Senate Proposal
617 3001 (b) 17	A bill to extend the reduction of duty on Azoxystrobin	Senate Proposal
618 3001 (b) 18	A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain educational toys or devices	Senate Proposal
619 3001 (b) 19	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain bags for toys	Senate Proposal

LIST OF LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS AS DEFINED IN CLAUSE 9, RULE XXI—Continued

Section in H.R. 4380, as amended	Description of LTB	Name of member requesting
620 3001 (b) 20	A bill to extend and modify the temporary reduction of duty on artichokes, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid	Senate Proposal
621 3001 (b) 21	A bill to extend the temporary reduction of duty on artichokes, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, not frozen	Senate Proposal
622 3001 (b) 22	A bill to modify and extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain cases or containers to be used for electronic drawing toys, electronic games, or educational toys.	Senate Proposal
623 3001 (b) 23	To extend the temporary reduction of duty on basketballs other than leather or rubber	Senate Proposal
624 3001 (b) 24	To extend and modify temporarily the suspension of duty on Methylionone	Senate Proposal
625 3001 (b) 25	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain children's footwear	Senate Proposal
626 3001 (b) 26	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain men's footwear	Senate Proposal
627 3001 (b) 27	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain children's footwear	Senate Proposal
628 3001 (b) 29	To extend the temporary reduction of duty on rubber basketballs	Senate Proposal
629 3001 (b) 30	To extend and modify the temporary suspension of duty on certain women's footwear, valued over \$23/pair, with a coated or laminated textile fabric	Senate Proposal
630 3001 (b) 31	To extend and modify the temporary suspension of duty on certain men's footwear, valued over \$23/pair, with a coated or laminated textile fabric	Senate Proposal
631 3001 (b) 32	To extend and modify the temporary suspension of duty on certain men's footwear, valued over \$23/pair, whose height from the bottom of the outer sole to the top of the upper does not exceed 8 inches, with a coated or laminated textile fabric.	Senate Proposal
632 3001 (b) 33	To extend and modify the temporary suspension of duty on certain women's footwear, valued over \$23/pair, covering the ankle, with a coated or laminated textile fabric.	Senate Proposal
633 3001 (b) 34	To extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain music boxes	Senate Proposal
634 3001 (b) 35	To extend temporarily the reduction of duty on certain acetamidrid, whether or not combined with application adjuvants	Senate Proposal
635 3001 (b) 36	To extend temporarily the suspension of duty on erasers of vulcanized rubber other than hard rubber or cellular rubber	Senate Proposal
636 3001 (b) 37	To extend temporarily the suspension of duty on electrically operated pencil sharpeners	Senate Proposal
637 3001 (b) 38	A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain AC electric motors of an output exceeding 74.6 W but not exceeding 85 W	Senate Proposal



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Senate

The Senate met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Honorable MARK R. WARNER, a Senator from the Commonwealth of Virginia.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Eternal Father, who withholds no good gift from those who walk uprightly, help our Senators this day to do Your will. Give them the grace to speak prudently when they must speak and to learn by listening and study. Inspire them to be unafraid of the difficult decisions, determined to act according to Your will, as they leave the consequences to Your providence.

Lord, awaken them to their accountability to You, for our lives and for the leadership of this Nation. Reward their faithfulness with peace of mind and joyfulness of spirit.

We pray in Your merciful Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable MARK R. WARNER led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. INOUE).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, July 19, 2010.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable MARK R. WARNER, a

Senator from the Commonwealth of Virginia, to perform the duties of the Chair.

DANIEL K. INOUE,
President pro tempore.

Mr. WARNER thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

SCHEDULE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, following any leader remarks, there will be a period of morning business until 3 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each. Following morning business, the Senate will resume consideration of the small business jobs bill. There will be no rollcall votes during today's session of the Senate.

At 2:30 p.m. tomorrow, there will be a cloture vote with respect to H.R. 4213, which is legislation extending unemployment insurance benefits.

As a reminder, at 2:15 p.m. tomorrow, Carte Goodwin will be sworn in as Senator from West Virginia. I had an opportunity to meet with him an hour ago, and a wonderful young man he is. He has a beautiful wife with the unusual name of Rocky, but she is 8 months pregnant—a beautiful woman. They have a child, and they are looking forward to the new baby coming in the middle of August.

This week I wish to complete action on several legislative items that I have spoken to the Republican leader about, including unemployment insurance extension, small business jobs, and the emergency supplemental appropriations bill.

MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—H.R. 5712

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I am of the belief that H.R. 5712 is due for a second reading.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will read the title of the bill for the second time.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 5712) to provide for certain clarifications and extensions under Medicare, Medicaid, and the Children's Health Insurance Program.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I object to any further proceedings on this legislation at this time.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard.

The bill will be placed on the calendar.

EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, when millions of Americans lost their jobs, they did not just lose a place to go to work in the morning; they lost their incomes, their savings, and their retirement security. They lost their tuition payments. Many lost their homes. They lost their gas money, their grocery money, and many other things—all of this through no fault of their own.

I am not talking about a handful of people in isolated corners of this country. I am talking about millions of Americans from every one of our States. To so many of them, unemployment is not just a temporary inconvenience. For far too many, it is an unending emergency.

As the front page of today's New York Times reports—and it is the same in newspapers all over the nation—40 percent of the unemployed in this country have been out of work for 6 months or longer. They are trying to understand why at this pressing moment—when jobs are harder to come by

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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than at any other time in recent history—Congress cannot get its act together to extend emergency insurance, as we have always done with bipartisan backing for decades.

Well, part of the reason is that many on the other side do not see this as an emergency. They look at a crisis for families' budgets and see an opportunity for their political fortunes. They think when unemployment goes up, so do their poll numbers.

Some even think that the unemployed enjoy being out of work. That is why one of the top Republicans in the Senate called unemployment assistance a "disincentive for them to seek new work" and voted three times in recent weeks against extending it.

Another senior Republican Senator said these Americans—people who want nothing more than to find a new job—"don't want to go look for work." And then he, too, voted "no" three times.

A third senior Republican Senator, who, like his colleagues, has time and again stood in the way of addressing this emergency, justified it by saying—listen to this quote—"We should not be giving cash to people who basically are just going to blow it on drugs." That is a direct quote.

My constituents take offense at these absurd allegations, and they have let me know about it time and time again. They have written or called, sent me e-mails. They have pulled me aside when I have been home to talk to me about this.

One of these e-mails came to me last week from Las Vegas, where unemployment is now 14.5 percent. Statewide it is 14.2 percent. This man's name is Scott Headrick. He wrote me, and you can hear in the e-mail his anger. It is sad. He is one of 2.5 million Americans who, because of Republicans' objections, is no longer getting the unemployment help he needs. This is what Scott Headrick wrote to me:

I've been unemployed since July 2008 and have not been able to obtain a position at a supermarket packing groceries. I've been religiously seeking, searching and applying for work without any luck. I have since left my family in Las Vegas, a wife and five children, to look for work in other states and again, without any luck.

Scott mentioned the Senators making these outrageous claims and demanded that they, in his words:

apologize to those Americans truthfully looking for work to support their families. . . . I and my family have already lost everything but each other.

Scott is right. The twisted logic we have seen in the unemployment debate is not just appalling or heartless, though it is certainly both of those things. It is also factually wrong.

First, there is only one open job in America for every five Americans desperate to fill it. So no one should be so crass as to accuse anyone of being unemployed by choice—especially not those same lawmakers whose irresponsible policies over the past decade created the very crisis that collapsed the job market in the first place.

Second, unemployment insurance works. It helps our economy recover. Mark Zandi, who was JOHN MCCAIN's economic adviser when he ran for President, calculated that every time \$1 goes out in unemployment benefits, \$1.61 comes back into the economy. The Congressional Budget Office has estimated that number could actually be as high as \$2, meaning we double our investment in helping the unemployed.

If you think about it, it makes sense. Nobody is getting rich off the \$300 unemployment check they get each week. And nobody keeps those checks under his mattress. These Americans turn around and spend the money. They immediately pay their bills, go to the store, keep up with their mortgage payments, which stimulates the economy. They spend it on the basics and bare necessities while they look for work. The money goes right back into the economy, which strengthens it, fuels growth, and ultimately lets businesses create the very jobs the unemployed have been looking for, for so long.

The people we are trying to help want to find work. They are trying to find work, and they would much rather get a paycheck than an unemployment check.

Nevadans such as Scott Headrick, who lost his job 2 years ago this month, and who has tried tirelessly to find a new one, is just one of millions who needs our help. Democrats are not going to turn our backs on him. He sends out resumes and goes to job interviews, but for months and months he has heard nothing but "no." What a shame it is that he is hearing the same from the Republicans in the Senate on this issue.

Mr. President, will the Chair announce the business for the day.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will now proceed to a period of morning business until 3 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SECURING THE PROTECTION OF OUR ENDURING AND ESTABLISHED CONSTITUTIONAL HERITAGE

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 460, H.R. 2765.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2765) to amend title 28, United States Code, to prohibit recognition and enforcement of foreign defamation judgments and certain foreign judgments against the providers of interactive computer services.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Securing the Protection of our Enduring and Established Constitutional Heritage Act" or the "SPEECH Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) *The freedom of speech and the press is enshrined in the first amendment to the Constitution, and is necessary to promote the vigorous dialogue necessary to shape public policy in a representative democracy.*

(2) *Some persons are obstructing the free expression rights of United States authors and publishers, and in turn chilling the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States interest of the citizenry in receiving information on matters of importance, by seeking out foreign jurisdictions that do not provide the full extent of free-speech protections to authors and publishers that are available in the United States, and suing a United States author or publisher in that foreign jurisdiction.*

(3) *These foreign defamation lawsuits not only suppress the free speech rights of the defendants to the suit, but inhibit other written speech that might otherwise have been written or published but for the fear of a foreign lawsuit.*

(4) *The threat of the libel laws of some foreign countries is so dramatic that the United Nations Human Rights Committee examined the issue and indicated that in some instances the law of libel has served to discourage critical media reporting on matters of serious public interest, adversely affecting the ability of scholars and journalists to publish their work. The advent of the internet and the international distribution of foreign media also create the danger that one country's unduly restrictive libel law will affect freedom of expression worldwide on matters of valid public interest.*

(5) *Governments and courts of foreign countries scattered around the world have failed to curtail this practice of permitting libel lawsuits against United States persons within their courts, and foreign libel judgments inconsistent with United States first amendment protections are increasingly common.*

SEC. 3. RECOGNITION OF FOREIGN DEFAMATION JUDGMENTS.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Part VI of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"CHAPTER 181—FOREIGN JUDGMENTS

"Sec.

"4101. Definitions.

"4102. Recognition of foreign defamation judgments.

"4103. Removal.

"4104. Declaratory judgments.

"4105. Attorney's fees.

§4101. Definitions

"In this chapter:

"(1) **DEFAMATION.**—The term 'defamation' means any action or other proceeding for defamation, libel, slander, or similar claim alleging that forms of speech are false, have caused damage to reputation or emotional distress, have presented any person in a false light, or have resulted in criticism, dishonor, or condemnation of any person.

"(2) **DOMESTIC COURT.**—The term 'domestic court' means a Federal court or a court of any State.

"(3) **FOREIGN COURT.**—The term 'foreign court' means a court, administrative body, or other tribunal of a foreign country.

"(4) **FOREIGN JUDGMENT.**—The term 'foreign judgment' means a final judgment rendered by a foreign court.

"(5) **STATE.**—The term 'State' means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, and any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States.

"(6) **UNITED STATES PERSON.**—The term 'United States person' means—

"(A) a United States citizen;

"(B) an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States;

"(C) an alien lawfully residing in the United States at the time that the speech that is the subject of the foreign defamation action was researched, prepared, or disseminated; or

"(D) a business entity incorporated in, or with its primary location or place of operation in, the United States.

§4102. Recognition of foreign defamation judgments

"(a) **FIRST AMENDMENT CONSIDERATIONS.**—

"(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of Federal or State law, a domestic court shall not recognize or enforce a foreign judgment for defamation unless the domestic court determines that—

"(A) the defamation law applied in the foreign court's adjudication provided at least as much protection for freedom of speech and press in that case as would be provided by the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States and by the constitution and law of the State in which the domestic court is located; or

"(B) even if the defamation law applied in the foreign court's adjudication did not provide as much protection for freedom of speech and press as the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States and the constitution and law of the State, the party opposing recognition or enforcement of that foreign judgment would have been found liable for defamation by a domestic court applying the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States and the constitution and law of the State in which the domestic court is located.

"(2) **BURDEN OF ESTABLISHING APPLICATION OF DEFAMATION LAWS.**—The party seeking recognition or enforcement of the foreign judgment shall bear the burden of making the showings required under subparagraph (A) or (B).

"(b) **JURISDICTIONAL CONSIDERATIONS.**—

"(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of Federal or State law, a domestic court shall not recognize or enforce a foreign judgment for defamation unless the domestic court determines that the exercise of personal jurisdiction by the foreign court comported with the due process requirements that are imposed on domestic courts by the Constitution of the United States.

"(2) **BURDEN OF ESTABLISHING EXERCISE OF JURISDICTION.**—The party seeking recognition or enforcement of the foreign judgment shall bear the burden of making the showing that the foreign court's exercise of personal jurisdiction comported with the due process requirements that are imposed on domestic courts by the Constitution of the United States.

"(c) **JUDGMENT AGAINST PROVIDER OF INTERACTIVE COMPUTER SERVICE.**—

"(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of Federal or State law, a domestic court shall not recognize or enforce a foreign judgment for defamation against the provider of an interactive computer service, as defined in section 230 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 230) unless the domestic court determines that the judgment would be consistent with section 230 if the information that is the subject of such judgment had been provided in the United States.

"(2) **BURDEN OF ESTABLISHING CONSISTENCY OF JUDGMENT.**—The party seeking recognition or enforcement of the foreign judgment shall bear the burden of establishing that the judgment is consistent with section 230.

"(d) **APPEARANCES NOT A BAR.**—An appearance by a party in a foreign court rendering a foreign judgment to which this section applies shall not deprive such party of the right to oppose the recognition or enforcement of the judgment under this section, or represent a waiver of any jurisdictional claims.

"(e) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this section shall be construed to—

"(1) affect the enforceability of any foreign judgment other than a foreign judgment for defamation; or

"(2) limit the applicability of section 230 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 230) to causes of action for defamation.

§4103. Removal

"In addition to removal allowed under section 1441, any action brought in a State domestic court to enforce a foreign judgment for defamation in which—

"(1) any plaintiff is a citizen of a State different from any defendant;

"(2) any plaintiff is a foreign state or a citizen or subject of a foreign state and any defendant is a citizen of a State; or

"(3) any plaintiff is a citizen of a State and any defendant is a foreign state or citizen or subject of a foreign state, may be removed by any defendant to the district court of the United States for the district and division embracing the place where such action is pending without regard to the amount in controversy between the parties.

§4104. Declaratory judgments

"(a) **CAUSE OF ACTION.**—

"(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Any United States person against whom a foreign judgment is entered on the basis of the content of any writing, utterance, or other speech by that person that has been published, may bring an action in district court, under section 2201(a), for a declaration that the foreign judgment is repugnant to the Constitution or laws of the United States. For the purposes of this paragraph, a judgment is repugnant to the Constitution or laws of the United States if it would not be enforceable under section 4102 (a), (b), or (c).

"(2) **BURDEN OF ESTABLISHING UNENFORCEABILITY OF JUDGMENT.**—The party bringing an action under paragraph (1) shall bear the burden of establishing that the foreign judgment would not be enforceable under section 4102 (a), (b), or (c).

"(b) **NATIONWIDE SERVICE OF PROCESS.**—Where an action under this section is brought in a district court of the United States, process may be served in the judicial district where the case is brought or any other judicial district of the United States where the defendant may be found, resides, has an agent, or transacts business.

§4105. Attorneys' fees

"In any action brought in a domestic court to enforce a foreign judgment for defamation, including any such action removed from State court to Federal court, the domestic court shall, absent exceptional circumstances, allow the party opposing recognition or enforcement of the judgment a reasonable attorney's fee if such party prevails in the action on a ground specified in section 4102 (a), (b), or (c)."

(b) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the Sense of the Congress that for the purpose of pleading a cause of action for a declaratory judgment, a foreign judgment for defamation or any similar offense as described under chapter 181 of title 28, United States Code, (as added by this Act) shall constitute a case of actual controversy under section 2201(a) of title 28, United States Code.

(c) **TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—The table of chapters for part VI of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"181. Foreign judgments 4101."

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported substitute amendment be agreed to, the bill, as amended, be read a third time and passed, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and any statements related to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

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

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

The bill was read the third time.

The bill (H.R. 2765), as amended, was passed.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, today the Senate has passed important bipartisan legislation to reduce the chilling effect that foreign libel lawsuits are having on Americans' first amendment rights.

I am the son of printers and I consider this a matter of great importance. My parents told me from the time I was a child: Believe in and uphold the first amendment. It is the basis of our democracy. It guarantees us the right to practice any religion we want or none if we want. And it protects the right of free speech. Those protections guarantee diversity. If you have a constitution that guarantees diversity, you guarantee a democracy.

That is what this does. I wish to thank Senator SESSIONS, the ranking member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, for working with me on this bill.

Let me speak a little bit about what the bill does. The Securing the Protection of our Enduring and Established Constitutional Heritage Act or, as we call it, the SPEECH Act, will ensure that American courts will not enforce foreign libel judgments from countries where free speech protections are lower than what our Constitution affords against American journalists, authors, and publishers.

Too frequently, foreign plaintiffs bring libel suits against American writers and publishers in countries where the plaintiff or the publication lacks any significant connection to the foreign forum. The lawsuit is brought there because of that foreign country's weaker plaintiff-friendly libel laws. This is known colloquially as libel tourism.

In other words, if somebody in the United States writes a book, probably

very accurate, about some despot or some leader of a country who has done criminal acts, has stolen the property of that country or any one of a number of things—it could be very accurate and, in our country, truth is a defense—what they will do is maybe order online a couple copies of the books and deliver them to another country with weak libel laws and then seek judgments against the author, against the publisher, against newspapers that may have published excerpts of it; everything to chill any criticism of those who have either breached human rights or stolen from their own country and on and on.

On a broad scale, libel tourism results in a race to the bottom. It causes America to defer to a country with the most chilling and restrictive free speech standard determining what they can write or publish. This undermines our first amendment. The first amendment, as I said earlier, guarantees the diversity of thought and opinion in this country which actually allows and determines and guarantees that democracy.

The freedoms of speech and the press are cornerstones of our democracy. They enable vigorous debate, and an exchange of ideas that shapes our political process. Reporters, authors and publishers are among the primary sources of these ideas, and their ability to disseminate them through their writings is critical to our democracy. The broad dissemination of materials through the Internet, as well as the increased number of worldwide newspapers and periodicals, has compounded the threat of libel tourism.

This problem is well documented. Two years ago, the United Nations' Human Rights Committee observed that one country's libel laws "discourage[d] critical media reporting on matters of serious public interest, adversely affect[ed] the ability of scholars and journalists to publish their work," and "affect[ed] freedom of expression worldwide on matters of valid public interest."

Several States, to their credit, have enacted legislation to combat this problem, but we need a national response. While we can't legislate changes to foreign laws that are chilling protected speech in our country, what we can do to uphold the right of free speech in our own country is assure that our courts do not become a tool to uphold foreign libel judgments that undermine American first amendment or due process rights. The SPEECH Act is an important step toward reducing this chilling of American free speech.

The SPEECH Act is an important step toward reducing this chilling of American free speech. Americans have a great gift in their right of free speech. Every single Senator, Republican and Democratic, should join, as we have in this case, to protect America's rights.

The SPEECH Act is the product of hard work and extensive negotiations

on both sides of the aisle, and the process is certainly mindful about principles of international comity. Many supporters would not have written this bill in this exact way, but all recognize that a bipartisan compromise is an important step in confronting the libel tourism issue. Without it, we could not pass this bill.

Among the supporters are the Vermont Library Association, former Attorney General Michael Mukasey, the former Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, James Woolsey, the American Library Association, the Association of American Publishers, the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press, the American Civil Liberties Union, Net Coalition, and renowned first amendment lawyer, Floyd Abrams.

I would also like to recognize Dr. Rachel Ehrenfeld, Director of the American Center for Democracy, who herself has been the victim of a libel suit in the United Kingdom, and has been a tremendous advocate for Congressional action in this area.

I wish to thank Senators SPECTER, SCHUMER, and LIEBERMAN for their work in raising this important issue in the Senate and Representative COHEN for his hard work on libel tourism legislation in the other body. I am pleased the Senate has adopted this bipartisan legislation. I look forward to its prompt consideration and adoption by the House and to the President signing it into law.

Mr. President, I do not see anybody else seeking recognition, so I will suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

SMALL BUSINESS LENDING FUND ACT OF 2010

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of H.R. 5297, which the clerk will report by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 5297) to create the Small Business Lending Fund Program to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to make capital investments in eligible institutions in order to increase the availability of credit for small businesses, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for small business job creation, and for other purposes.

Pending:

Reid (for Baucus/Landrieu) amendment No. 4402, in the nature of a substitute.

Reid amendment No. 4403 (to amendment No. 4402), of a perfecting nature.

Reid amendment No. 4404 (to amendment No. 4403), of a perfecting nature.

Reid amendment No. 4405 (to the language proposed to be stricken by amendment No. 4402), to change the enactment date.

Reid amendment No. 4406 (to amendment No. 4405), of a perfecting nature.

Reid motion to commit the bill to the Committee on Finance with instructions, Reid amendment No. 4407 (to the instructions on the motion to commit), in the nature of a substitute.

Reid amendment No. 4408 (to the instructions (amendment No. 4407) of the motion to commit), to change the enactment date.

Reid amendment No. 4409 (to amendment No. 4408), of a perfecting nature.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to speak as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KAUFMAN.) Without objection, it is so ordered.

KAGAN NOMINATION

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I wish to speak on a very serious issue relating to the confirmation of Solicitor General Elena Kagan for the Supreme Court of the United States. As I was preparing for her hearings, I noted what struck me as a disturbing decision she had made as Solicitor General shortly after taking that position, in a case called *Witt v. Department of the Air Force*. In that case, a former member of an Air Force Reserve unit in Washington State sued the government to challenge the "don't ask, don't tell" law, which essentially says openly homosexual persons may not serve in the U.S. military. The case was dismissed by the district court, and the military was allowed to proceed with its policy. But when it was appealed to the Ninth Circuit, that very liberal court of appeals overturned the district court and said the case should go to trial and announced an unworkable legal test that the lower court must apply and that the government would have to meet for the "don't ask, don't tell" statute to survive constitutional challenge.

After that unprecedented ruling, the Solicitor General's Office, then manned by the Bush administration personnel, immediately authorized an appeal to the full Ninth Circuit, en banc, and the government asked the full court to take a look at it and overturn the three-judge panel. The full court of appeals declined to do so, over strong objections from several judges on the Ninth Circuit who thought their colleagues had clearly gotten the case wrong. In fact, the First Circuit in the Northeast had already reached a different conclusion in a very similar case, and had upheld the statute.

At that point, the government could have appealed the Ninth Circuit decision to the Supreme Court, as I think the Solicitor General's Office clearly was on track to do. First, they sought en banc review, and then they would seek interlocutory appeal to the Supreme Court. But as it happened, by

the time the case was ripe for appeal, the Obama administration had come into office and Ms. Kagan had become Solicitor General. She was now head of the office that makes this decision on whether to take cases to the courts of appeals or, if necessary, to the Supreme Court; the office that is charged with the great responsibility of defending before the Supreme Court the statutes passed by the United States Congress. Of course, don't ask, don't tell is a congressional statute, not a policy of the military. So it fell to her to decide whether to take the case to the Supreme Court. She refused.

I practiced law for 20 years—15 as part of the Department of Justice, as a U.S. attorney for 12 years—and I think I can make some commonsense evaluation of the judgments the lawyers made in this litigation. Ms. Kagan, at the time she made this decision, had only been Solicitor General—had only served in the Department of Justice—for 6 weeks or so.

As I analyzed what I think happened, I asked some serious questions about why this Solicitor General failed to follow through on what appeared to be the direction of her predecessor. And I was struck by the distinct possibility that Ms. Kagan did not fulfill this fundamental responsibility of her office, which is to defend the statutes of the United States regardless of her personal policy views. So at the time of her confirmation hearing, just a couple of weeks ago, I asked her about this case and the facts that led up to it. I asked her to explain the decision, and I deliberately intended to give her time to explain it. Well, she took time, using notes for about the only time I saw in the hearing, and talked uninterrupted for about 10 minutes to explain how it was that she made the decision.

At the end of it, I thanked her for her answer and noted that I was going to have to review this because what she had done did not make good sense to me. I have to make a judgment. I am a Senator. I have to know whether the person who is being considered to sit on the highest Court of the land with a lifetime appointment—could serve 30, maybe 40 years on the Court—whether they understand that officeholders have duties and responsibilities that they cannot just fail to discharge, that they must do?

So I have conducted an examination, and I must say I am very troubled by what I have found about this case. I think the record shows that Ms. Kagan did not, in fact, fulfill her responsibilities in a good way and in a faithful way as Solicitor General and that she, in effect, violated a specific promise she made to the Judiciary Committee when she testified under oath during the hearing on her nomination a year or so ago to be Solicitor General. She had to be confirmed then and came before the committee.

Before I go further, I wish to provide some background. It is widely known by many that Ms. Kagan is personally

opposed to don't ask, don't tell. She has been opposed to it for some time. While she was dean at Harvard, she blocked the military recruiters from the campus career services office because of her opposition to don't ask, don't tell. She called don't ask, don't tell "a moral injustice of the first order." She spoke at a protest of students who protested while a military recruiter was in the next building, and she changed the Harvard policy from admitting recruiters to the career services office to denying them admittance, without legal authority, contrary to the law Congress passed and on which I worked, to force universities to treat our military men and women who come to recruit on their campus with the same dignity and respect as they would treat anyone else from some law firm who makes millions of dollars. At the recent hearing she openly admitted to me that her views remain the same about this statute.

When she came before the committee for the position of Solicitor General, she was specifically asked about this in written questions, in light of her strong opposition to this law. Congress passed three or four versions of the Solomon Amendment to finally require that colleges and universities treat our military on an equal basis, and some were forced to do so or lose Federal funding. She was specifically asked, in light of her strong opposition to this law, whether she would be able to defend it as the job of Solicitor General would require. This was not a mystery. We knew this matter was coming up through the courts of appeals and would be coming before the Solicitor General.

She was flatly asked: If you are going to take this job, as you have been opposed to this statute, will you defend it as you are lawfully required to do? Only the Solicitor General can represent the U.S. in the Supreme Court. If the Solicitor General does not defend an act of Congress, who will? There is no one else. So it was a good question.

She promised the committee under oath that she would, and she said that her "role as Solicitor General would be to advance not my own views but the interests of the United States." Correctly stated.

She went on to say that she was fully convinced that she could "represent all these interests with vigor, even when they conflict with my own opinions." She said her general approach to suits challenging a Federal law would be to make any "reasonable arguments that could be made in its defense," and this would include "challenges to the statute involving the don't ask, don't tell policy."

A pretty specific promise. It was an important promise. I am sure had she not made that promise, even more people would not have voted for her confirmation.

She went on to say that she would "apply the usual strong presumption of

constitutionality to that law as reinforced by the doctrine of judicial deference to legislation involving military matters."

As I mentioned earlier, it just so happened that immediately after she was confirmed it fell her lot to defend this very statute that she personally strongly opposed but that she had promised she would vigorously defend. She was given the opportunity to appeal to the Supreme Court from that terrible decision out of the Ninth Circuit, which refused to uphold don't ask, don't tell, and which ordered the military to go to trial in the middle of a war to justify the law under a newly-invented legal standard.

Faced with that choice, Ms. Kagan refused to appeal, decided to let the Ninth Circuit decision stand, and allowed this case to be sent back down to go through a trial. Clearly, to me, the military's interest was to have the issue decided as a matter of law—that this is a lawful policy and that they were empowered to carry it out in a lawful manner.

When I asked Ms. Kagan at her Supreme Court hearings recently why she blocked the Supreme Court review of the Witt case, she gave three reasons in her long answer. Some may have thought she gave a brilliant dissertation. She had notes, and she went through a long discussion.

First, she said she concluded, after conferring with her colleagues, that it would be better to wait to appeal to the Supreme Court until after the trial, because a trial would build a better factual record of the case. She said once the facts were better developed, the government might be in a better position before the Supreme Court.

Second, she said that allowing the case to go back to the district court would help the government in a future appeal because it would be able to show the Supreme Court just how invasive and "strange" were the demands of the Ninth Circuit that were being placed on the government in defense of the law.

I will say one thing: The Ninth Circuit demands were, indeed, strange and were utterly unworkable, as I will show.

Third, she said an appeal in the Witt case would have been "interlocutory;" that is, an appeal before the case had come to an end and before a final judgment had been rendered in the case. The Supreme Court prefers not to hear these kinds of appeals.

None of these explanations are credible. It is true that appellate courts, including the Supreme Court, prefer to hear appeals at the end of the case rather than in the middle, but that is a decision the Court can make for itself. It is not something the Solicitor General has to decide on the Court's behalf. And that consideration was clearly outweighed in this case.

I will note parenthetically that when the Third Circuit ruled on the Solomon Amendment, which required Harvard

and other law schools to allow the military equal access to recruit on campus, they took that as an interlocutory appeal and reversed the Third Circuit. That is exactly what should have been done here. The government had asked for an interlocutory appeal to the Supreme Court from the Third Circuit ruling that affected Harvard, and the Supreme Court agreed. It was a legal question, ripe for decision, and they decided the case. That is what should have happened.

Here we already had a split among the courts of appeals on this question. The First Circuit had already ruled as a matter of law for the government. The Ninth Circuit ruling squarely conflicted with the First Circuit, and it was also at odds with decisions from four other circuits on similar principles. Here we also had an opinion from the Ninth Circuit that presented clean questions of law—an opinion that had dramatically altered the legal landscape in 40 percent of the United States, because the Ninth Circuit encompasses 40 percent of the United States, and that was proposing to subject the military to an invasive trial process, while fighting a war, to defend the application of a nationwide military policy to an individual person.

Ms. Kagan's second explanation—that letting the case go to trial would allow the government to show just how painful a trial would be—cannot be given serious consideration. The Ninth Circuit opinion was very clear about what the government would have to show in order for the don't ask, don't tell law to survive this lawsuit. In other words, one didn't have to go through all these steps at the lower court and show how dramatically disruptive it would be. The Court had set forth explicitly what would happen. It is easy to show the Supreme Court why this is not a workable approach.

The Ninth Circuit made it very clear in their opinion that the government was going to have to justify the application of don't ask, don't tell to this specific plaintiff—not justify the law in general but to justify its application to this specific plaintiff—to prove that this specific plaintiff was going to harm the military if she were allowed to remain in the Air Force. It was also clear that such a trial was going to be disruptive to the military and that it would harm the unit cohesion Congress had set out to protect when it passed the don't ask, don't tell law in 1994.

I am not alone in reaching this conclusion. Her predecessors in the Department of Justice and in the Solicitor General's Office, the office she took over, also knew the court orders did not make sense. That is why they immediately asked the full Ninth Circuit to reconsider en banc the three-judge panel's ruling when it first came down in 2008.

They said in their brief that the Ninth Circuit decision “creates an inter-circuit split.” That means the First Circuit had held differently. The

Ninth Circuit held a different way. We had a split of circuits which is something the Supreme Court considers when they decide to take a case.

They went on to say it created “a conflict with Supreme Court precedent, and an unworkable rule that cannot be implemented without disrupting the military.”

The Ninth Circuit's decision, they went on to say, made the constitutionality of a Federal law setting military policy for the entire Nation “depend on case-by-case surveys, taken by lawyers, of the troops in a particular plaintiff's unit.” They went on to say that immediate review was “needed now to prevent this unprecedented and disruptive process.” That is exactly correct. The lawyers who made that argument were clearly correct.

Most importantly, Ms. Kagan's decision to send this case back for trial and not appeal doesn't make any sense because she knew a trial was going to be massively disruptive to the military. I have studied the record of the case on remand to the district court, and I have seen what has been going on since it was sent back to be tried on an individual plaintiff basis. The lawyers for the government are struggling to defend the law under these difficult circumstances. From the very first hearing before the district court, these lawyers, career lawyers, professionals in the Department of Justice, are asking the court not to allow discovery, not to allow the plaintiff to depose the soldiers and plow through all these issues in the military unit.

Here is what the career attorney for the Department of Justice said at the first hearing before the district judge after the case went back down for this trial:

If we commence with discovery into the specific facts of this case by looking at what unit members think, we are threatening—we are jeopardizing the unit morale and cohesion . . . that the Ninth Circuit said the government—the military—has an important government interest in.

So the military is in a bit of a catch-22. By proceeding to discovery, we may well have to sacrifice our important government interest.

Remember, Ms. Kagan told the Judiciary Committee—she told us just a few weeks ago—that “building a factual record” would be good for the government's case. Remember? I just went through that. That is what she said—it would be good. We would have a better prospect on appeal somehow. Here, the career lawyers trying to defend the military are saying that building a factual record is bad for the government because the discovery process will threaten the military's interest in unit cohesion.

As a matter of fact, I will say as an aside that I think it is quite clear that if the Ninth Circuit theory of law were to be upheld, the “don't ask, don't tell” policy would be put in the situation where it would be difficult, if not impossible, to enforce because everybody dismissed under that policy would then be able to have a big trial. It

could go on, as this one has, for months, and they would be able to call all the unit members to ask their opinion about what they thought about this, that, and the other, even about their personal sexual activities, perhaps. This is not a practical solution. It is bad for the government. How Ms. Kagan could now say it would be good for the case, I do not know.

So clearly the career lawyer is right. The plaintiff in this case, who is represented by lawyers from the ACLU, has asked for and received access to the personnel records of the plaintiff's military unit. So now the ACLU has the personnel records of the entire unit, it appears. They have demanded depositions with other soldiers who served with the plaintiff before she was separated from the military. They have demanded the right to interview soldiers about their private lives, their personal views of their former colleague, and their private thoughts about sexuality.

The district court has wrongly, I believe—well, I will just say it this way: The district court has allowed it at every turn because the district court says this is the only way to answer the questions the Ninth Circuit ordered them to answer before a person could be dismissed under this provision of law.

But this is not just a case of bad—astonishingly bad—legal judgment. I do not think Ms. Kagan accidentally sent her client, the U.S. Air Force, into a litigator's lion's den. I do not think it was an accident. I believe she understood this was going to happen and, for some reason, she wanted it to happen.

In the very first hearing the district judge held after Ms. Kagan refused to appeal to the Supreme Court and the case was sent back for trial, the plaintiff's lawyers argued they needed to get all this discovery in the case, and they made a very interesting statement to the district judge. They said this:

[T]he government just doesn't want any discovery. I have heard that message from the government clearly—loud and clear. [We] were asked to meet with the Solicitor General of the United States in April, and we heard that message loud and clear that discovery is a big problem; but we never heard any specifics as to why, and it boils down to they don't like the Ninth Circuit's decision.

So apparently back in April 2009, Ms. Kagan acknowledged what I think is indisputable: that discovery of this kind, where soldiers are deposed and asked about their personal views and activities, would be disruptive to the military and bad for her client, the Air Force. That is just undisputable. She was the Solicitor General then and acknowledged that.

Her decision to block an appeal to the Supreme Court was finalized in May of 2009. So before she made that decision, it does appear Ms. Kagan met with the opposing counsel in the case—the ACLU lawyers—and told them that “discovery is a big problem.” In other words, she told these ACLU lawyers for

the other side, who were trying to attack the military policy, that developing a factual record in this case would be bad for the government. But she told us at the committee that she thought it was going to be good for the government.

She knew in April of 2009 that a trial would be harmful to the interests of her client, but she made sure the case went back for a trial anyway. She knew that discovery would be harmful to the government's interests, but she told the Judiciary Committee, just 2 weeks ago, under oath, that she decided not to allow an appeal to the Supreme Court because she thought "it would be better to go to the Supreme Court with a fuller record" that would be developed at trial.

I do not know how to reconcile her testimony with the record in the case. I do not think it can be reconciled.

During this nomination process, I have expressed my concern about Ms. Kagan's record as a political lawyer—someone who has advanced a specific agenda as an adviser in the White House and someone who says she was "channeling" the Justice she clerked for on the Supreme Court when she encouraged him not to hear certain cases because she did not think a majority of the Court would rule the way she and her boss would like. But I do think this big decision she made as Solicitor General is, in many ways, more concrete proof—and from just a few months ago—of the reason for our concerns that this nominee will have difficulties, and maybe find it impossible, to set aside her political views and decide cases objectively and fairly.

Faced with the hard task and the solemn responsibility of defending the laws of the United States—after having promised the Judiciary Committee under oath that she would be able to uphold that responsibility, even as to this specific law she personally opposes—I am forced to conclude that Ms. Kagan did not live up to that promise and did not fulfill a solemn duty of the Solicitor General of the United States.

This is not a statute, in my view, that is likely to be overturned by the Supreme Court. In fact, we know the law's opponents, in another case, did not want to see their case be appealed to the Supreme Court. Why? They felt they would lose, in my opinion.

Let me talk about duty. Maybe that is a bit old-fashioned today. But Ms. Kagan should not have had to make a promise before the committee that she would defend this law. It is a duty of every Solicitor General to defend the laws of the United States, whether they like them or not, whether they think it is a good idea or not. Who cares what they think? They have a responsibility. They are confirmed to a position high in the Department of Justice—the position that empowers her to appear before the Supreme Court and state the position of the United States. Indeed, the Solicitor General's job has often been called the greatest

lawyer job in the world. Why? Because the Solicitor General has the honor to stand before those Justices and say: I represent the United States of America. What greater honor can someone have than that, to represent this great Nation before the Nation's highest Court? Much is expected of them.

So I say she did not have to make a promise to defend this statute. It was her duty, whether she liked it or not. And it does appear—I do not see how we can draw any other conclusion—that she did not like this law and that her strategy in the case was to not get a definitive Supreme Court ruling on the constitutionality of the statute and to allow these proceedings to be dragged out in lower court and to maybe influence Congress as to whether it repeals this act. I do not know. Certainly, she despised this law. She opposed it. She wrote briefs at Harvard attacking the Solomon amendment that said that Harvard Law School had to give the military equal treatment on campus and that access could not be denied simply because she did not agree with don't ask, don't tell, which is what she was doing at Harvard.

The result of her decision showed she was willing to allow the ACLU to prowl through the our airmen and soldiers in units throughout the Ninth Circuit—covering over 40 percent of America—turning those units upside down, harming the discipline and order of those units and damaging to the military. I do not see how it can be considered otherwise.

I think it was an abdication of her duty. We are Senators here. We are elected. We have one vote. And I know our nominee was articulate and had good humor and many thought she did very well with her testimony. I was not so impressed. But I do believe you have to fulfill your duty and your responsibility, particularly after you have explicitly promised to do so with regard to this specific case, and defend the law even when it runs contrary to one's own personal views.

What if the person is now confirmed to the bench for 30, 35 years? If she were to serve as long as the judge she is replacing, I think she would serve 38 years on the Supreme Court. We have to know before they are launched forth on the Court that the nominee has the ability and the character and the integrity to defend the legal system in a proper and effective way.

This nomination is further complicated by the fact that our nominee has no experience in the real practice of law. Our nominee has never tried a case, never stood before a jury, to my knowledge, never cross-examined a witness in a trial. She never had to deal with a judge who is not feeling good, maybe irritable one day, or dealing with lawyers on the other side who are clever and tough. That is something you learn. She has never been a judge. Well, they say, that is not necessary; some great judges haven't been judges. Of course, that is true, but she

has never been a judge or a real lawyer. That bothers me. Then when I see the kinds of things I am seeing here, it makes me pause, frankly. I hope all of my colleagues will look at this and take it seriously.

There are other examples of positions taken by this nominee as Solicitor General and at Harvard that are very troubling. I think the evidence shows a lack of a clear understanding of the importance of the rule of law in our country. President Obama has said he wants judges with empathy. I don't know what he means by empathy. That is not a legal standard. It is something other than law. It is more akin to politics or bias than law. He has said he wants a nominee who will demonstrate that they, in the course of their duties, will have a broader vision for what America should be. Does that mean a judge gets to manipulate the meanings of words in statutes and in our Constitution to promote this vision that they have? Were they elected to promote any vision? I don't think so. I think a judge should be a neutral umpire who puts on that robe to evidence a commitment to impartiality and call the facts of the case as they see them, faithfully following the law and faithfully finding the facts of the case. That is what a judge is all about.

I am very concerned that our nominee, whose background has been more political. Her testimony to me was too much akin to White House spin than to a clear and intellectually honest explanation of what the law and facts are in complicated situations. I didn't feel good about it. Maybe others did, but I did not.

So those are concerns I have. I hope my colleagues will specifically look at the don't ask, don't tell matter. I think it raises questions about whether the nominee should be confirmed.

I yield the floor and note the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS

Mr. REED. Mr. President, we are seeing over the last 12 months a slow recovery in our job market. In the last 6 months, we have seen that accelerate but not sufficiently to reduce unemployment to anything comparable to a full employment economy. This year, so far, however, we have generated 600,000 jobs in the private sector. That is in sharp contrast to January of 2009 when President Obama took office and when we were losing 700,000 jobs a month. But despite this improvement in the job market, we have a long way to go.

It is particularly troubling to be, once again, anticipating the vote tomorrow on the extension of unemployment benefits. These benefits lapsed

weeks ago. Meanwhile, millions of Americans are without access to unemployment funds—the insurance funds they paid each week out of their daily wages for the time they hoped would never come but has come—that they could rely upon for some support as they look for work.

In Rhode Island, the unemployment rate is 12 percent—absolutely horrendous. We are seeing more and more of this unemployment being long term, not a temporary situation. Nearly half—45.5 percent—of those unemployed have been out of work for more than 6 months, and in those 6 months, the excess savings one might have, the ability to cut a few corners to make it week by week, are less and less effective in simply keeping the lights on and keeping the family together. Then when you take away the unemployment compensation, people are, frankly, becoming desperate.

Yet many on the other side are completely indifferent to this. They say it is not their problem. Well, it is their problem. It is our problem. If we cannot do this, then we are failing in a basic function which is to provide support for Americans in crisis, and that is what we must do. People are looking for work. The average individual has been looking for work for 35 weeks. That is almost a year, or a big part of a year. Yet, in the midst of this economic downturn—with 14.6 million unemployed Americans—my colleagues on the other side have forced us to go through procedural hoops to get a vote on an unemployment compensation extension.

The Senate has failed on three occasions to pass this extension. It is not because there is not a majority of Senators who want to, but because procedurally, we need 60 votes to end debate and vote on the measure. We have let this program lapse for short periods and now it has been lapsed since June 2, and that is unacceptable. There is no other word for it other than obstruction—stopping something that has been done routinely on a bipartisan basis in every major job recession in this country in our lifetime. This should be a simple bipartisan endeavor.

George W. Bush had a period of time where we had a recession in the job market and we, on a bipartisan basis, extended unemployment insurance. There were no repeated delays, stretching it out, only 2-month extensions or 3-month extensions to be considered. It was done because we had to help Americans who needed the help and who had contributed to the fund through their unemployment compensation insurance. We have never failed to extend unemployment compensation while the unemployment rate was at least 7.4 percent. Today, if your State has 7.4 percent, you are in recovery. You are in great shape. We have 12 percent in Rhode Island. If I go around the country, there are too many States such as Rhode Island, with 10, 11, 12 percent unemployment. The national unemploy-

ment rate is 9.5 percent. So this is an historical anomaly. We have routinely, on a bipartisan basis, extended unemployment compensation as long as the unemployment rate has been at least 7.4 percent. But now, in the midst of a much worse national economic crisis, most of my colleagues are simply indifferent to it. I am hopeful tomorrow we will rally at least two who recognize the need to respond to the needs of their constituents.

We have extended it for much longer periods of time than the current period. In the 1970s, under Presidents Ford and Carter—again, through two Presidents, one Republican, one Democrat—3 years and 1 month of extended unemployment benefits. In the 1980s under President Reagan, yes, we extended unemployment compensation benefits without paying for it under Ronald Reagan on a bipartisan basis to help Americans for 2 years and 10 months. In the 1990s, under President Bush, George Herbert Walker Bush and President Clinton, 2 years and 6 months. So we are hardly at the point where these benefits have gone on so long that they are intolerable.

Again, routinely we have done this on a bipartisan basis, Republican Presidents, Democratic Presidents, Republican Congresses, Democratic Congresses. What I would argue has changed is our colleagues on the other side. Now we are going through another procedural vote and at the end of the day, on the final merits, this could pass by 75, 80, 90 votes, because no one wants to be accused of not extending unemployment benefits. But this whole procedural strategy of delay after delay after delay effectively has denied millions of people not just the dollars, which are important, but the small sense of security that they can rely on these funds, that there is someplace they can get help. In Rhode Island, the average weekly benefit is \$360. They can get roughly \$360 a week to feed their family, to provide for the essentials in life. When that is stripped away, they lose more than just \$360; they lose the sense that there is anything out there that is going to help.

Beyond this procedural delay, some of my colleagues are arguing: Well, the reason we don't want to give unemployment compensation is it is a disincentive to work. I say \$360 a week is not a disincentive for people to work who have worked all of their lives, making much more than that, who are desperate to work. The reality is that for every worker unemployed today who is out there looking around, there are not the jobs. In fact, there are five unemployed workers for every available job. This is not a situation where they are sort of sifting through and saying, Well, I don't like that work; that is too far for me to go. Talk to your neighbors, as we all do. They will take almost anything to get back in the workforce, and just to make more than, in Rhode Island, \$360 a week. So that argument is disingenuous, but it

has been raised here as if it is the gospel. It is not.

We are in a deep economic crisis. Most of it is the result of policies that my colleagues enthusiastically supported: deep tax cuts to benefit, because of the nature of the income tax, the wealthiest Americans; more than low-income Americans. Two wars unfunded. In fact, I think this is probably the first time in the history of this country where we cut taxes in a time of war rather than trying to pay for these wars. The largest expansion of an entitlement program—Medicare Part D—in the history of the country since the 1960s, unpaid for. I could go on and on and on. That has led to a myriad of other policies—lax regulation; inattention to the lack of innovation in our country; the looking on as other countries such as China and others have taken bold steps in terms of infrastructure construction; the development of new technologies, including alternate energy and high-speed electric rail transportation—the Bush administration sort of casually tended to ignore it.

I don't think anything indicates clearly the priorities of that side and this side. We have been struggling for months to try to pass an extension of unemployment compensation, but being told we have to pay for it. In the same breath, our colleagues say, But we have to extend the Bush tax cuts, including the estate tax cuts, without paying for them. We can't help people struggling to find work with \$360 a week, but we can help multibillionaires with their estate taxes. I would argue that if you want to invest in productivity in America, help working people get jobs and work, and they will pay their taxes, they will work hard, they will contribute to the community.

Now we have to deal with the deficit, but the notion that the \$34 billion we are talking about today in unemployment compensation is going to rank with the \$3.28 trillion that these Bush tax extensions will cost the country it is not even apples and oranges. Literally and ideologically we can't pay for tax cuts, yet the deficit is the most important problem we face. It doesn't make sense, and it particularly doesn't make sense to Americans who are out there desperately looking for work.

Again, when you look at where this deficit came from, I remember in the 1990s when we stood up as Democrats without any Republican help and passed an economic program that resulted in not only deficit reduction but a \$236 billion surplus. It resulted in not only economic growth but strong employment growth through the nineties.

When President George W. Bush took office, he was looking at a significant projected surplus. He was looking at solid employment numbers and a growing, expanding economy. In the 8 years he was in office, he took that surplus and not only turned it into a deficit, but he increased the national debt more in 8 years than had been done in

the previous history of the country. Then, again, to have my colleagues on the other side suddenly discover that deficits are important—it wasn't important enough for them in the nineties to stand with us and vote to reduce the deficit, balance the budget, and raise the surplus. It wasn't important enough for them in the Bush administration, which adopted programs and policies to undercut that fiscal stability and put us into a precipitous economic collapse—and now it is important.

It is important, but when we talk about this issue of unemployment compensation, it is central to this debate. Robert Bixby, president of the Concord Coalition, which has been, throughout the years, one of the most consistent in terms of fiscal responsibility, put it well when he said:

As a deficit hawk, I wouldn't worry about extending unemployment benefits. It is not going to add to the long-term structural deficit, and it does address a serious need. I just feel like unemployment benefits wandered onto the wrong street corner at the wrong time, and now they are getting mugged.

That is what is going on. They are mugging a program the American people need. It is close at hand. It can invoke this notion of responsible deficit reduction. Where was all this responsible deficit reduction talk when they were proposing Medicare Part D, which is a huge benefit to the pharmaceutical industry—without any payments, a lot of expensive entitlement, which adds to the structural deficit, because year in and year out, when you get to be 65 years old, you qualify for Part D.

Unemployment benefits are countercyclical—people pay into it, it builds up the trust funds in the States, and then when you meet a point at which you need it, it should be there. It should be there now.

The other point that is important to make is, for every dollar of unemployment benefits there is \$1.90 of economic activity. This is a stimulus measure too. At a time when we are seeing a fragile recovery, we need to put more muscle behind the recovery. Not only are we giving people a chance to make ends meet, when they take their unemployment compensation and other resources and go into the marketplace, it provides an increase in economic activity.

In fact, if we don't have increased economic activity, there is a danger this recovery will be very slow—painfully slow—and that would be unfortunate, because what we measure in terms of economic recovery is measured in American families by the opportunities to send their children to school, the opportunities to provide more for their families. If that is inhibited over months and months, then those who suffer are the American families.

There are other aspects of this. For example, the Joint Economic Committee estimated that by the end of 2010—this year—290,000 unemployed

disabled workers—these are people who work but have a disability—will exhaust their benefits. If these individuals choose to drop out of the labor market and go onto the Social Security disability rolls, go through the process of being qualified and approved for disability, over the lifetime, this could result in \$24.2 billion in costs, contrasted to the \$721 million this year that this group would receive in extended benefits.

It is a simple sort of issue. Do we want to keep people in the workforce—at least keep them looking for work with unemployment benefits—or do we want them to say: I will give up and declare that I can't work again, and I will go see if my disability can be covered by Social Security disability insurance and, for the rest of my life, I will collect my Social Security disability, even though I would really like to work. That is another aspect of this problem.

We have a challenge tomorrow, when we greet our new colleague from West Virginia, to stand and extend unemployment benefits. Once again, if we look at history, this should have been done weeks ago on a strong, bipartisan basis, putting aside the relative politics of the moment and concentrating on what we should do for the American people. Tomorrow we will have a chance to do that, and I hope we do.

With that, I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Louisiana.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I wish to speak for about 5 or 10 minutes—not very long—about an important matter before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I am joined by my colleague from Oregon, Mr. MERKLEY, who has been a wonderful supporter of the small business package and as a member of the Banking Committee has been very instrumental in the shaping of the jobs bill 3, the small business package, that we will be debating and hopefully voting on this week.

I wish to say first that I appreciate all the work the members of the Small Business Committee have done, both Ranking Member SNOWE and all the members of the committee, as well as the members of the Finance Committee who worked very hard to put a package together and the work that has come from the White House and Treasury to build a package that is paid for, fiscally responsible, and meaningful for small business in America.

There are many important pieces of the package, but one of the most sig-

nificant in this very tough time for small businesses, Mr. President, which you know because I am sure you hear from your small businesses in Delaware, is that they would like some tax relief, if possible. They understand we are in a deficit. They understand it is difficult to provide tax relief, it is also difficult to cut spending, but they would like to see us respond with some targeted tax cuts to small business.

This package, I am happy to say, that Leader REID will be presenting in the next 24 to 48 hours has \$12 billion in targeted, specific tax cuts for small businesses in America, from accelerated depreciation to zero capital gains for investments made in small businesses in the next year, incentives to invest, not in the big businesses, not in the businesses on Wall Street but in the businesses that are on Main Street in all our States and all our towns, whether they be large cities or smaller cities or tiny villages throughout, whether it is Delaware or Louisiana, Texas or New York I am pleased a centerpiece of this legislation is targeted, substantial tax cuts for business.

The other very interesting piece of this bill is a whole series of things on which the small business community has worked together in a very bipartisan fashion for strengthening programs within the SBA, the Small Business Administration; it is not a very big agency, it is a small agency, but it can be muscular. If it is provided the right tools and with the right shaping of those muscles, it can be actually very effective in lifting small businesses to a better place.

With Senator SNOWE's help and support, we have managed to come out with several provisions, one of which is the doubling of the loan limits for the 504 and 7(a) programs, which together have the potential to leverage about \$30 billion in lending. We have reduced the fees—eliminated the fees, actually, for banks. We have increased the guarantee from 75 percent to 90 percent. We have expanded the amount of loans, the limit, people can ask for to provide greater access to capital. It is widely popular with the small business associations, and we have their broad support.

Again, small businesses in America have seen their credit lines shrinking or evaporated. They have seen their credit card companies charging higher interest rates and demanding full payment on outstanding balances.

It is important for us to recognize that this recession is not going to end without some businesses hiring again. They do not hire on wishes and prayers. They hire on bottom-line finances and the hope that things will get better. Both are important—bottom line finances, access to capital, and the hope that things will be better. That is what this bill brings—bottom line support and hope that things can be better.

That is a big portion of our bill. Included in that is a very important component of increasing exports. When

people say in the surveys: We need to increase demand, I agree. One way we can increase demand is to open exporting opportunities for our small businesses.

I do not have it with me, but I have used it many times, a chart that shows only a small sliver that represents small businesses that export. Most of our products are exported and services sold by big companies. When people say to me: Senator, what can the Federal Government do to help open markets or to give us more customers, one thing we can do is to strengthen programs at the Federal level and the State level that give technical assistance and support for our small businesses to export. It is very important to Senator SNOWE. It is very important to Senator LEMIEUX from Florida. It is very important to Senator KLOBUCHAR from Minnesota, who has been a great advocate for this provision for exports, and others as well. That is in the bill.

The final piece I am going to speak about—and then I will turn it over to the Senator from Oregon, who has worked so hard on this particular proposal—is, in addition to the \$12 billion in tax cuts targeted for small businesses in America, in addition to the strengthening of the SBA direct lending programs that are so important to so many colleagues on both sides of the aisle, there is a \$30 billion lending program to small businesses. It is not a government program but a private sector-based lending program, using the great and powerful network of our community bankers. Not our big banks, not the Wall Street banks, not the hedge fund managers about whom we have heard so much—usually bad—but our own very familiar partners at the local level, our community banks.

This program would take \$30 billion and basically pass it through to small businesses that are looking for capital. I have people come into my office, representing hundreds of small businesses, saying: Senator, we don't have the capital we need to expand, and we have been in business X number of years. If I could just get a loan for \$5 million or \$10 million or get a capital line for \$20 million, I could expand my business.

If we do not find a way to get more money into the hands of small businesses—this is not a banking program. It is not like the old bailout program we did for banks. This is about a liftoff, a helping hand to small businesses in America.

With that program, amazingly, it encourages more lending to small businesses, it is voluntary, and it actually makes money for the Federal Treasury. Again, it is voluntary. It is available to all small banks in good standing to encourage them to use this capital to lend to small businesses.

I am going to turn it over to the Senator from Oregon. Before I do, I would like to call attention to the many strong endorsements we have gotten, starting with the Conference of State Bank Supervisors:

The proposals—the Small Business Lending Fund and the State Small Business Credit Initiative—will provide much-needed access to capital support small business lending, the lifeblood of our national economy.

That is Neil Milner, president and CEO of that organization.

I will read another one from John Arensmeyer, founder and CEO of Small Business Majority:

The Small Business Lending Fund will create a program that will provide up to \$30 billion in capital to smaller banks to spur lending to small businesses and help create new jobs. There's no "silver bullet" that will put small business owners out of the financial hole . . . but these initiatives are an important piece of the overall plan to help revive our struggling economy. . . .

Finally, from Michael Grant, president of the National Bankers Association:

The Obama Administration—continuing its efforts to lift the country out of a two-year recession—has hit a home run with its proposed \$30 billion Small Business Lending Fund. This is not a bailout to small business and medium-sized banks; it is, instead, a true investment in a brighter future for America's working class.

Again, I turn it over to the Senator from Oregon. I thank him very much for his help in shaping this proposal, expanding it, and promoting it. It promotes itself based on its merits. We are always happy to have his voice enter this debate.

I yield the floor for my colleague.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, I am delighted to partner with my colleague from Louisiana. Senator LANDRIEU has been a passionate and effective advocate for small business across this country. She has worked incredibly hard to drive through this small business jobs legislation, recognizing that the success of our economy is going to rise or fall on the success of our small businesses.

That is what brings us together tonight. We have come to talk about the small business lending fund, which is an essential component of assisting our small businesses.

Small businesses employ one-half of our Nation's workforce. However, less than one-third of small businesses today are reporting their credit needs are being met. Indeed, 59 percent now rely on credit cards to finance their daily operations. That is an increase of about 15 percent from where we were at the end of 2009.

I can tell my colleagues that at every townhall meeting I hold, folks stand to talk about how their credit lines have been cut or they have a business opportunity for which they normally could easily get a loan from a longstanding banking partner, but they are not able to get that loan. Often, the reason the banks cannot make the loan is because they are at their leverage limit. There are legal limits for every dollar they hold, how many can they lend out. If they are at that limit, they cannot make a new loan no matter how good the opportunity.

This is a losing situation because our community banks are right on Main Street. They see and know the opportunities. They understand the capabilities of individual entrepreneurs and managers, so putting that expertise to work is going to fuel job growth in this Nation. But we can't put it to work if the banks are unable to lend or are at their leverage limit.

The Small Business Lending Fund will proceed to inject liquidity into our economy, and that is like oil into an engine—a job-creating engine—to the tune of as much as \$300 billion in additional lending to small businesses on Main Street, and this will occur under the Small Business Lending Fund without any dollar of subsidy from the U.S. taxpayer.

Indeed, the Congressional Budget Office has studied this proposal and has recognized and reported that it will save \$1 billion to taxpayers over the next 10 years, and that is just from the earnings of the payments that the banks will make back to the funds that are injected as additional capital into our community banks.

But think about this: Every small business that is able to see an opportunity because it can gain access to credit is also going to make money on that proposition. When they make money, they pay additional taxes. CBO doesn't score the additional taxes, but recognize that in addition to the \$1 billion of savings on interest payments, there will be all the benefits that will flow from additional jobs—additional taxes paid on the income from those jobs, additional profits to small business, additional revenue from those profits. So the real return is even greater to the taxpayer.

But most importantly we are creating jobs, and that is a return that is hard to measure. When a family has a job, they can diminish their reliance on every other program. The most important foundation of a family is a good job, and that is what the Small Business Lending Fund is all about. It does indeed have prominent endorsements, as my colleague mentioned: the Independent Community Bankers of America, representing 5,000 community banks on Main Street which are having to bypass the opportunities they are seeing because they are at their leverage limit. Recognize that they can make loans, which is good for them, good for small businesses, good for their communities and certainly great for the families who get the additional jobs. Also, the National Bankers Association, the National Small Business Association, the National Association for the Self-Employed, the Small Business Majority, and so on and so forth.

Let me give one example from Oregon. John and his business partner have owned a small retail store in Portland, OR, for over 25 years. It is a store I have visited often. Because of lackluster consumer spending, John has made a lot of sacrifices to keep that business afloat during this recession. He has had to reduce his staff, cut

the hours the shop is open, and he and others have had to take pay cuts. But to add insult to injury, his bank threatened to drop his line of credit.

John has never missed a payment, never had a late payment, but in this process of reducing exposure or reducing the required leverage limits, banks are cutting lines of credit, and John's line was being cut. Finally, after negotiation, they agreed to renew his line of credit every 90 days but every 90 days charge a fee, and on many occasions to raise the interest rate.

He has been looking for a new lender who will work with him and not against him, but that is hard to find in this economy, where lender after lender is affected by the same constraints. This story is repeated, different versions, hundreds of times throughout Oregon, and thousands of times throughout this Nation.

How would a Small Business Lending Fund work? Essentially, it capitalizes the community banks, so with that additional capital they can make more loans. If they get more loans out the door, then the repayment rate—the dividends they would pay back to the taxpayers—is reduced to as low as 1 percent. If they do not get loans out the door, the payments go up to as high as 7 percent. So there is a significant incentive to take these funds, after a bank is recapitalized, and get them out the door.

That addresses several of the challenges folks have raised. There has been concern about banks that might hoard cash and say: Well, we will prepare in case some assets are devalued in the future or that banks might say: We will wait until a better time, when everything is surging forward. Well, things won't surge forward unless we get lending out to small businesses. That is why this structure of incentives is critical.

The banks that will qualify are banks that have CAMELS ratings, which means capital adequacy, asset quality, management, earnings, liquidity, and sensitivity—or exposure to market risk. So a bank that is in deep trouble isn't going to be in a position to take advantage of this. But banks that are sound and healthy will, and therefore this makes it a good investment, an investment that has significant return to the taxpayer but, more importantly, a big return to our communities.

I would also note that this will go hand in hand with the program to make additional grants to State-based small business programs. My colleagues, Senators LEVIN and WARNER, have been very involved in helping to forge that program. These things go together. Community banks on Main Street will see opportunities and State-based small business programs will see opportunities. They probably will see the same opportunities. These will work together to take us out of this recession.

I wish to read a note that I received:

Dear Senator Merkley: Overall, I believe the majority of financial support under

TARP went to the large investment banks, insurers, FNMA, FHLMC and other giant institutions on Wall Street. It is now very important to revive the economy that the government assist Main Street, which includes community banks, if we are to have job creation. Jobs are created by small business that bank at community banks.

And the writer goes on:

As a community banker in Oregon, I urge you to retain the \$30 billion small business lending fund. . . . Community banks are well-positioned to leverage the SBLF and have established relationships with small businesses in their communities to get credit flowing quickly. Leveraging the \$30 billion funds with community banks would potentially support many times that amount in loan volume to small businesses—as much as \$300 billion in additional lending.

The writer concludes:

Banks that increase their small business lending by certain threshold percentages will pay reduced dividend costs, ensuring that their incentive to lend matches their great capacity to do so.

Thank you very much, Sincerely Tom.

That was a letter from Tom of M Street Bank.

I thank the many colleagues who have put themselves behind this idea and supported it. An earlier rendition of this idea was called "Banking on our Communities" and had support from Senators CARPER, HAGAN, KERRY, LEVIN, PRYOR, STABENOW, and MARK UDALL, and I wanted to mention that they have been sponsors of that legislation.

I urge my colleagues to stand for small businesses, stand to provide a solution to the problem of liquidity and access to loans that is plaguing our small businesses, stand to help not just your community banks but your community businesses and your families who will benefit from the jobs that it will create.

I thank my colleague for her passionate and effective leadership on this particular issue and for her leadership on our Small Business Committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I thank my colleague, and let me add a few words to that wonderful explanation. Again, what we are on the floor talking about here—the jobs 3 bill, the small business bill—is a lending program for small business. This is not a bank bailout. It is not a big bank bailout. It is not a medium-sized bank bailout. It is not a small-sized bank bailout. It is not for banks. It is for small businesses.

We are using healthy banks, not troubled banks, as a conduit to reach small businesses so they do not have to rely on high rates through a credit card company that is impersonal and not interested in their business but just the bottom line. They do not have the home equity that they used to have, as you know, either in Delaware or Louisiana or Oregon or Texas.

I think in America we want to encourage healthy relationships between our small businesses and our local banks. Only small healthy banks can

participate in this voluntary program on behalf of small businesses in their communities. Ninety percent of community banks are less than \$1 billion, and you can only participate in the Small Business Lending Program if you are below \$10 billion. So none of the big banks can even qualify for this.

As the Senator from Oregon said, there is not going to be an end to this recession any time soon if we don't, in this Chamber, figure out a way to get low-cost capital into the hands of small business. We don't have many choices. We could issue some more credit cards to them and let them pay 15, 16, 17, 24 percent. We can ask them to go back and get equity out of their homes, which has all but dried up, and not through any fault of their own, or we could give direct lending through the Small Business Administration.

Some people have trouble with the Federal Government acting as a direct lender, and I can understand that. It is not what we do. We are not a bank. But there are banks out there—there are 8,000 community banks—many of which are healthy, and with a little bit more capital and a partnership with the Federal Government, they could turn around and lend money to businesses that desperately need it.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a list of small business organizations I received from the Small Business Access to Credit Coalition.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I am going to read a few of these organizations into the RECORD at this time. This is a very market-based, private-sector approach to solving this problem, and that is why the American Apparel & Footwear Association, the American Hotel & Lodging Association, the American International Automobile Dealers Association, the Associated Builders & Contractors, Heating, Airconditioning & Refrigeration Distributors International, and we said the Independent Community Banks of America, but how about the Independent Electrical Contractors, the International Council of Shopping Centers, the Main Street Alliance, the National Association of Women Business Owners—Los Angeles, and I could go on and on and on.

There are hundreds of organizations that support this \$300 billion Small Business Lending Fund. Again, it leverages up to \$300 billion of potential loans to small businesses right here in America to create the jobs we need to move us out and past this recession to higher ground and happier times. We can't wait to get there, but we are not going to get there by peddling in place. We have to move forward.

This is a bold proposal, but it is very much based on common sense. It is easy to understand, with clear parameters for understanding it. It is using the great asset of community banks to

get low-cost capital into the hands of small businesses—shoe stores, retailers, cleaners, grocery stores—that can then start the hiring of one or two or three extra people. All of that is going to add up to more consumer demand. As people have paychecks, they can go spend them, increasing demand.

This is economics 101. It is very simple. It is bold, it is simple, and I believe it will work. It is voluntary. It is for healthy banks only—for community banks only. It has nothing to do with Wall Street, hedge funds or bailouts. It has everything to do with job creation on Main Street in America, and more than 100 small business organizations are supporting this initiative.

I thank the Members of the Senate, both Democrats and Republicans, who have been very supportive. We are grateful for the wonderful testimony and endorsements we have received from these very powerful organizations and we look forward, after we have the vote on unemployment sometime tomorrow, to getting back to the business of ending this recession. We have all had about as much of it as we can take.

We want to move to stronger times, to happier times. We are only going to do that by giving small business substantial and targeted tax cuts and a lending program that they can work for them and the businesses they want to serve and service every day on Main Streets throughout America.

EXHIBIT 1

SMALL BUSINESS ACCESS TO CREDIT COALITION (February 17, 2010)

DEAR SENATOR: Access to credit is a critical issue facing small businesses today. The undersigned organizations, representing millions of small business owners in every industry sector, were very disappointed to learn that only one provision related to expanding small business access to credit was included in the draft legislation offered by Senators Baucus and Grassley, the "Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act." Furthermore, none of the provisions aimed at improving the Small Business Administration (SBA) lending programs are currently being considered in Majority Leader Reid's latest proposal. We are concerned that if the Senate fails to listen to the needs of small businesses and address the credit crisis, a tremendous opportunity to help create new, sustainable jobs in 2010 and beyond will be lost.

We urge your support for appropriations to extend the SBA loan provisions of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) through the end of December 2010. The depletion of funds last fall is proof that the SBA programs were, and continue to be, critically important for our nation's credit-worthy entrepreneurs. An additional \$354 million in appropriations is needed to fund the extension of the higher guaranty percentages and waiver of borrower fees for the balance of the fiscal year.

Additionally, we urge your support for an increase in the maximum loan size and the maximum guaranteed portion of SBA loans. Senators Landrieu and Snowe have introduced legislation that would increase the maximum size of SBA 7(a) and 504 loans from \$2 million to \$5 million. This legislation would also provide a commensurate increase in the statutory maximum guaranteed por-

tion of SBA 7(a) loans. Moreover, the CBO has determined that their legislation, S. 2869, will have no impact on spending or revenue. These levels are recommended by the Administration, have bi-partisan support and we urge your support as well.

By including these provisions in upcoming legislation aimed at spurring new job creation, there is the potential to leverage an additional \$16 billion in SBA lending in 2010. According to Federal Highway Administration data, federal spending on highway programs can generate about 34,100 jobs for every \$1 billion spent. Small businesses can generate the same rate of job creation, except that small businesses have the ability to create new, sustainable jobs in every local community. Therefore, by acting on these recommendations, the Senate will help increase small business lending that will result in over 545,000 sustainable new jobs in the next year.

We urge you to act quickly so that we can continue to realize the SBA lending momentum we saw in 2009. Small businesses cannot be the engine of our economy if they continue to face unrelentingly tight credit markets. The Senate must include these important provisions in the job creation bills currently pending in order to restart the flow of credit to America's small businesses or else these entrepreneurs will be left to sit on the sidelines.

Respectfully,

American Apparel & Footwear Association; American Bankers Association; American Foundry Society—California Chapter; American Hotel & Lodging Association; American International Automobile Dealers Association; Associated Builders & Contractors; California Association for Micro Enterprise Opportunity; California Association of Competitive Telecommunications Companies; California Cast Metals Association; California Chapter of the American Fence Contractors Association; California Employers Association; California Fence Contractors Association; California Hispanic Chamber of Commerce; California Metals Coalition; California Public Arts Association, Inc.; Council of Smaller Enterprises (Ohio); Engineering Contractors Association; Entrepreneurs Organization Los Angeles; Fashion Accessories Shippers Association; Flasher/Barriade Association; Golden Gate Restaurant Association; Greater Providence (RI) Chamber of Commerce; Heating, Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Distributors International; Independent Community Bankers of America; Independent Electrical Contractors; Independent Waste Oil Collectors and Transporters; International Council of Shopping Centers; International Franchise Association; Main Street Alliance; Marin Builders' Association; Marine Retailers Association of America; Monterey County Business Council; Napa Chamber of Commerce; National Association for the Self-Employed; National Association of Development Companies; National Association of Government Guaranteed Lenders; National Association of Manufacturers; National Association of Women Business Owners—Inland Empire; National Association of Women Business Owners—Los Angeles; National Automobile Dealers Association; National Cooperative Business Association; National Council of Chain Restaurants; National Council of Textile Organizations; National Federation of Filipino American Associations; National Gay & Lesbian Chamber of Commerce; Na-

tional Marine Manufacturers Association; National Ready Mixed Concrete Association; National Restaurant Association; National Small Business Association; North American Die Casting Association—California Chapter; North Carolina Bankers Association; Northern Rhode Island Chamber of Commerce; NPES—The Association for Suppliers of Printing, Publishing and Converting Technologies Oakland Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce; Oregon Small Business for Responsible Leadership; Peninsula Builders Exchange of California; Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors of California; Recreation Vehicle Industry Association; Recreational Vehicle Dealers Association; Rhode Island Small Business Summit Committee; Sacramento Asian Chamber of Commerce; San Francisco Builders Exchange; San Francisco Chamber of Commerce; San Francisco Small Business Advocates; San Francisco Small Business Network; Small Business Association of Michigan (SBAM); Small Business Association of New England (SBANE); Small Business California; Small Business Majority; Small Manufacturers Association of California; South Carolina Small Business Chamber; Spa and Pool Industry Education Council of California; SPI; The Plastics Industry Trade Association; The Financial Services Roundtable; The Hosiery Association; Travel Goods Association; Tree Care Industry Association; Urban Solutions—San Francisco; U.S. Chamber of Commerce; U.S. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, I again thank my colleague for her leadership. We together as a Senate need to stand with our small businesses so we can revive our communities, restore our economy and create jobs for our families. I thank the Senator again for the terrific job she is doing.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

IMPEACHMENT TRIAL COMMITTEE RULES

Mrs. MCCASKILL. Mr. President, on April 13, 2010, the Impeachment Trial Committee on the Articles of Impeachment Against Judge G. Thomas Porteous, Jr., adopted two rules to govern aspects of its pretrial proceedings. On July 14, 2010, the committee adopted two additional rules.

The first rule, adopted pursuant to rule 26.7(a)(1) of the Standing Rules of the Senate, establishes seven members as the committee quorum. In the interest of fairness and continuity, and consistent with prior impeachment trials, the committee adopted this rule and established a "natural" quorum of at least seven of its members to receive evidence and conduct the business of the committee.

The second rule delegates the authority of the committee to the chairman

and vice chairman to conduct the daily operations of the committee. This includes, but is not limited to, hiring staff, issuing administrative orders, ensuring compliance with those orders, communicating with counsel for the parties, determining a course of proceeding, and for any other purposes necessary for the committee to discharge its responsibilities and address any other administrative or procedural matters.

The third rule delegates to the chairman, in consultation with the vice chairman, the committee's authority to issue subpoenas for witnesses called to testify or produce documents during all committee proceedings. Senate impeachment rule XI grants to the Impeachment Trial Committee the power granted by Senate impeachment rule VI to the Senate "to compel the attendance of witnesses."

The fourth rule, adopted pursuant to rule 26.7(a)(2) of the Standing Rules of the Senate, reduces to one member the committee quorum for taking sworn pretrial testimony. Judge Porteous has asked to examine certain witnesses in advance of the committee's evidentiary hearings, which will begin on September 13, 2010. Although the pretrial examination of witnesses in a Senate impeachment trial remains rare, the committee has concluded that it should, in the circumstances of the present impeachment, permit a limited number of them. The rule implements the committee's determination that pretrial examinations may proceed before a quorum of one member. As with prior impeachment proceedings, and pursuant to the rules of this committee, the evidentiary hearings will take place in the presence of a natural quorum of at least 7 of its 12 members.

I ask unanimous consent to have those rules printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RULE 1—DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

The Chairman and Vice Chairman are delegated the authority to communicate as necessary with House counsel and counsel to Judge Porteous, for the purpose of determining a course of proceeding, pretrial and trial scheduling, and for any other purposes necessary for the Committee to discharge its responsibilities. The Chairman and Vice Chairman are further delegated the authority to address any other administrative or procedural matters necessary for the Committee to discharge its responsibilities.

RULE 2—QUORUM FOR RECEIVING EVIDENCE

A natural number of seven members shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of receiving evidence.

RULE 3—SUBPOENAS

The Chairman and Vice Chairman are delegated the authority to issue subpoenas on behalf of the Committee.

RULE 4—QUORUM FOR THE TAKING OF PRETRIAL TESTIMONY

One member shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of a pretrial examination of a witness at which sworn testimony is heard and evidence taken.

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

CAPTAIN DAVID A. WISNIEWSKI

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to a brave and patriotic son of Iowa who gave his life for his country, CPT David Anthony Wisniewski. He graduated from Woodbury Central High School in Merville, IA, before attending the Air Force Academy. It had been his dream to be an Air Force pilot since visiting Offutt Air Force Base as a young child and he died doing what he loved. By all accounts, David Wisniewski was a remarkable man and his numerous accomplishments include the saving of many lives during his several tours of duty in support of the global war on terrorism. In reference to the reason for his service, I understand that he would end letters to his parents with the reminder that, "I do this so you can sleep safe at night." That is an excellent reminder for all of us to never take for granted the tremendous cost of our freedom. I find that words fail me in trying to describe the debt of gratitude we owe to the courageous and selfless Americans like Captain Wisniewski. We can never begin to repay the debt, but we can honor it by honoring David's memory and by fully appreciating our way of life and the sacrifices made to preserve it. Of course, his loss will be felt very deeply by his parents, Chet and Beverly Wisniewski, and all his family and friends. My prayers go out to them in this difficult time. They are no doubt very proud of their son, and all Iowans can be proud to call him one of our own.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO LENA ARCHULETA

• Mr. BENNET. Mr. President, I would like to recognize a treasured Coloradan, Mrs. Lena Archuleta, a champion of Hispanic rights who is celebrating her 90th birthday this year. Lena represents the true spirit of commitment to the greater good. Her dedication to education and public service demonstrates the change that we can inspire through hard work, sympathy, and kindness.

Lena was born in Raton, NM, in 1920. She was awarded a scholarship at the University of Denver where she studied Spanish and education and later received a master's in library science. In 1951, she joined the Denver Public Schools' Department of Library Services where she maintained her belief that a high-quality education should be accessible to all students regardless of gender, race, or nationality. This belief led Lena to work with the Denver Public Schools' Federal Project to promote and jumpstart programs for bilingual education. In 1974, she used her vast experience in the education field to become the principal at Fairview Elementary and the first Hispanic prin-

cipal in Denver public schools' history. In addition to this honor, she later became the first Hispanic woman appointed to a central administrative position. Mrs. Archuleta dedicated and accumulated 17 years to New Mexico and Colorado classrooms, as well as 14 years as a school administrator.

While I am pleased to have the honor of recognizing Mrs. Archuleta and her great accomplishments, this is not the first time her dedication and commitment to serving others has been recognized and I doubt that it will be the last. In 1963 the Latin American Educational Foundation appointed her to be the first woman to serve as president of its board of directors. In 1986, she was inducted into the Colorado Women's Hall of Fame as the first Hispanic inductee. In addition to these and other honors, both regional and national, Denver's Lena Lovato Archuleta Elementary School was named after her in 2002. This was perhaps, the most fitting of all of her honors as this elementary school nurtures the same environment of discovery and lifelong learning that Mrs. Archuleta herself created and passed along to fellow educators, students, and community members. Truly representative of her spirit and life's work, Mrs. Archuleta didn't merely accept the honor, she went on to raise \$20,000 for the school's library.

Mrs. Lena Archuleta continues to recognize and nurture the skills of her students and those around her. Through continued volunteer work with organizations such as the AARP in Colorado, she inspires others to achieve their goals using entrepreneurship, dedication, and compassion. Working in schools, Lena has inspired many of us through her example. She has shown Coloradans that with humility, devotion, and empathy we can improve the lives of others. For these reasons, today, we recognize Mrs. Lena Archuleta.●

TRIBUTE TO THE REVEREND HARRY BLAKE

• Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I wish to recognize the career of Reverend Harry Blake, pastor of Mount Canaan Baptist Church of Shreveport, LA. After 15 years as the president of the Louisiana Missionary Baptist State Convention, Reverend Blake is retiring. He has been a friend and outstanding leader for many years.

Pastor of Mount Canaan Baptist Church for almost 44 years, Reverend Blake has also served in various capacities for a number of local and national organizations. Most recently, he was appointed vice president for the Southwest Region of the National Baptist Convention, USA, Inc., having previously served as general secretary. He has also held prominent roles in the Thirteenth District Baptist Association, and within the Louisiana Baptist State Convention, he has served on the Congress of Christian Education and the Evangelical Board.

Locally, he is involved with the Louisiana Recovery Authority Board and numerous community development initiatives, such as Grace Project Incorporated, Project UpLift, Mount Canaan Day Care Center, and Shreveport-Bossier Community Renewal. Additionally, he has served as president of the Board of Directors for both Canaan Village Apartments and Canaan Towers, dedicating himself to serving low-income, elderly, and handicapped housing needs.

In addition to these myriad roles in the local, State, and national communities, Reverend Blake has graciously played the role of educator, having lectured at Morehouse School of Divinity, Arkansas Baptist College, Leland College, Wiley College, Bishop College, L.K. Williams Ministers Institute, American Baptist College, Birmingham Bible College, United Theological Seminary, and Union Theological Seminary. Many have been inspired by his counsel and leadership for many years.

Reverend Blake's innovations within his own church should also be commended. By including various ministries as well as tutoring programs at Mount Canaan Baptist Church, Reverend Blake has developed a model prayer service which has been emulated throughout the country.

Finally, and perhaps most importantly, Reverend Blake has played the role of dedicated husband, father, and grandfather, raising his four children, Elizabeth, Harry II, Rodney, and Monica, with his wife Norma Jean and taking an active role in the lives of his 15 grandchildren.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Reverend Harry Blake on his distinguished 15 years of service to the Louisiana Missionary Baptist State Convention and in wishing him the best for years to come.●

REMEMBERING NICK BACON

● Mrs. LINCOLN. Mr. President, today I honor a true Arkansas and American hero, 1SG Nick Bacon, who passed away this weekend. First Sergeant Bacon, 64, was a Medal of Honor recipient and former director of the Arkansas Department of Veterans Affairs. He served in the U.S. Army from 1963 to 1984 and was awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions during a 1968 battle in Vietnam, along with countless awards and decorations including two Distinguished Service Crosses, the Legion of Merit, the Combat Infantry Badge, the Vietnam Cross of Gallantry, the Bronze Star and the Purple Heart.

With his passing, Arkansas has lost one of its finest citizens, and his death is a tremendous loss to our State. First Sergeant Bacon served our State and Nation honorably, fighting valiantly in Vietnam. He took command of two platoons after the leaders of each were wounded during a battle near Tam Ky, Vietnam, on Aug. 26, 1968. Using grenades, he destroyed an enemy bunker before singlehandedly killing an enemy

gun crew and disabling an antitank weapon. He then helped rescue several wounded and trapped soldiers.

After 20 years of military service, he returned to Arkansas to serve his fellow veterans as the director of Veterans Affairs for the State from 1993 through 2005. It was an honor to be able to work with him serving the State of Arkansas. As director of the Arkansas Department of Veterans Affairs, he helped establish the Arkansas State Veterans Cemetery and the Arkansas Veterans Coalition. He was also active in establishing a Veterans Cemetery Beautification Program. In addition, First Sergeant Bacon served as Commander, American Legion Post 1, Little Rock, after retiring as the director of the Arkansas Department of Veterans Affairs.

First Sergeant Bacon was a true "Arkansas son," born Nov. 25, 1945, in Caraway in northeast Arkansas. He moved with his family as a child to Arizona, where he joined the Army, but he returned to Arkansas in 1990 and most recently lived in Rose Bud. First Sergeant Bacon's legacy will live on through projects such as the Nick Bacon VFW Special Veterans Scholarship for selected children and grandchildren of veterans who have a 60-percent or more service-connected disability.

Along with all Arkansans, I am grateful for First Sergeant Bacon's service and for the service and sacrifice of all of our military servicemembers and their families. These men and women have shown tremendous courage and perseverance through the most difficult of times. As neighbors, as Arkansans, and as Americans, it is incumbent upon us to do everything we can to honor their service and to provide for them and their families, not only when they are in harm's way but also when they return home. It is the least we can do for those whom we owe so much.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Pate, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

REPORT RELATIVE TO THE FORMER LIBERIAN REGIME OF CHARLES TAYLOR AND ON THE CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY BLOCKING PROPERTY OF CERTAIN PERSONS AND PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN GOODS FROM LIBERIA THAT WAS ESTABLISHED IN EXECUTIVE ORDER 13348 ON JULY 22, 2004—PM 64

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice to the *Federal Register* for publication stating that the national emergency and related measures dealing with the former Liberian regime of Charles Taylor are to continue in effect beyond July 22, 2010.

The actions and policies of former Liberian President Charles Taylor and other persons, in particular their unlawful depletion of Liberian resources and their removal from Liberia and secreting of Liberian funds and property, continue to undermine Liberia's transition to democracy and the orderly development of its political, administrative, and economic institutions and resources. These actions and policies continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the foreign policy of the United States. For this reason, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency with respect to the former Liberian regime of Charles Taylor.

BARACK OBAMA.
THE WHITE HOUSE, July 19, 2010.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 2:30 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 5114. An act to extend the authorization for the national flood insurance program, to identify priorities essential to reform and ongoing stable functioning of the program, and for other purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 5114. An act to extend the authorization for the national flood insurance program, to identify priorities essential to reform and ongoing stable functioning of the program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 5712. An act to provide for certain clarifications and extensions under Medicare, Medicaid, and the Children's Health Insurance Program.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-6687. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment of Class C Airspace; Flint, MI" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2010-0599)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 14, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6688. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment of Class D and E Airspace; Yuma, AZ" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2009-1141)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 14, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6689. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Establishment of Class E Airspace; Kemmerer, WY" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2009-1190)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 14, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6690. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Establishment of Class E Airspace; Bryce Canyon, UT" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2009-1011)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 14, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6691. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Establishment of Class E Airspace; Lucin, UT" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2009-1134)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 14, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6692. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Establishment of Class E Airspace; Hamilton, TX" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2009-0190)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 13, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6693. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment of Class E Airspace; Osceola, AR" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2009-1183)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 13, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6694. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendment of Class E Airspace; Cherokee, IA" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2010-0085)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 13, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6695. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Modification of Class E Airspace; Kelso, WA" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2009-1135)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 13, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6696. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc. Model DHC-8-400 Series Airplanes" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2009-1223)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 13, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6697. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc. Model CL-600-1A11 (CL-600), CL-600-2A12 (CL-601), CL-600-2B16 (CL-601-3A, CL-601-3R, and CL-604 Variants (Including CL-605 Marketing Variant)) Airplanes" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2010-0039)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 13, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6698. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Model 737-200, -300, -400, and -500 Series Airplanes" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2009-1224)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 13, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6699. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Model 737-200, -300, -400, -500, -600, -700, -800, and -900 Series Airplanes; Model 747-400 Series Airplanes; Model 757-200 and 757-300 Series Airplanes; Model 767-200, 767-300, and 767-400ER Series Airplanes; and Model 777-200 Series Airplanes" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2009-1223)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 13, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6700. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Model 747-100, 747-100B, 747-100B SUD, 747-200B, 747-200C, 747-200F,

747-300, 747-400, 747-400F, 747SR and 747SP Series Airplanes" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2010-0275)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 13, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6701. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Corporation Model DC-9-10 Series Airplanes, DC-9-30 Series Airplanes, DC-9-81 (MD-81) Airplanes, DC-9-82 (MD-82) Airplanes, DC-9-83 (MD-83) Airplanes, DC-9-87 (MD-87) Airplanes, MD-88 Airplanes, and MD-90-30 Airplanes" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2010-0637)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 13, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6702. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Model 747-100, 747-100B, 747-100B SUD, 747-200B, 747-200C, 747-200F, 747-300, 747-400, 747-400F, 747-400F, 747SR, and 747SP Series Airplanes" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2009-0906)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 13, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6703. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Air Tractor, Inc. Models AT-802 and AT-802A Airplanes" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2009-0707)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 13, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6704. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; CFM International, S.A. CFM56-5, -5B, and -7B Series Turbofan Engines" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2010-0026)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 15, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6705. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc. Model CL-600-2B16 (CL-604 Variant) Airplanes" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2009-1227)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 13, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6706. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A330-243, -341, -342, and -343 Airplanes; and Model A340-541 and -642 Airplanes; Equipped with Rolls-Royce Trent 500 and Trent 700 Series Engines" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2010-0177)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 13, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6707. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Model 747-100, -200B, and -200F Series Airplanes" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2010-0132)) received in the

Office of the President of the Senate on July 13, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6708. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Model 747-400, 747-400D, and 747-400F Series Airplanes" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2009-0454)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 13, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6709. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Model 747-100B, 747-200B, 747-200F, 747-300, 747-400, 747-400F, and 747SP Series Airplanes Equipped with Rolls-Royce RB211-524 Series Engines" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2010-0641)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 13, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6710. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc. Model CL-600-2B19 (Regional Jet Series 100 and 440) Airplanes" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2009-1029)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 13, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6711. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Standard Instrument Approach Procedures (90); Amdt. No. 3380" ((RIN2120-AA65) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 13, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6712. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Standard Instrument Approach Procedures (27); Amdt. No. 3381" ((RIN2120-AA65) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 13, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6713. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Use of One Additional Portable Oxygen Concentrator Device on Board Aircraft" ((RIN2120-AJ77) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 14, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6714. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Establishment of Low Altitude Area Navigation Route (T-284); Houston, TX" ((RIN2120-AA66) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 13, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6715. A communication from the Attorney, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Special Local Regulation for Marine Event; 2010 International Cup Regatta, Pasquotank River, Elizabeth City, NC" ((RIN1625-AA08) (Docket No. USCG-2010-0363)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 14, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6716. A communication from the Attorney, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety and Security Zones; Tall Ships Challenge 2010, Great Lakes, Cleveland, OH, Bay City, MI, Duluth, MN, Green Bay, WI, Sturgeon Bay, WI, Chicago, IL, Erie, PA" ((RIN1625-AA87) (Docket No. USCG-2010-0073)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 14, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6717. A communication from the Attorney, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Special Local Regulation; Maggie Fischer Memorial Great South Bay Cross Bay Swim, Great South Bay, NY" ((RIN1625-AA08) (Docket No. USCG-2009-0302)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 14, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6718. A communication from the Attorney, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Navigation and Navigable Waters; Technical, Organizational, and Conforming Amendments" ((RIN1625-ZA25) (Docket No. USCG-2010-0351)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 14, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6719. A communication from the Attorney, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Special Local Regulation for Marine Event; Maryland Swim for Life, Chester River, Chestertown, MD" ((RIN1625-AA08) (Docket No. USCG-2010-0113)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 14, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6720. A communication from the Attorney Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Regulated Navigation Area; Gulf Intra-coastal Waterway, Inner Harbor Navigation Canal, Harvey Canal, Algiers Canal, New Orleans, LA" ((RIN1625-AA11) (Docket No. USCG-2009-0139)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 14, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6721. A communication from the Attorney Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Temporary Suspension of Certain Oil Spill Response Time Requirements to Support Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill of National Significance (SONS) Response" ((RIN1625-AB49) (Docket No. USCG-2010-0592)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 14, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6722. A communication from the Attorney Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Revision of LNG and LHG Waterfront Facility General Requirements" ((RIN1625-AB13) (Docket No. USCG-2007-27022)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 14, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6723. A communication from the Attorney Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amended Safety Zone and Regulated Navigation Area, Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal, Romeoville, IL" ((RIN1625-AA00 and RIN1625-AA11) (Docket No. USCG-2009-1080)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 14, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6724. A communication from the Attorney Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Special Local Regulation; Swim Across the Sound, Long Island Sound, Port Jefferson, NY to Captain's Cove Seaport, Bridgeport, CT" ((RIN1625-AA08) (Docket No. USCG-2009-0395)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 14, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6725. A communication from the Attorney Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Special Local Regulation for Marine Events; Temporary Change of Dates for Recurring Marine Events in the Fifth Coast Guard District" ((RIN1625-AA08) (Docket No. USCG-2010-0307)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 14, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6726. A communication from the Attorney Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Security Zone; Escorted U.S. Navy Submarines in Sector Seattle Captain of the Port Zone" ((RIN1625-AA87) (Docket No. USCG-2009-1057)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 14, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6727. A communication from the Attorney Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Special Local Regulation; Hydroplane Exhibition, Detroit River, Detroit, MI" ((RIN1625-AA08) (Docket No. USCG-2010-0435)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 14, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6728. A communication from the Attorney Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Special Local Regulation for Marine Events; Temporary Change of Dates for Recurring Marine Events in the Fifth Coast Guard District" ((RIN1625-AA08) (Docket No. USCG-2010-0180)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 14, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6729. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Standard for Infant Bath Seats: Final Rule" (16 CFR Part 1215) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 14, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6730. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Revocation of Regulations Banning Certain Baby-Walkers" (16 CFR Part 1500) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 14, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6731. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Standards for Infant Walkers: Final Rule" (16 CFR Part 1216) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 14, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6732. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant

to law, the report of a rule entitled "Revisions to the Commerce Control List to Update and Clarify Crime Control License Requirements" (RIN0694-AE42) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 13, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6733. A communication from the Trial Attorney, Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Bridge Safety Standards" (RIN2130-AC04) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 13, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6734. A communication from the Regulatory Ombudsman, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Minimum Levels of Financial Responsibility for Motor Carriers" (RIN2126-AB05) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 13, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6735. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Establishment of VOR Federal Airway V-625; Arizona" ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2009-0248)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 13, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6736. A communication from the Deputy Chief Financial Officer, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the transfer of funds from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to the Emergency Fund, which is administered by the United States Coast Guard; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6737. A communication from the Associate General Counsel for General Law, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the Department of Homeland Security in the position of Assistant Secretary/Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration, received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 8, 2010; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-6738. A communication from the Under Secretary for Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting a report relative to the creation of a new entry on the Commerce Control List for specified human execution equipment; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. LAUTENBERG, from the Committee on Appropriations, without amendment:

S. 3607. An original bill making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2011, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 111-222).

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN, from the Select Committee on Intelligence, without amendment:

S. 3611. An original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2010 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 111-223).

By Mr. LEAHY, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Report to accompany H.R. 2765, a bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to prohibit recognition and enforcement of foreign defamation judgments and certain foreign judgments against the providers of interactive computer services (Rept. No. 111-224).

By Mr. KERRY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with amendments and an amendment to the title:

S. 3317. A bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2010 through 2014 to promote long-term, sustainable rebuilding and development in Haiti, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 111-225).

By Mr. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Appropriations, without amendment:

S. 3615. An original bill making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2011, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 111-226).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. LAUTENBERG:

S. 3607. An original bill making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2011, and for other purposes; from the Committee on Appropriations; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S. 3608. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the credit for qualified fuel cell motor vehicles by maintaining the level of credit for vehicles placed in service after 2009 and by allowing the credit for certain off-highway vehicles; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. AKAKA:

S. 3609. A bill to extend the temporary authority for performance of medical disability examinations by contract physicians for the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. SNOWE (for herself and Mr. KERRY):

S. 3610. A bill to require a study on spectrum occupancy and use; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN:

S. 3611. An original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2010 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes; from the Select Committee on Intelligence; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. SANDERS (for himself and Mr. LEAHY):

S. 3612. A bill to amend the Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park Establishment Act to expand the boundary of the Marsh-Billing-Rockefeller National Historical Park in the State of Vermont, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. HARKIN):

S. 3613. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain Federally owned land located in Story County, Iowa; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself and Mr. LEMIEUX):

S. 3614. A bill to authorize the establishment of a Maritime Center of Expertise for

Maritime Oil Spill and Hazardous Substance Release Response, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. JOHNSON:

S. 3615. An original bill making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2011, and for other purposes; from the Committee on Appropriations; placed on the calendar.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. INOUE:

S. Res. 585. A resolution designating the week of August 2 through August 8, 2010, as "National Convenient Care Clinic Week", and supporting the goals and ideals of raising awareness of the need for accessible and cost-effective health care options to complement the traditional health care model; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 46

At the request of Mr. ENSIGN, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 46, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to repeal the Medicare outpatient rehabilitation therapy caps.

S. 1156

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1156, a bill to amend the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users to reauthorize and improve the safe routes to school program.

S. 1311

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. NELSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1311, a bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to expand and strengthen cooperative efforts to monitor, restore, and protect the resource productivity, water quality, and marine ecosystems of the Gulf of Mexico.

S. 1320

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1320, a bill to provide assistance to owners of manufactured homes constructed before January 1, 1976, to purchase Energy Star-qualified manufactured homes.

S. 1553

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the names of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) and the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) were added as cosponsors of S. 1553, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the National Future Farmers of America Organization and the 85th anniversary of the founding of the National Future Farmers of America Organization.

S. 1603

At the request of Mr. BROWN of Ohio, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1603, a bill to amend section 484B of the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide for tuition reimbursement and loan forgiveness to students who withdraw from an institution of higher education to serve in the uniformed services, and for other purposes.

S. 3034

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the names of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY), the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER), the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. PRYOR) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. CORKER) were added as cosponsors of S. 3034, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to strike medals in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the United States and the establishment of the National September 11 Memorial & Museum at the World Trade Center.

S. 3079

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3079, a bill to assist in the creation of new jobs by providing financial incentives for owners of commercial buildings and multifamily residential buildings to retrofit their buildings with energy efficient building equipment and materials and for other purposes.

S. 3150

At the request of Mr. BEGICH, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3150, a bill to increase the mileage reimbursement rate for members of the armed services during permanent change of station and to authorize the transportation of additional motor vehicles of members on change of permanent station to or from nonforeign areas outside the continental United States.

S. 3317

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the names of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) and the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) were added as cosponsors of S. 3317, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2010 through 2014 to promote long-term, sustainable rebuilding and development in Haiti, and for other purposes.

S. 3339

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3339, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a reduced rate of excise tax on beer produced domestically by certain small producers.

S. 3371

At the request of Mrs. McCASKILL, the names of the Senator from North

Carolina (Mrs. HAGAN) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) were added as cosponsors of S. 3371, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to improve access to mental health care counselors under the TRICARE program, and for other purposes.

S. 3409

At the request of Ms. LANDRIEU, the names of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) were added as cosponsors of S. 3409, a bill to make certain adjustments to the price analysis of propane prepared by the Secretary of Commerce.

S. 3500

At the request of Mr. BROWN of Ohio, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3500, a bill to provide funds to States, units of general local government, and community-based organizations to save and create local jobs through the retention, restoration, or expansion of services needed by local communities, and for other purposes.

S. 3521

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3521, a bill to provide for the reestablishment of a domestic rare earths materials production and supply industry in the United States, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 4443

At the request of Mr. UDALL of Colorado, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4443 intended to be proposed to H.R. 5297, an act to create the Small Business Lending Fund Program to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to make capital investments in eligible institutions in order to increase the availability of credit for small businesses, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for small business job creation, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 4449

At the request of Mr. WEBB, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4449 intended to be proposed to H.R. 5297, an act to create the Small Business Lending Fund Program to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to make capital investments in eligible institutions in order to increase the availability of credit for small businesses, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for small business job creation, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 4464

At the request of Mr. DEMINT, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4464 intended to be proposed to H.R. 5297, an act to create the Small Business Lending Fund Program to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to make capital investments

in eligible institutions in order to increase the availability of credit for small businesses, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for small business job creation, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 4471

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the names of the Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON) and the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 4471 intended to be proposed to H.R. 5297, an act to create the Small Business Lending Fund Program to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to make capital investments in eligible institutions in order to increase the availability of credit for small businesses, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for small business job creation, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. AKAKA:

S. 3609. A bill to extend the temporary authority for performance of medical disability examinations by contract physicians for the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I am pleased to introduce legislation that would extend the Department of Veterans Affairs' authority to use contract physicians to perform medical disability examinations.

The VA continues to struggle to compensate disabled veterans quickly and accurately. While the Administration and Congress work to produce long-term, systemic solutions to this challenge, the reality is that we also need short-term solutions to most effectively leverage available resources. One such tool, which has helped VA better serve veterans, is the use of contract physicians for medical disability examinations.

In order to determine the type and severity of disabilities of veterans filing for VA compensation or pension benefits, VA often requires thorough medical disability examinations. Because these examinations form the basis of disability ratings, their accurate and timely completion is essential. In recent years, the demand for medical disability examinations has increased beyond the number of requests that VA's in-house system was designed to accommodate. This rise in demand is due to an increase in the complexity of disability claims, a rise in the number of disabilities claimed by veterans, and changes in eligibility requirements for disability benefits.

In 1996, in Public Law 104-275, the Veterans' Benefits Improvements Act of 1996, VA was authorized to carry out a pilot program of contract disability examinations through ten VA regional offices using amounts available for payment of compensation and pensions. During the initial pilot program,

one contractor performed all contract examinations at the ten selected regional offices. The pilot was deemed a success, with general satisfaction reported from all stakeholders.

Subsequently, in 2003, in Public Law 108-183, the Veterans Benefits Act of 2003, VA was given additional, time-limited authority to contract for disability examinations using other appropriated funds. That initial authority was extended until December 31, 2010, by Public Law 110-389, the Veterans' Benefits Improvement Act of 2008. VA continues to report high demand for compensation and pension examinations, and satisfaction with the contracted exams.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation that will allow the extension of VA's authority to utilize qualified non-VA doctors for two additional years, until December 31, 2012.

Should we not authorize a temporary extension of VA's authority to use contract physicians, it will further contribute to the Department's pending claims inventory, which is not a result any of us would want for ill and injured veterans.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 3609

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

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY FOR PERFORMANCE OF MEDICAL DISABILITY EXAMINATIONS BY CONTRACT PHYSICIANS.

Section 704(c) of the Veterans Benefits Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-183; 38 U.S.C. 5101 note) is amended by striking "December 31, 2010" and inserting "December 31, 2012".

By Ms. SNOWE (for herself and Mr. KERRY):

S. 3610. A bill to require a study on spectrum occupancy and use; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I rise today, along with Senator KERRY, to introduce comprehensive spectrum reform legislation to modernize our Nation's radio spectrum planning, management, and coordination activities. Taking this corrective action will allow us to meet the future telecommunications needs of all spectrum users. For consumers, these fixes will lead to additional choices, greater innovation, lower prices, and more reliable services.

Over the past year, there has been growing concern about a looming radio spectrum crisis. It is not without reason—there has been an explosion of growth and innovation with spectrum-based services over the past decade. In particular, the cellular industry has been a prominent driver of this expansion. Currently, there are more than 276 million wireless subscribers in the U.S., and American consumers use

more than 6.4 billion minutes of air time per day.

While the foundation for wireless services has been voice communication, more subscribers are utilizing it for broadband. According to the Pew Research Center, 56 percent of adult Americans have accessed the Internet via a wireless device. ABI Research forecasts there will be 150 million mobile broadband subscribers by 2014—a 2,900 percent increase from 2007. Spectrum is so important the Federal Communications Commission, FCC, has made it a major focal point of its National Broadband Plan in order to meet the growing broadband demands of consumers and businesses alike.

There are constraints however—spectrum is a finite resource—and we cannot manufacture new spectrum. Making matters worse, the government's current spectrum management framework is inefficient and has not kept up with technological advancements. As evidence, the Government Accountability Office, in a series of reports, concluded "the current structure and management of spectrum use in the U.S. does not encourage the development and use of some spectrum efficient technologies."

The legislation we introduce today fixes the fundamental deficiencies that exist in our policy and spectrum management and promotes efforts to improve spectrum efficiency. Specifically, the Spectrum Measurement and Policy Reform Act tasks the FCC and the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, NTIA, to perform much needed spectrum measurements to determine actual usage and occupancy rates. This data will assist policymakers and the public in making informed decisions about future spectrum uses. Also required is a cost-benefit analysis of spectrum relocation opportunities to move certain incumbent users and services to more efficient spectrum bands. Many legacy wireless services could employ newer technologies to provide more efficient use of spectrum.

In addition, my bill requires greater collaboration between the FCC and NTIA on spectrum policy and management related issues, implementation of spectrum sharing and reuse programs, as well as more market-based incentives to promote efficient spectrum use. It also sets a deadline for the creation of the National Strategic Spectrum Plan, which will provide a long-term vision for domestic spectrum use and strategies to meet those needs. While the National Broadband Plan touches on several of these areas, this legislation will provide greater assistance in developing a 21st Century comprehensive spectrum policy necessary to meet the future spectrum needs of all users.

It should be noted that the Spectrum Measurement and Policy Reform Act is intended to complement the National Broadband Plan and the recently announced Presidential Memorandum in

promoting more efficient use of spectrum and ensuring that the proper framework is in place to meet America's future telecommunications needs. But it also encourages greater focus on other areas outside the Plan or Memorandum by promoting technological innovation and more robust spectrum management. For example, a technology known as femtocell, that can increase capacity by offloading wireless traffic onto broadband wireline networks, wasn't mentioned once in the National Broadband Plan even though Cisco's Virtual Network Index indicated that at least 23 percent of smartphone traffic could be offloaded onto fixed wireline networks by 2014 through femtocells and dual-mode phones. These technologies and spectrum management practices such as spectrum sharing and reuse need to be fully explored and this legislation will assist in doing that.

Senator KERRY and I envision this legislation as a starting point to initiate an ongoing discussion about how to make the best use of this national asset and, in turn, encourage innovation and unleash opportunity. We look forward to continuing to work with all stakeholders as this bill advances.

Our Nation's competitiveness, economy, and national security demand that we allocate the necessary attention to this policy shortcoming—it is the only way we will be able to avert a looming spectrum crisis and continue to realize the boundless benefits of spectrum-based services. That is why I sincerely hope that my colleagues will join Senator KERRY and me in supporting this critical legislation.

By Mr. SANDERS (for himself and Mr. LEAHY):

S. 3612. A bill to amend the Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park Establishment Act to expand the boundary of the Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park in the State of Vermont, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, today I am pleased to join my colleague and good friend Senator SANDERS to introduce the boundary expansion of the Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park in the State of Vermont. This amendment will add 159 acres and several historic farmstead structures to the 555-acre National Park.

This park is an extraordinary place in Vermont where a unique and enduring connection has been forged between the land and its inhabitants. The picturesque and historic landscape of the Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park is nestled in the rolling hills near Woodstock, in Vermont's Windsor County. It is a small park with the powerful mission of recognizing and continuing the legacy of three generations of stewardship thought, and stewardship in action. The successive owners of this estate,

for whom the park is named, were each in their own right giants of conservation ideas and practice. This legislation will expand the park's land area to help our generation and future generations to better fulfill and carry forward its mission.

The boyhood home of George Perkins Marsh, one of America's first conservationists, and later the home of Frederick Billings, the property was given to the American people by its most recent owners, Laurance S. and Mary F. Rockefeller. The park was created by an Act of Congress and signed into law by President George Bush on August 26, 1992. It is a living symbol of America's conservation ethic. The Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historic Park tells a story of conservation history and the evolving nature of land stewardship in America.

The park puts the idea of conservation stewardship into a modern context, interpreting the idea of place and the ways in which people can balance natural resource conservation with the requirements of our 21st Century world. It is also a repository for the histories of these three American families. Visitors can tour the mansion and gardens and learn more about conservation by hiking in the sustainably managed forest, and they can visit the land stewardship exhibit at the Carriage Barn Visitor Center. The park operates in partnership with The Woodstock Foundation and the adjacent Billings Farm and Museum—a working dairy farm and a museum of agricultural and rural life that offers visitors the opportunity to experience both farm and forest landscapes, in side-by-side settings.

This new legislation would expand the boundaries of the park to incorporate the neighboring King Farm. The land and structures of this historic Woodstock farm will allow the National Park Service to expand the scope and delivery of its telling of the conservation story. The farm will provide a setting for programs in sustainable agriculture and a venue for community groups and others to undertake related projects and educational opportunities activities that have been limited in the past by the sensitivity of the historic structures constituting the Rockefeller estate. Model forestry activities and the trail network will also be enhanced through this boundary expansion.

This legislation also formally establishes the Conservation Studies Institute within the Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park. The Institute has evolved within the National Park Service over the past decade to enhance leadership in conservation throughout the National Park Service and to facilitate stewardship partnerships in local communities. It is through these partnerships that the Institute inspires collaborative conservation to engage communities and help them build their vision for the future. The park, the Institute and their

Vermont setting are a great fit and a valuable setting in which to offer prototypes for conservation and sustainable practices on so many fronts.

A Vermont author and professor, John Elder, said this at the park's dedication on June 5th 1998:

There is a mandate to invent an entirely new kind of park. It must be one where the human stories and the natural history are intertwined; where the relatively small acreage serves as an educational resource for the entire National Park Service and a seedbed for American environmental thought; and where the legacy of American conservation and its future enter into dialogue, generating a new environmental paradigm for our day.

This is a unique opportunity to enhance the mission of the Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park and its service to the American people.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 585—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF AUGUST 2 THROUGH AUGUST 8, 2010, AS “NATIONAL CONVENIENT CARE CLINIC WEEK,” AND SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF RAISING AWARENESS OF THE NEED FOR ACCESSIBLE AND COST-EFFECTIVE HEALTH CARE OPTIONS TO COMPLEMENT THE TRADITIONAL HEALTH CARE MODEL

Mr. INOUE submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 585

Whereas convenient care clinics are health care facilities located in high-traffic retail outlets that provide affordable and accessible care to patients who might otherwise be delayed or unable to schedule an appointment with a traditional primary care provider;

Whereas millions of people in the United States do not have a primary care provider, and there is a worsening primary care shortage that will prevent many people from obtaining 1 in the future;

Whereas convenient care clinics have provided an accessible alternative for more than 15,000,000 people in the United States since the first clinic opened in 2000, continue to expand rapidly, and as of June 2010 consist of approximately 1,100 clinics in 35 States;

Whereas convenient care clinics follow rigid industry-wide quality of care and safety standards;

Whereas convenient care clinics are staffed by highly qualified health care providers, including advanced practice nurses, physician assistants, and physicians;

Whereas convenient care clinicians all have advanced education in providing quality health care for common episodic ailments including cold and flu, skin irritation, and muscle strains or sprains, and can also provide immunizations, physicals, and preventive health screening;

Whereas convenient care clinics are proven to be a cost-effective alternative to similar treatment obtained in physician offices, urgent care, or emergency departments; and

Whereas convenient care clinics complement traditional medical service providers by providing extended weekday and

weekend hours without the need for an appointment, short wait times, and visits that generally last only 15 to 20 minutes: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of August 2 through August 8, 2010 as “National Convenient Care Clinic Week”;

(2) supports the goals and ideals of National Convenient Care Clinic Week to raise awareness of the need for accessible and cost-effective health care options to complement the traditional health care model;

(3) recognizes the obstacles many people in the United States face in accessing the traditional medical home model of health care;

(4) encourages the use of convenient care clinics as a complimentary alternative to the medical home model of health care; and

(5) calls on the States to support the establishment of convenient care clinics so that more people in the United States will have access to the cost-effective and necessary emergent and preventive services provided in the clinics.

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, today I rise to recognize all of the providers who work in retail-based Convenient Care Clinics in a Resolution to designate August 2 through August 8, 2010, as National Convenient Care Clinic Week. National Convenient Care Clinic Week will provide a national platform from which to promote the pivotal services offered by the more than 1,100 retail-based convenient care clinics in the United States.

Today, thousands of nurse practitioners, physician assistants, and physicians provide care in convenient care clinics. At a time when Americans are more and more challenged by the inaccessibility and high costs of health care, convenient care offers a vital high-quality primary care alternative.

This resolution will help pave the way for this effort. I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting this tribute to Convenient Care Clinics.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4484. Mr. KOHL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4402 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. BAUCUS (for himself, Ms. LANDRIEU, and Mr. REID)) to the bill H.R. 5297, to create the Small Business Lending Fund Program to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to make capital investments in eligible institutions in order to increase the availability of credit for small businesses, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for small business job creation, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4485. Mr. PRYOR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4402 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. BAUCUS (for himself, Ms. LANDRIEU, and Mr. REID)) to the bill H.R. 5297, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4486. Mr. PRYOR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4402 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. BAUCUS (for himself, Ms. LANDRIEU, and Mr. REID)) to the bill H.R. 5297, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4487. Mr. PRYOR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4402 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. BAUCUS (for himself, Ms. LANDRIEU, and Mr. REID)) to the bill H.R. 5297, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 4484. Mr. KOHL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4402 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. BAUCUS (for himself, Ms. LANDRIEU, and Mr. REID)) to the bill H.R. 5297, to create the Small Business Lending Fund Program to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to make capital investments in eligible institutions in order to increase the availability of credit for small businesses, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for small business job creation, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of part I of subtitle A of title II, insert the following:

SEC. —. QUALIFYING THERAPEUTIC DISCOVERY PROJECT GRANTS TO PARTNERSHIPS WITH TAX EXEMPT PARTNERS WITH LESS THAN 10 PERCENT INTEREST.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (D) of section 9023(e)(6) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act is amended by inserting before the period the following: “, other than a partnership or entity in which the aggregate equity and profits interests held by all such partners and other holders so described, at any time during a taxable year beginning in 2009 or 2010, does not exceed 10 percent of all of the total equity or profits interests in the partnership”.

(b) REGULATIONS.—Subsection (e) of section 9023 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(13) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations as may be appropriate to carry out this subsection, including regulations to prevent the abuse of, or results inconsistent with the intent of, this subsection.”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in section 9023 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

SA 4485. Mr. PRYOR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4402 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. BAUCUS (for himself, Ms. LANDRIEU, and Mr. REID)) to the bill H.R. 5297, to create the Small Business Lending Fund Program to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to make capital investments in eligible institutions in order to increase the availability of credit for small businesses, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for small business job creation, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 102, after line 21, add the following:

SEC. 1336. PATRIOT EXPRESS LOAN PROGRAM.

(a) PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 7(a)(31) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)(31)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(G) PATRIOT EXPRESS LOAN PROGRAM.—

“(i) DEFINITION.—In this subparagraph, the term ‘eligible member of the military community’—

“(I) means—

“(aa) a veteran, including a service-disabled veteran;

“(bb) a member of the Armed Forces on active duty who is eligible to participate in the Transition Assistance Program;

“(cc) a member of a reserve component of the Armed Forces;

“(dd) the spouse of an individual described in item (aa), (bb), or (cc) who is alive;

“(ee) the widowed spouse of a deceased veteran, member of the Armed Forces, or member of a reserve component of the Armed Forces who died because of a service-connected (as defined in section 101(16) of title 38, United States Code) disability; and

“(ff) the widowed spouse of a deceased member of the Armed Forces or member of a reserve component of the Armed Forces relating to whom the Department of Defense may provide for the recovery, care, and disposition of the remains of the individual under paragraph (1) or (2) of section 1481(a) of title 10, United States Code; and

“(II) does not include an individual who was discharged or released from the active military, naval, or air service under dishonorable conditions.

“(ii) LOAN GUARANTEES.—The Administrator shall establish a Patriot Express Loan Program, under which the Administrator may guarantee loans under this paragraph made by express lenders to eligible members of the military community.

“(iii) LOAN TERMS.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in this clause, a loan under this subparagraph shall be made on the same terms as other loans under the Express Loan Program.

“(II) USE OF FUNDS.—A loan guaranteed under this subparagraph may be used for any business purpose, including start-up or expansion costs, purchasing equipment, working capital, purchasing inventory, or purchasing business-occupied real-estate.

“(III) MAXIMUM AMOUNT.—The Administrator may guarantee a loan under this subparagraph of not more than \$1,000,000.

“(IV) GUARANTEE RATE.—The guarantee rate for a loan under this subparagraph shall be the greater of—

“(aa) the rate otherwise applicable under paragraph (2)(A);

“(bb) 85 percent for a loan of not more than \$500,000; and

“(cc) 80 percent for a loan of more than \$500,000.”.

(2) GAO REPORT.—

(A) DEFINITION.—In this paragraph, the term “programs” means—

(i) the Patriot Express Loan Program under section 7(a)(31)(G) of the Small Business Act, as added by paragraph (1); and

(ii) the increased veteran participation pilot program under section 7(a)(32) of the Small Business Act, as added by section 208 of the Military Reservist and Veteran Small Business Reauthorization and Opportunity Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-186; 122 Stat. 631), as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) REPORT REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives a report on the programs.

(C) CONTENTS.—The report submitted under subparagraph (B) shall include—

(i) the number of loans made under the programs;

(ii) a description of the impact of the programs on members of the military community eligible to participate in the programs;

(iii) an evaluation of the efficacy of the programs;

(iv) an evaluation of the actual or potential fraud and abuse under the programs; and

(v) recommendations for improving the Patriot Express Loan Program under section 7(a)(31)(G) of the Small Business Act, as added by paragraph (1).

(b) FEE REDUCTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 7(a)(18) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)(18)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A), in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “With respect to” and inserting “Except as provided in subparagraph (C), with respect to”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) MILITARY COMMUNITY.—For an eligible member of the military community (as defined in paragraph (31)(G)(i)), the fee for a loan guaranteed under this subsection, except for a loan guaranteed under subparagraph (G) of paragraph (31), shall be equal to 75 percent of the fee otherwise applicable to the loan under subparagraph (A).”.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT TO TEMPORARY FEE REDUCTION.—Section 501(a)(2) of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-5; 123 Stat. 151) is amended by striking “section 7(a)(18)(A) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)(18)(A))” and inserting “subparagraph (A) or (C) of section 7(a)(18) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)(18))”.

(c) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 7(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)) is amended—

(A) by striking paragraph (33), as redesignated by section 1133 of this Act;

(B) by redesignating paragraph (34), as added by section 1133 of this Act, as paragraph (33); and

(C) by redesignating paragraph (35), as added by section 1206 of this Act, as paragraph (34).

(2) SUNSET.—Notwithstanding section 1133(b) of this Act, effective September 30, 2013, section 7(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)) is amended—

(A) by striking paragraph (33), as so redesignated by paragraph (1)(B) of this subsection; and

(B) by redesignating paragraph (34), as so redesignated by paragraph (1)(C) of this subsection, as paragraph (33).

SA 4486. Mr. PRYOR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4402 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. BAUCUS (for himself, Ms. LANDRIEU, and Mr. REID)) to the bill H.R. 5297, to create the Small Business Lending Fund Program to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to make capital investments in eligible institutions in order to increase the availability of credit for small businesses, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for small business job creation, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title II, add the following:

PART V—EARNED INCOME CREDIT – FRAUD REDUCTION

SEC. 2141. FILERS OF SCHEDULE C (PROFIT OR LOSS FROM BUSINESS).

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 32 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(n) INFORMATION REGARDING SCHEDULE C FILERS.—

“(1) TAXPAYER INFORMATION.—For any taxable year beginning after December 31, 2009, any taxpayer who is required to file a Federal schedule C and also claims the credit under this section with respect to 1 or more qualifying children shall include on the return of tax for such taxable year a sales tax identification number, professional license number, or its equivalent (if any) issued by

any State which relates to income reported on such schedule.

“(2) STATE INFORMATION.—For any taxable year beginning after December 31, 2009, each State shall forward to the Secretary, in a format to be determined by the Secretary, a sales tax identification number, professional license number, or its equivalent (if any) for each taxpayer issued such a number, along with the taxpayer’s name and address, not later than a date in the following calendar year determined by the Secretary.

“(3) COMPARISON OF INFORMATION.—The Secretary shall compare the information obtained under paragraphs (1) and (2) for each taxable year and shall request that any taxpayer who provided information on Federal schedule C that did not correspond with the information provided by a State, did not submit a number, or did not attach 1 or more Federal forms 1099 relating to the income reported on the Federal schedule C to the return of tax for such taxable year—

“(A) submit the correct number,

“(B) provide the Secretary 1 or more Federal forms 1099 relating to such income, or

“(C) document the existence of the business relating to such income.

Notwithstanding section 6103(d)(1), the Secretary shall, without a preceding request, share the results of the comparison and the documentation of the business with the corresponding State.

“(4) DENIAL OF CREDIT.—No credit shall be allowed under this section for any taxable year to any taxpayer who fails to meet the requirements of paragraphs (1) or (3) for such taxable year.

“(5) DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS.—For purposes of paragraph (3)(C), a taxpayer may document the existence of a business relating to the income reported on a Federal schedule C for any taxable year by providing the Secretary—

“(A) 1 or more Federal forms 1099 relating to such income,

“(B) a document which reflects the registration of such business with a local or State government,

“(C) 1 or more business contracts relating to such income,

“(D) 1 or more sales invoices relating to such income, or

“(E) any other document the Secretary deems appropriate.

“(6) EXCEPTIONS.—This subsection shall not apply to—

“(A) any taxpayer’s return of tax with a Federal schedule C prepared under the auspices of the Volunteer Income Tax Assistance Program or the Tax Counseling for the Elderly Program, or

“(B) any taxable year if at any time during such taxable year the taxpayer or the taxpayer’s spouse is performing qualified official extended duty service (as defined in section 36(f)(4)(E)(ii)) outside the United States.”.

(b) MATHEMATICAL OR CLERICAL ERROR.—Section 6213(g)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “and” at the end of subparagraph (O), by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (P) and inserting “, and”, and by inserting after subparagraph (P) the following new subparagraph:

“(Q) An omission of a State sales tax identification number, professional license number, or its equivalent as required under section 32(n) to be included on a return of tax.”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2009.

SEC. 2142. PUNISHMENT FOR AGGRAVATED IDENTITY THEFT INVOLVING THE EARNED INCOME CREDIT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1028A(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) IDENTITY THEFT INVOLVING THE EARNED INCOME CREDIT.—Whoever, during and in relation to any felony violation under section 7201 or 7206 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, in relation to the attempt to meet any requirement under section 32 of such Code, knowingly transfers, possesses, or uses, without lawful authority, a means of identification of another person, a corporation, an organization, or a business entity, or a false identification document shall, in addition to the punishment provided for such a felony under section 1028, be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 5 years.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to any transfer, possession, or use after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2143. REQUIRING THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES TO PROHIBIT THE DISPLAY OF SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT NUMBERS ON MEDICARE IDENTIFICATION CARDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall establish and begin to implement procedures to eliminate the unnecessary collection, use, and display of Social Security account numbers of Medicare beneficiaries.

(b) MEDICARE CARDS.—

(1) NEW CARDS.—Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall ensure that each newly issued Medicare identification card meets the requirements described in paragraph (3).

(2) REPLACEMENT OF EXISTING CARDS.—Not later than 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall ensure that all Medicare beneficiaries have been issued a Medicare identification card that meets the requirements of paragraph (3).

(3) REQUIREMENTS.—The requirements described in this paragraph are, with respect to a Medicare identification card, that the card does not display or electronically store (in an unencrypted format) a Medicare beneficiary’s Social Security account number.

(c) MEDICARE BENEFICIARY DEFINED.—In this section, the term “Medicare beneficiary” means an individual who is entitled to, or enrolled for, benefits under part A of title XVIII of the Social Security Act or enrolled under part B of such title.

(d) CONFORMING REFERENCE IN THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT.—Section 205(c)(2)(C) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 405(c)(2)(C)) is amended by adding at the end the following new clause:

“(x) For provisions relating to requiring the Secretary of Health and Human Services to prohibit the display of Social Security account numbers on Medicare identification cards, see section 2143 of the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010.”.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section.

SA 4487. Mr. PRYOR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 4402 proposed by Mr. REID (for Mr. BAUCUS (for himself, Ms. LANDRIEU, and Mr. REID)) to the bill H.R. 5297, to create the Small Business Lending Fund Program to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to make capital investments in eligible institu-

tions in order to increase the availability of credit for small businesses, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for small business job creation, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of part II of subtitle A of title II, add the following:

SEC. 2023. ESTABLISHMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS STARTUP SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subpart A of part I of subchapter D of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting after section 408A the following new section: “**SEC. 408B. SMALL BUSINESS STARTUP SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.**

“(a) GENERAL RULE.—Except as provided in this section, a Small Business Startup Savings Account shall be treated for purposes of this title in the same manner as an individual retirement plan.

“(b) SMALL BUSINESS STARTUP SAVINGS ACCOUNT.—For purposes of this title, the term ‘Small Business Startup Savings Account’ means a tax preferred savings plan which is designated at the time of establishment of the plan as a Small Business Startup Savings Account. Such designation shall be made in such manner as the Secretary may prescribe.

“(c) TREATMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS.—

“(1) NO DEDUCTION ALLOWED.—No deduction shall be allowed under section 219 for a contribution to a Small Business Startup Savings Account.

“(2) CONTRIBUTION LIMIT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The aggregate amount of contributions for any taxable year to all Small Business Startup Savings Accounts maintained for the benefit of an individual shall not exceed \$10,000.

“(B) AGGREGATE LIMITATION.—The aggregate of the amounts which may be taken into account under subparagraph (A) for all taxable years with respect to all Small Business Startup Savings Accounts maintained for the benefit of an individual shall not exceed \$150,000.

“(C) COST OF LIVING ADJUSTMENT.—The Secretary shall adjust annually the \$10,000 amount in subparagraph (A) for increases in the cost-of-living at the same time and in the same manner as adjustments under section 415(d); except that the base period shall be the calendar quarter beginning July 1, 2010, and any increase which is not a multiple of \$500 shall be rounded to the next lowest multiple of \$500.

“(3) CONTRIBUTIONS PERMITTED AFTER AGE 70½.—Contributions to a Small Business Startup Savings Account may be made even after the individual for whom the account is maintained has attained age 70½.

“(4) ROLLOVERS FROM RETIREMENT PLANS NOT ALLOWED.—A taxpayer shall not be allowed to make a qualified rollover contribution to a Small Business Startup Savings Account from any qualified retirement plan (as defined in section 4974(c)).

“(d) DISTRIBUTION RULES.—For purposes of this title—

“(1) GENERAL RULES.—

“(A) LIMITATIONS ON DISTRIBUTIONS.—All qualified distributions from a Small Business Startup Savings Account—

“(i) shall be limited to a single business, and

“(ii) must be disbursed not later than the last day of the 5th taxable year beginning after the initial disbursement.

“(B) EXCLUSIONS FROM GROSS INCOME.—Any qualified distribution from a Small Business Startup Savings Account shall not be includible in gross income.

“(2) QUALIFIED DISTRIBUTION.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘qualified distribution’ means any payment or distribution made for operating capital, the purchase of equipment or facilities, marketing, training, incorporation, and accounting fees.

“(3) NONQUALIFIED DISTRIBUTIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In applying section 72 to any distribution from a Small Business Startup Savings Account which is not a qualified distribution, such distribution shall be treated as made from contributions to the Small Business Startup Savings Account to the extent that such distribution, when added to all previous distributions from the Small Business Startup Savings Account, does not exceed the aggregate amount of contributions to the Small Business Startup Savings Account.

“(B) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS REMAINING IN ACCOUNT.—Any remaining amount in a Small Business Startup Savings Account following the date described in paragraph (1)(A)(ii) shall be treated as distributed during the taxable year following such date and such distribution shall not be treated as a qualified distribution.

“(4) ROLLOVERS TO A ROTH IRA.—Subject to the application of the treatment of contributions in section 408A(c), distributions from a Small Business Startup Savings Account may be rolled over into a Roth IRA.”.

(b) EXCESS CONTRIBUTIONS.—Section 4973 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(h) EXCESS CONTRIBUTIONS TO SMALL BUSINESS STARTUP SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.—For purposes of this section, in the case of contributions to all Small Business Startup Savings Accounts (within the meaning of section 408B(b)) maintained for the benefit of an individual, the term ‘excess contributions’ means the sum of—

“(1) the excess (if any) of—

“(A) the amount contributed to such accounts for the taxable year, over

“(B) the amount allowable as a contribution under section 408B(c)(2) for such taxable year, and

“(2) the amount determined under this subsection for the preceding taxable year, reduced by the sum of—

“(A) the distributions out of the accounts for the taxable year, and

“(B) the excess (if any) of—

“(i) the maximum amount allowable as a contribution under section 408B(c)(2) for such taxable year, over

“(ii) the amount contributed to such accounts for such taxable year.”.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for subpart A of part I of subchapter D of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 408A the following new item:

“Sec. 408B. Small Business Startup Savings Accounts.”.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2009.

NOTICE OF HEARING

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Committee on Rules and Administration will meet on Tuesday, July 20, 2010, at 2 p.m., to conduct an executive business meeting to consider the nomination of William J. Boarman, of Maryland, to be the Public Printer.

For further information regarding this hearing, please contact Lynden Armstrong at the Rules and Administration Committee, (202) 224-6352.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Samantha Seiter be granted the privilege of the floor for the debate on the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

APPOINTMENTS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the Democratic leader, pursuant to Public Law 111-5, reappoints the following individual to the Health Information Technology Policy Committee: Dr. Frank Nemecek of Nevada.

The Chair, on behalf of the majority leader, after consultation with the Republican leader, pursuant to Public Law 93-415, as amended by Public Law 102-586, announces the appointment of the following individuals to the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention: Richard Vincent of Nevada (2 year term), vice Larry Brendtro and Deborah Schumacher of Nevada (3 year term), vice William L. Gibbons.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, JULY 20, 2010

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, July 20; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; that following any leader remarks the Senate proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each, with the time until 12:30 p.m. equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees, with the majority controlling the first 30 minutes and the Republicans controlling the next 30 minutes; that the Sen-

ate recess from 12:30 until 2:15 p.m. to allow for the weekly caucus meetings; further, that when the Senate reconvenes it be in order to swear in Carte Goodwin to be Senator; that following the swearing in, the Senate resume consideration of the House message on H.R. 4213, the unemployment insurance extension, with the time equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees, and at 2:30 p.m. the Senate proceed to vote on the motion to invoke cloture with respect to H.R. 4213, as provided under the previous order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, at 2:30 p.m. tomorrow the Senate will proceed to a rollcall vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to concur, with an amendment in the House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 4213, a bill to extend unemployment benefits through November, 2010.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. MERKLEY. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent the Senate adjourn under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 5:18 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, July 20, 2010, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

PHILIP E. COYLE III, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY, VICE ROSINA M. BIERBAUM, TO WHICH POSITION HE WAS APPOINTED DURING THE LAST RECESS OF THE SENATE.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

DONALD M. BERWICK, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE CENTERS FOR MEDICARE AND MEDICAID SERVICES, VICE MARK B. MCCLELLAN, TO WHICH POSITION HE WAS APPOINTED DURING THE LAST RECESS OF THE SENATE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

KRISTIE ANNE KENNEY, OF VIRGINIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF CAREER MINISTER, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND.

JO ELLEN POWELL, OF MARYLAND, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF MAURITANIA.

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

JOSHUA GOTBAUM, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION, VICE CHARLES E.F. MILLARD, TO WHICH POSITION HE WAS APPOINTED DURING THE LAST RECESS OF THE SENATE.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING MAGNOLIA MOUND PLANTATION

HON. BILL CASSIDY

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 19, 2010

Mr. CASSIDY. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of the Magnolia Mound Plantation located in the City of Baton Rouge in Louisiana's Sixth Congressional District. It gives me great pleasure to announce that as of May 10th, 2010 the Plantation has achieved national accreditation by the American Association of Museums, joining an impressive and elite group of only 778 institutions around the country to achieve this distinguished accreditation.

Magnolia Mound Plantation has successfully demonstrated that it meets the high standards established by the accreditation program and the museum field. It has done this through its completion of a rigorous process of self study and reviews by a visiting committee of its peers and the Accreditation Commission. The accreditation process certifies a museum's commitment to excellence and professional standards of operation.

Located in Baton Rouge, the capital of Louisiana, Magnolia Mound Plantation is a rare survivor of architecture influenced by early settlers from France and the West Indies. This landmark is unique in southern Louisiana not simply because of its age, quality of restoration, or outstanding collections, but because it is still a vital part of the community. Through educational programs, workshops, lectures, festivals, and other special events, Magnolia Mound's mission is to illustrate and interpret the lifestyle of the French Creoles who formed the fascinating culture which still influences and pervades life in southern Louisiana today. With this accreditation, I can only hope that Magnolia Mound Plantation will continue to be an asset to our community.

A GENOCIDE SURVIVOR STORY: HAROUTIOUN ANDONIAN

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 19, 2010

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, I rise today to memorialize and record a courageous story of survival of the Armenian Genocide. The Armenian Genocide, perpetrated by the Ottoman Empire from 1915 to 1923, resulted in the death of 1.5 million Armenian men, women, and children. As the U.S. Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire Henry Morgenthau documented at the time, it was a campaign of "race extermination."

The campaign to annihilate the Armenian people failed, as illustrated by the proud Armenian nation and prosperous diaspora. It is difficult if not impossible to find an Armenian

family not touched by the genocide, and while there are some survivors still with us, it is imperative that we record their stories. Through the Armenian Genocide Congressional Record Project, I hope to document the harrowing stories of the survivors in an effort to preserve their accounts and to help educate the Members of Congress now and in the future of the necessity of recognizing the Armenian Genocide.

This is one of those stories:

(Submitted by Nareg Krumian, the grandson of Haroutioun Andonian)

"Haroutioun Andonian was born in Gurun, Turkey in 1909 and grew up with his father, mother, grandmother and younger sister. At the age of 6, his father and mother were separated from him, his sister and his grandmother. His father was arrested by Turkish soldiers and his mother was taken away. He still remembers a line of people bound to each other at their wrists and being marched away from his village. Among them was Haroutioun's father, whom he never saw afterwards. He never saw his mother again either. He was rounded up with his sister, grandmother and other neighbors by another group of soldiers and taken away to various cities and villages. By the time they reached Aintab (presently called Gaziantep), his sister and grandmother were too weak from hunger and the forced marches that they lost their lives as well.

"In Aintab, various Armenian, American and European aid workers tried to contain the situation of children left without family. The orphans were disbursed to various Armenian and Turkish homes throughout the villages of Aintab. Haroutioun remembers the name of Balaban Khoja, a teacher, who was instrumental in placing the orphans with families who wanted children. After going through several homes, Haroutioun lived with a lady who would later become his mother-in-law.

"Around the time he was 10 years old, American and Danish missionaries began taking the children to orphanages in Lebanon and the U.S. Haroutioun was sent to Jbeil, a city in northern Lebanon, where he stayed until around 1925 when he was sent to France through the aid of the American charity Near East Relief. For a few years, he worked on a farm and later went to Paris to work at the Renault factory where he was responsible for chroming metal components.

"In the early 1930s, Haroutioun found out that the lady who had cared for him last as a child in Aintab had herself been forced to evacuate her village with her family and was living in Aleppo, Syria. He went to Syria, began working in various fields such as trading in cloth and yarn, and managing Turkish baths that were still prevalent during that period. He also married his host mother's daughter, Marie, with whom he had one daughter, Alice.

"Haroutioun and Marie left Syria for the last time in 1987 and came to Los Angeles to join their daughter and her family. In 2002, he became a U.S. citizen and shared a letter with the judge presiding over the procedure that he had kept for over 70 years. The letter was from the Near East Relief thanking Haroutioun for paying back funds he had borrowed during his journey to France. Though not obligated to do so, Haroutioun

had felt that re-paying into the fund would allow other unfortunate people with the opportunity to rebuild their lives. To this day, he maintains that the government of Turkey and its soldiers took away his ability to know what it was to have a family but that today, living in the United States at the age of 101 amid his two grandchildren and six great grandchildren, he has become a king who has everything."

TRIBUTE TO VIOLA AND SYLVAN MEILING

HON. TOM LATHAM

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 19, 2010

Mr. LATHAM. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and congratulate Viola and Sylvan Meiling of Forest City who will be receiving the USDA Rural Development's Housing Manager of the Year Award. The couple was recently chosen by the USDA to receive this award for their five outstanding years of performance as managers of Forest City's Community Plaza Apartments.

Community Plaza was built in 1986 as a 24 unit family property. The building was financed through the USDA's Rural Rental Housing Section 515 Direct Loan Program, which provides affordable housing to moderate, low and very low income households. Shortly after its construction, the complex was experiencing high vacancy rates and was in generally poor, rapidly deteriorating physical condition. Viola and Sylvan Meiling were hired under the current owner in 2003. The semi-retired couple, with no previous property management experience, immediately went to work to improve the lives of the property's occupants. The Meilings have earned the respect of residents through their commitment to provide the community with a clean, safe and well maintained environment for families in need of affordable housing.

Madam Speaker, individuals such as Viola and Sylvan Meiling must be recognized and applauded for their sincere dedication to improving and maintaining a healthy community and for their positive impact on the lives of others. I am proud to represent them in the United States Congress.

EXTENDING AUTHORIZATION FOR NATIONAL GREAT BLACKS IN WAX MUSEUM

SPEECH OF

HON. ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 13, 2010

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman RAHALL, Chairman GRIJALVA and the hardworking staff on the Subcommittee on National Parks for getting this legislation to the floor today.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Mr. Speaker, originally enacted in June 2004, the National Great Black Americans Commemoration Act will help to expand and develop museum exhibits and educational programs honoring African Americans who have made significant contributions to the nation, but whose names, faces and achievements may not be well known to the average citizen.

This recognition can and will be accomplished and preserved with the expansion of the Great Blacks in Wax Museum, a national treasure that is located in my district and hometown of Baltimore, Maryland.

Mr. Speaker, the Great Blacks in Wax Museum was founded in 1983 by Dr. Elmer Martin and Dr. Joanne Martin, who started the museum with their own funds carrying a few wax figures and exhibit materials around the country in their car.

I am proud to report that the museum currently occupies part of a city block in East Baltimore and includes more than 200 wax figures. It is America's first wax museum of Black history. The museum now receives well over 200,000 visitors per year—more than half of these visitors are school children.

Several members of Congress and their staffs have visited the museum and relayed to me the awesome nature of their visit—how the figures and exhibits both moved and informed them, resulting in a truly enriching experience. Enactment of H.R. 3967 makes certain that the Museum can continue its mission to preserve a great part of our nation's history.

Lastly, this legislation authorizes assistance in establishing a Justice Learning Center as a component of the expanded Museum complex. The Justice Learning Center will include state-of-the-art facilities and resources to educate the public, especially at-risk youth, about the role of African Americans in our nation's judicial system. It will include a special focus on the civil rights movement, and on the role of African Americans as lawmakers, attorneys and in the Judiciary.

Federal dollars used will be spent efficiently and effectively. This is an issue that is critical to assess when we ask citizens for funding any program. This expansion will provide jobs, but it will also create a link for our children to a past that is so often forgotten.

Learning is enhanced when all of the senses can be engaged. This museum will bring the past to life, not just in the minds of the students, but in front of their eyes. Funding this educational opportunity is another critical step in creating an appreciation and understanding of history in our young people.

These gains are well worth the cost. This is simply a technical measure to reauthorize legislation that was enacted by Congress in 2004.

Again, I thank Chairmen RAHALL and GRIJALVA for their support, and encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting the passage of this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO KIDNEY DISEASE
AWARENESS WEEK

HON. WILLIAM L. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 19, 2010

Mr. OWENS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the American Nephrology Nurses As-

sociation as well as all those involved in the annual Kidney Disease Awareness Week, which will take place this year from August 9th through August 13th.

There are over 400,000 Americans who have irreversible kidney failure, and the only treatment for this disease is dialysis or kidney transplantation. However, transplants are limited due to the shortage of donors, and the majority of patients who suffer from this forgotten ailment must undergo regular dialysis treatments.

The leading causes of end-stage kidney disease (ESRD), a disease that 24,000 New Yorkers suffer from, are hypertension and diabetes. An additional 15,000 people in my State suffer from these two ailments and are at risk of ESRD. Despite these staggering numbers, debilitating kidney diseases are typically forgotten.

Our area nephrology nurses play a fundamental role in providing our sick with dialysis and related treatments in my community and across the entire country. I applaud them for their efforts to contribute to the overall health of our nation.

Madam Speaker, I thank the American Nephrology Nurses Association for their work to treat these diseases and urge every American to observe Kidney Disease Awareness Week this August.

HONORING THE OPERATION LOBSTER
DINNER AND OUR MILITARY
PERSONNEL

HON. JOE COURTNEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 19, 2010

Mr. COURTNEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor an extraordinary event and the many people and organizations that have helped make it happen. This year in Groton, Connecticut, Grossman's Seafood will host its second annual "Operation Lobster Dinner" on July 18, 2010, for military personnel and their families.

This event provides local military families with 600 lobster dinners free of charge. These families will enjoy not only the dinner, but entertainment and a variety of activities for the children in attendance. The event is also a fundraiser for Work Vessels for Veterans, an effective organization that seeks to help returning servicemen and women start or restart their careers after fulfilling their military duties by donating boats and other vehicles to be used for those purposes.

"Operation Lobster Dinner" is a sterling example of the true sense of community in the Groton area for the military families who are based in our state. These brave Americans spend countless weeks and months away from their loved ones and put their lives on the line in defense of our freedom. We can never do enough to thank these true patriots, but "Operation Lobster Dinner" provides a unique opportunity for these folks to sit back and enjoy a delicious meal.

I also want to highlight the role of Captain Marc Denno and the Sub Base New London in contributing to this special dinner. I look forward to attending this event and joining with the sponsors and countless volunteers who help make it possible. I ask my colleagues to

join me in honoring Grossman's Seafood for their generosity.

EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE
PEOPLE OF GUATEMALA, HON-
DURAS AND EL SALVADOR

HON. BRIAN P. BILBRAY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 19, 2010

Mr. BILBRAY. Madam Speaker, as Chairman of the Central America Caucus, I would like to extend my sincerest condolences to the people of Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador for their suffering as a result of the devastating effects of Tropical Storm Agatha. Beginning on May 29, 2010, Tropical Storm Agatha left a wake of death and destruction in its path through Central America, leaving more than 200 people dead and almost 100,000 people displaced into shelters by this devastation.

As a San Diegan, I am no stranger to how devastating natural disasters can be. In October 2007, 400,000 acres burned across our county while more than 1 million individuals were evacuated from their homes and more than 115 firefighters were injured while fighting to contain the fires. Any natural disaster tests the resolve of a community so our thoughts and prayers go out to all those affected by Tropical Storm Agatha.

In addition to affecting the long term functionality and prosperity of Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador, Tropical Storm Agatha has also severely affected the countries' critical and physical infrastructures, damaging buildings as well as water and sanitation systems, and agricultural stock.

It is a testament to the generosity of the American people as well as the innate goodness of human nature that so much aid from both American and international organizations have contributed to the relief efforts of Tropical Storm Agatha. I am proud to report that the United States has participated in providing relief supplies while governments and humanitarian organizations globally have contributed millions of dollars in relief funds.

I would like to reiterate the profound sympathy we have for those affected by Tropical Storm Agatha, as well as laud their perseverance and progress in recovery. I urge the United States to continue to assist their recovery efforts, both in the short as a well as the long term. Our thoughts and prayers are with those affected, and for these reasons I ask my colleagues to support the underlying resolution.

HONORING THE CONTRIBUTIONS
OF FOOD BANKS AND FOOD PAN-
TRIES

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 19, 2010

Mr. WOLF. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the important work of food banks and food pantries in the 10th District of Virginia and their hard work and dedication to serving their communities.

Serving Fairfax County are Food for Others, SHARE of McLean, and Reston Interfaith. In Loudoun County are Loudoun Interfaith Relief, LINK, Seven Loaves, Tree of Life, and Guilford Food Pantry. In Prince William County is SERVE Inc. In Fauquier County is Fauquier Food Bank. In the Shenandoah Valley is Lord Fairfax Food Bank. Without the devoted workers who generously volunteer their time and efforts to feeding the community, countless individuals would go hungry each day.

I commend all of the volunteers and staff for their tireless commitment and service to those who are unable to make ends meet and put food on the table. I also commend the partnership that has developed between local grocery stores and food banks and food pantries to make available leftover and unused food, and I also thank those in the community who donate food to fill food pantry shelves.

TRIBUTE TO GOLDIE MICHALEK HOLDEN

HON. TOM LATHAM

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 19, 2010

Mr. LATHAM. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Goldie Michalek Holden of Mason City, Iowa, on the celebration of her 100th birthday on November 18, 2010.

Goldie has made a resounding difference in her community. For over forty years, Goldie was a first grade teacher in Mason City where she worked with many disadvantaged children. Goldie also taught Head Start, a program set up for students who learned English as a second language. When she retired, she left as principal at McKinley School.

She was married for the first time at the age of 71 to Arthur Holden. Although Goldie does not have any children of her own, she is surrounded by many loved ones: five step children, 14 step grandchildren, and 2 step great-grandchildren, four nieces and nephews and eight great-great nieces and nephews.

There have been many changes that have occurred during the past one hundred years. Since Goldie's birth we have revolutionized air travel and walked on the moon. We have invented the television and the Internet. We have fought in wars overseas, seen the rise and fall of Soviet communism and the birth of new democracies. Goldie has lived through eighteen United States Presidents and twenty-two Governors of Iowa. In her lifetime, the population of the United States has more than tripled.

I congratulate Goldie Michalek Holden for reaching this milestone of a birthday. I am extremely honored to represent Goldie in Congress, and I wish her happiness, health and many more dances in her future years.

CELEBRATING THE 60TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY OF ARMANDO AND BETTY RODRIGUEZ

HON. JIM COSTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 19, 2010

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Armando and Betty Rodriguez of

Fresno, California, as they celebrate their 60th Wedding Anniversary.

Over the course of their journey of the past 60 years, Armando and Betty have demonstrated a loving devotion and enduring partnership that continues to make their marriage a true inspiration for others.

Armando and Betty Rodriguez were both born and raised in Fresno, California, and were traditional high school sweethearts, having eyes only for each other. They attended Edison High School and graduated in 1947. Three short years later, they were married and in 1952, Armando joined the United States Air Force, serving our Great Country for four years, including a tour of duty in Korea, where he served as a Morse Code operator.

After being discharged, Armando and Betty resided in Fresno, while he completed his studies at Fresno State. Always true partners, when Armando decided to pursue his Juris Doctorate degree, Betty supported both of them by working in a number of part-time jobs. Armando became an attorney and, in 1972, went on to become the first Hispanic elected to the Fresno County Board of Supervisors. With Betty's unwavering support, Armando helped open the judicial doors for many other Latinos when he was appointed by then Governor Jerry Brown as a Fresno County Superior Court Judge in 1975. Armando would go on to serve in his judicial capacity for twenty years.

Armando Rodriguez is known to be proud of the many "firsts" in his life—his first marriage in its 60th year; first lawyer to work for the California Rural Legal Assistance; first in his family to graduate from college; and one of the first to be elected as an adviser with el Instituto de los Mexicanos en el Exterior during Mexico President Vicente Fox's administration.

Betty Rodriguez has been equally active in their beloved Fresno community by helping to found the League of Mexican American Women, and participating in the Ladies Aid to Retarded Citizens, the League of Women Voters, the Mexican-American Political Association, Friends of the Library, and countless other organizations. Despite her seemingly endless commitments to the community, Betty has also been and remains, a devoted caretaker of the Rodriguez home throughout their 60 years of marriage.

Armando and Betty have become known as local Latino icons and continue to have a tremendous impact on their families, friends and fellow community members. Furthermore, each has been a recipient of La Medalla Ohtli, the highest recognition that the Mexican government bestows on non-Mexican citizens and both were honored for their work with the Mexican Consulate, with Fresno's Sister City Torreon and with youth from Mexico.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in congratulating Armando and Betty Rodriguez on celebrating their 60th year of marriage, and expressing our hope that they are blessed with many more joyous years together.

RECOGNITION OF AUGUSTA L. BEVERLY

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 19, 2010

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Augusta L. Beverly, a citizen of Neptune Township, New Jersey, who on July 25, 2010 will celebrate her 100th birthday. As her Representative, I would like to honor her remarkable life and her upcoming birthday.

"Gussie Louise," as Mrs. Beverly is affectionately known, has been an influential member of Neptune Township since 1982. She is an active member of the Neptune Senior Center where she participates in the Forever Young Club, the Neptune Seniors Club, ceramics classes, and many special events. Mrs. Beverly is one of the original members of the center and helped create many of the center's activities and groups.

Mrs. Beverly was born in 1910 in Jersey City, New Jersey to Otto and Katy Ludwig. She was taken from her parents in 1915 and separated from her two sisters, Ann and Barbara. An orphan by the age of six, Augusta had a difficult early life. She worked on a farm in Locktown and then served as a maid in Matawan and had little opportunity for education. After six challenging years, young Augusta was taken in by the Bennett family where she served as a companion for the elderly Mrs. Bennett. The family allowed young Augusta to go to school and travel with them. Augusta stayed with the Bennett family for 10 years.

In 1932, Mrs. Beverly met her future husband, Joseph Beverly, on the bridge next to the Old Grist Mill in Tinton Falls. After their marriage, the couple eventually settled in Eatontown where they had three children—Joseph, Norman, and Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Beverly were happily married for 12 years until 1945 when Mr. Beverly lost his life fighting at the Battle of the Bulge. During the war, Mrs. Beverly epitomized "Rosie the Riveter" and worked at the Steiner's Factory in Long Branch and then worked the night shift for the Bendix Corporation. She remains very proud of this part of her life. After residing in Florida and then Pennsylvania, Mrs. Beverly moved back to New Jersey in 1981 where she could be near her children and grandchildren. She has made a lasting impression on all of their lives and now has nine great-grandchildren who love her very much. She is an adored family member and is an inspiration to her community. It is wonderful that Mrs. Beverly will be celebrating her 100th birthday at the place that means the most to her, the Neptune Senior Center.

Madam Speaker, please join me in leading this body in acknowledging the extraordinary longevity of Augusta Beverly. She is a highly valued citizen of the state of New Jersey, and I am honored to commemorate her life today.

HONORING THE LODI ELECTRIC
UTILITY FOR 100 YEARS OF
SERVICE TO THE COMMUNITY

HON. JERRY McNERNEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 19, 2010

Mr. McNERNEY. Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating the 100th anniversary of Lodi Electric Utility.

On July 1, 1910, Lodi Electric Utility began providing power to the residents of Lodi, California. Over the last century, their operations have expanded over thirty-fold. The department now provides power to 68,000 residents located in a fourteen square-mile area, an area which I am proud to represent.

What began in 1893 as the Bay City Gas, Water and Electric Works has become Lodi Electric Utility and has flourished under the auspices of the Lodi City Council to become one of the City's most significant departments and a member of the Northern California Power Agency. Lodi Electric Utility has grown over the last century and is a valued local service, with over 200 miles of distribution lines, 28,500 electric meters, and four electrical substations to serve the energy needs of the community.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Lodi Electric Utility for providing service to the Lodi community for the last 100 years.

RECOGNIZING IOWA CENTRAL
FUEL LABORATORY

HON. TOM LATHAM

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 19, 2010

Mr. LATHAM. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Iowa Central Fuel Laboratory for being designated the first BQ-9000 testing laboratory for biodiesel fuel in the nation.

The goals of BQ-9000 include promoting commercial success and public acceptance of biodiesel and to help ensure that biodiesel fuel is produced to and maintained at the industry standard level. BQ-9000 also helps companies improve their fuel testing and helps reduce any chance of producing inadequate fuel.

I commend the Iowa Central Fuel Laboratory for achieving this honor. The work Iowa Central Fuel Laboratory does ensuring adequate, industry standard fuel is distributed is invaluable to the people of Iowa and to this nation. I am proud to have the Iowa Central Fuel Laboratory located within my district and wish them well as they continue their work.

SALUTING STANLEY GOLD

HON. KENDRICK B. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 19, 2010

Mr. MEEK of Florida. Madam Speaker, today I rise to salute Mr. Stanley Gold for his outstanding achievements within the United States Postal Service. Mr. Gold is currently a member of Miami Branch 146 and has served

within the American Legion for decades. He is the highest Department of Florida legislative officer. Mr. Gold has also served in multiple legislative functions within the postal community.

In August 1966, as a member of the United Federation of Postal Clerks, Mr. Gold took the stand in front of the Civil Service and Post Office Committee. He laid out his support for H.R. 11434, which would provide for the immediate release of postal workers without loss of pay or leave should the Weather Bureau declare a hurricane warning. In addition, the bill required the Weather Bureau to provide appropriate notice when such a warning was lifted.

Alongside Pat Nilan, the then federation's national legislative director, Mr. Gold outlined how this legislation would protect not only postal workers in hurricane-ravaged Florida, but workers all across the nation. "We have to eliminate any kind of confusion within the postal work force," said Mr. Gold. "We must cut down on the unfair practices by some of our postmasters who do not take conditions in mind when leaving with the work force." Although the "Hurricane Bill" did not pass in the Senate, Mr. Gold continued to work continuously for the next 36 years to insure that there was some kind of movement with this critical issue. The victory Mr. Gold and others had long sought came in the form of a report inserted into the FY-02 postal appropriations bill. The report required the Postal Service to not have its carriers out in any kind of extreme weather. In addition, the workers would still be paid as normal, even though they would not necessarily be out on their routes. On January 2, 2002 President George W. Bush signed the bill into law. Mr. Gold's nearly 40 years of commitment and perseverance paid off in the long run.

Mr. Stanley Gold is an outstanding American worthy of our collective honor and appreciation. It is with deep respect and admiration that I commend Mr. Gold for his many years of service with the United States Postal Service and the American Legion.

HONORING LIEUTENANT COLONEL
MATTHEW SCHWIND

HON. STEPHEN F. LYNCH

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 19, 2010

Mr. LYNCH. Madam Speaker, today I recognize and pay tribute to Lieutenant Colonel Matthew Schwind, United States Army, on the occasion of his transfer to the 101st Airborne Division, Air Assault, at Ft. Campbell, Kentucky. I, and many other members of this chamber, have had the pleasure of working with him over the past three years that he has served as a part of the U.S. Army Office of Legislative Affairs and as a Liaison Officer in the Army Liaison Office in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Lieutenant Colonel Schwind enlisted in the United States Army in 1989, attended Basic Training, Advanced Individual Training, and served three years as an Aero-Scout Observer with the 101st Airborne Division, AASLT. In that time, he deployed with his unit to Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm in 1991. After redeploying in 1991, he attended Officer

Candidate School at Fort Benning, Georgia and was commissioned a Field Artillery Lieutenant on January 30, 1992.

The next day he married the former Darlene Hendrix of Columbia, Tennessee. They have been married over 18 years and have a daughter, Jennifer, and son, Dylan.

Through the years, LTC Schwind's assignments have taken him to Kentucky, Oklahoma, Hawaii, Virginia, Texas, Kansas, New York, and Washington, DC.

Lieutenant Colonel Schwind's deployments include Operation Desert Shield/Storm; Restore Hope, Haiti, IFOR, Bosnia; and Enduring Freedom, Afghanistan.

Matt is a graduate of the Aero-Scout Observer Course, the Air Assault School, the Field Artillery Officer Basic Course, Combined Logistics Captain's Career Course, Combined Arms and Staff Services School, and the Command and General Staff College. He has a Masters Degree in Logistics Management from the Florida Institute of Technology.

During his assignment to the Army House Liaison Office, Lieutenant Colonel Schwind developed outstanding rapport with senior Members of Congress and their staffs—both personal and committee. He was often a by-name request from committee chairmen to plan, coordinate, and escort their fact-finding and oversight delegations. He served as the Army representative on 20 congressional and staff delegations to locations within the continental United States, Iraq, Afghanistan, and other overseas locations.

Lieutenant Colonel Schwind leaves OCLL for Fort Campbell, Kentucky, this July. He will work on the staff of the 101st Sustainment Brigade, and then take command of the 426th Brigade Support Battalion in the summer of 2011.

Madam Speaker, I ask that my colleagues please join me in recognizing the outstanding accomplishments of Lieutenant Colonel Matthew Schwind in serving the United States Army and the Nation.

HONORING FRANK KAPPELER

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 19, 2010

Ms. WOOLSEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today along with my colleague, Representative MIKE THOMPSON, to honor and pay tribute to Frank Kappeler, one of eight surviving members of "Doolittle's Raiders" who passed away Wednesday, June 23, 2010 in Santa Rosa, California at the age of 96.

Lieutenant Colonel Kappeler was one of 79 U.S. Army Corps aviators who volunteered to fly the daring bombing mission over Japan for months after the surprise attack by the Japanese on Pearl Harbor.

Sixteen B-25 bombers and the men aboard launched from an aircraft carrier in the Pacific on April 18, 1942 and headed for Japan, knowing that they did not have enough fuel to return and even if they could get back, the large bombers were not able to land on the American carriers.

Lt. Col. Kappeler was the navigator on the No. 11 plane and was forced to bail out over China when the plane's engines stopped at 11,000 feet. Chinese partisans helped Lt. Col.

Kappeler and his crew mates escape capture by Japanese forces.

He eventually escaped from China and spent the rest of WWII in the European theater, where he flew 53 combat missions.

He retired from the Air Force in 1966 as a Lieutenant Colonel.

The Doolittle Raid was a significant episode in the war in the Pacific because it demonstrated to both the American and Japanese people that Japan was not invincible and that American forces could and would strike the Japanese homeland.

All of the planes participating in the raid were lost and 11 crewmen were killed or captured.

Lt. Col Kappeler is survived by his wife of 53 years, Betty Kappeler, his daughter, Francia Kappeler, and three grandchildren, all of Santa Rosa, California.

Madam Speaker, Lt. Col. Frank Kappeler is a true American hero who served his country with great distinction. It is therefore appropriate that we honor him today and send our condolences to his family.

IN HONOR OF FALLEN COAST
GUARD CREWMEMBERS

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 19, 2010

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, it is with deep sadness that I rise today to express my condolences to the families and loved ones of the three Coast Guard crew members who died on July 7 after their helicopter crashed off the Pacific Northwest coast. Lt. Sean D. Krueger, Petty Officers Adam C. Hoke, and Brett M. Banks fully embraced the Coast Guard's mission as America's maritime guardian and they served our nation with high honor and distinction.

These three men were deeply respected by their colleagues and were the recipients of numerous Coast Guard awards and commendations. Their deaths serve as a reminder of the many risks that confront the men and women of the Coast Guard each day and why we owe them our sincere gratitude for their bravery, service, and sacrifice.

My thoughts and prayers are with the families of these heroic men as well as Lt. Lance D. Leone, the sole survivor of the crash.

During this difficult time, it is my hope that the families will find some comfort in knowing that their loved ones served their country with distinction and that they will be remembered in the hearts of the American people.

RECOGNIZING FAIRFAX COUNTY
PUBLIC SCHOOLS' NUTRITION
PROGRAM

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 19, 2010

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Fairfax County Public Schools on its nutrition program, which recently was named best in the country by the School Nutrition Association.

FCPS's Food and Nutrition Services Department is the largest child nutrition program in Virginia, serving approximately 140,000 customers each day at 238 schools and centers, 8 day cares and private schools, 15 senior citizen programs, 18 Meals-on-Wheels sites, 133 School-Age Child Care (SACC) programs, and 52 Family and Early Childhood Education Programs (Head Start).

The School Nutrition Association recognized FCPS's ability to handle this demanding task, noting its commitment to excellence in creating nutritious and appealing meals, implementing innovative nutrition education initiatives, developing a strong professional development program, and exercising superior financial management.

Under Fairfax's nutrition program, students participate in surveys to assist in the planning of meals and attend various tasting parties to help establish customer preferences. The popular "Give Me 5! Colors That Jive" program introduces students to new and unfamiliar fruits and vegetables each month, such as jicama, butternut squash and sweet potato wedges. The district also provides easily accessible nutrition statistics with every prepared meal.

Partnering with teachers, the Food and Nutrition Services staff hosts hundreds of nutrition education sessions each year in our local schools. They also reach into the community, hosting monthly nutrition classes for parents and seniors. Further, the district offers cooking classes for students and their families to emphasize the point that healthy eating starts at home.

In addition to the award, the School Nutrition Association presented FCPS with \$25,000 to expand its innovative nutrition programs.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Fairfax County Public Schools on this tremendous honor. As my colleagues know, providing our young people with nutritious meals and educating them about healthy eating habits provides them with the proper fuel for academic and lifelong success.

REMARKS ON THE ONE-YEAR AN-
NIVERSARY OF THE PASSING OF
MS. EVELYN COKE, A CHAMPION
FOR FAIR LABOR STANDARDS

HON. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 19, 2010

Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California. Madam Speaker, "I worked for 20 years taking care of people—making sure they had a warm bath or a hot meal—so they could have a decent life at home. Isn't that work important? By the wages, you wouldn't think we do an important job, but home care workers help people stay at home, close to their families. In some cases, we are their family."

So said Evelyn Coke, an American heroine who passed away one year ago, on July 9, 2009.

The fact that she died a champion for humanity is not surprising; those who knew Ms. Coke witnessed her strength and compassion for the men and women she cared for. As a home care worker, Ms. Coke struggled for more than 20 years to make ends meet, often working 70 hours a week for a mere seven

dollars an hour. Despite her dedication, she was denied full compensation, including time-and-a-half for overtime.

Ms. Coke was among the more than two million workers, including many new Americans like her, who assist elders and people living with disabilities with activities of daily living such as getting in and out of bed, dressing and undressing, cooking and eating, toileting and bathing. Without people like Ms. Coke, many of our family members and friends would be unable to enjoy the autonomy and quality of life that we all hold dear.

Sadly, this essential workforce is excluded from the basic protections of the Fair Labor Standards Act. These poor working conditions hinder recruitment and retention which, in turn, negatively affect the quality of care that millions of Americans receive. Ms. Coke saw that in order to protect her family and the people she cared for, she had to stand up for change.

Driven by her belief that home care workers deserve the basic labor protections enjoyed by most American workers, Ms. Coke sued her employer for back wages. Unfortunately, in 2007, the Supreme Court denied her any compensation when it overturned the lower court's ruling. The Supreme Court held the Department of Labor's interpretation of "companionship" was reasonable and affirmed the exclusion of home care workers from minimum wage and overtime protections.

The Supreme Court also ruled that the Secretary of Labor had broad policy-making authority over the scope of "companionship" and could change its interpretation at any time. Given the anniversary that recently passed, I want to take this opportunity to stand up for workers and say: It is long past time to make that change.

There are several reasons why we must extend wage and overtime protections to home care workers: to help rebuild our vanishing middle class; to protect home care workers from exploitation; and, most importantly, to ensure that elders and individuals living with disabilities receive the highest quality of care.

Home care is one of the fastest growing workforces in our country, and we cannot afford to ignore the injustice facing these workers any longer. Last year, I led an effort, together with thirty-six of my congressional colleagues, to send a letter to U.S. Secretary of Labor Hilda Solis, urging her to make this issue a top priority for the Department.

In honor of the anniversary of Ms. Coke's passing, I make that request again.

Though Ms. Coke is no longer with us, we can still make things right for the millions of other workers like her. Please join me in this effort to make fair labor standards a reality for all Americans, including home care workers. It's the only way that we truly honor the legacy of Evelyn Coke.

CONGRATULATING AND HONORING
COACH TIM CAHILL FOR BEING
NAMED NATIONAL COACH OF
THE YEAR

HON. BEN CHANDLER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 19, 2010

Mr. CHANDLER. Madam Speaker, I stand before you today to honor the contributions of

a Central Kentucky educator, Coach Tim Cahill. By promoting a positive attitude in his students, Coach Cahill has mentored countless high school students to excel in athletics, in education, and in life.

Coach Cahill started as a swimmer for Saint Xavier High School in Cincinnati. He received a degree in Special Education from the University of Cincinnati, and received a Masters in Education from Xavier University before choosing to be a swimming coach. He has pursued that passion for over thirty years.

Coach Cahill's record speaks for itself. He has coached 40 state champions, one National Champion, one U.S. World Team Member, seven Olympic Trial Qualifiers, and one Paralympic Champion. In 2005, he received the Balfour Coach of the Year award for all Kentucky High School Athletic Association Sports. He has been nominated for National Coach of the Year four times: 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2010. This year, he finally received that honor, becoming National Coach of the Year 2010.

In addition to coaching at an outstanding level, Mr. Cahill teaches in the College of Health Sciences at Eastern Kentucky University. He has also volunteered numerous hours with Special Olympics of Kentucky. He and his wife Judy have three children who all went on to swim at the collegiate level.

Coach Cahill was diagnosed with pancreatic and liver cancer in April of this year. True to his character, he is fighting the disease and working with the American Cancer Society to make a difference for others suffering from the disease. Thus far, Team Cahill has raised over \$13,500 dollars for the American Cancer Society.

Coach Cahill's passion for swimming extends beyond teaching his students to excel—he challenges all of us to make a positive difference in everything we do. Madam Speaker, please join me in recognizing the great achievements, the generosity, and the resilient spirit of Coach Tim Cahill, truly an outstanding Kentuckian.

CONGRESS SHOULD SUPPORT
ETHANOL PRODUCTION

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 19, 2010

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, Members of Congress are working to remedy the current economic imbalance, immense unemployment, job creation and both domestic and international energy-based issues. As we look to the future; we must confront the many dimensions of these complex needs responsibly, to create solutions that will have a lasting positive benefit for America. I believe investing in renewable energy sources, including ethanol is an efficient and effective stimulus. Ethanol serves as an aid to meet energy policy goals by promoting domestic production of renewable energy, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and providing financial support for the agriculture sector.

Nationwide, ethanol has increased tax revenues for both State and local governments by over \$5 billion. Ethanol production and use today reduces greenhouse gas emissions compared to gasoline by 59 percent. Accord-

ing to the Congressional Budget Office report as of this July, the Argonne National Lab concluded corn-based ethanol produced 20 percent less greenhouse gas emissions in its life cycle compared to gasoline and petroleum diesel. Ethanol production contributed \$53.3 billion to the nation's Gross Domestic Product and created over 200,000 jobs in all sectors of the economy. The State of Illinois produces over 1.5 billion gallons of ethanol annually and is ranked third in ethanol production with 14 facilities. Just as ethanol has been a valuable tool for the State of Illinois, I strongly believe support for this renewable energy source can be a great benefit for the Nation.

Our current state of our economy is not sustainable. It is imperative we structure our energy infrastructure in a sustainable manner while simultaneously reducing our greenhouse gas emissions. Investing in ethanol and other renewable energy sources are an important piece of our Nation's economic and energy future.

OUR UNCONSCIONABLE NATIONAL
DEBT

HON. MIKE COFFMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 19, 2010

Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado. Madam Speaker, today our national debt is \$13,239,903,754,450.73.

On January 6, 2009, the start of the 111th Congress, the national debt was \$10,638,425,746,293.80.

This means the national debt has increased by \$2,601,478,007.93 so far this Congress.

This debt and its interest payments we are passing to our children and all future Americans.

HONORING BISHOP PAUL A.G.
STEWART, SR.

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 19, 2010

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Speaker, today I am honoring Bishop Paul A.G. Stewart, Sr. Bishop Stewart is the Presiding Prelate of the Michigan-Indiana Region, Third Episcopal District of the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church. The 52nd Session of the Michigan-Indiana Regional Annual Conference and Leadership School of the Mighty Thriving Third Episcopal District Christian Methodist Episcopal Church is being held in my hometown of Flint, Michigan this week. St. Peter Christian Methodist Episcopal Church under the leadership of Reverend William H. Bell, Jr. is hosting the event.

Bishop Paul A.G. Stewart, Sr. was elected the 50th Bishop of the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church in 1998. Upon his election and consecration he was assigned to the Fifth Episcopal District covering the states of Alabama and Florida.

In 2002, Bishop Stewart was assigned to the Third Episcopal District, presiding over the Southeast Missouri, Illinois and Wisconsin Region, the Michigan-Indiana Region and the

Kansas-Missouri Region covering 10 Midwestern States. He has provided the leadership to erect six new churches, purchase six parsonages, renovate numerous churches, enable eight ministers to obtain their Masters of Divinity Degrees, enable three ministers to obtain their Doctor of Divinity Degrees, employ a part-time Director of Evangelism and increase the growth and development of Church Ministries. Bishop Stewart is the Chaplaincy Endorsing Agent of the CME Church; the Chair of the Phillips School of Theology Board of Trustees; Chair of the CME Pastors' Conference; Chair of the CME Annual Convocation; Chair of the Board of Personnel Services; Vice Chair of the Conference of National Black Churches and active with many religious and civic organizations. Married to M. Earline Stewart, they are parents to three children and have three grandchildren.

Madam Speaker, the conference theme this year is, "From Good to Great: The Jesus Challenge to Make Christian Discipleship a Top Priority." I welcome the Presiding Elders, clergy, staff, congregants, family and friends of the Michigan-Indiana Region to Flint and I pray that under the leadership of Bishop Stewart, the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church will continue to thrive and grow in the blessings of Our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ.

RECOGNIZING CENTREVILLE, VA,
FOR BEING NAMED ONE OF
MONEY MAGAZINE'S "BEST
PLACES TO LIVE 2010"

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 19, 2010

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I rise today, along with my colleague Rep. FRANK WOLF, to recognize the community of Centreville, VA, for recently being named one of Money Magazine's "Best Places to Live 2010." Centreville ranked number 30 among 100 small communities named best for families.

Money compiled its list of "Best Places to Live 2010" after reviewing hundreds of small communities across the United States with populations between 50,000 and 300,000 for family-friendly qualities. Economic strength, the quality of the schools, availability of affordable housing, overall safety, and community spirit were among the factors used to evaluate each city's quality of life. As one of the top 30 cities on the list, Centreville passed four rounds of appraisal, including one in which appraisers visited the community to form personal impressions and to interview its residents.

Centreville ranked highest amongst the four Virginia communities named to the list. The others were Alexandria, VA, at number 47, Chesapeake, VA, at number 85, and Suffolk, VA, at number 91. Location figured prominently in Centreville's ranking, as its 54,000 residents are in close proximity to our nation's capital and local attractions such as the National Air and Space Museum at Dulles International Airport, Manassas National Battlefield Park and the Bull Run and Shenandoah Mountains.

Madam Speaker, we ask that our colleagues join us in congratulating Centreville on

receiving this designation and in encouraging its residents to continue upholding the high standards that earned them this honor. We also invite our colleagues to visit Centreville to see firsthand what makes this community special.

TRIBUTE TO IRIS DAVIS-WALKER

HON. KENDRICK B. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 19, 2010

Mr. MEEK of Florida. Madam Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to the life and legacy of the late Ms. Iris Davis-Walker, a constituent in the Congressional district I represent. It is with both profound sadness, but also an enduring sense of gratitude that I recognize her for the tremendous inspiration she provided to the South Florida community.

Born in Howells Content, York Town, Clarendon, Ms. Davis-Walker was the only child from the union of William S. Davis and Clara Gayle. She was the youngest of four siblings. She received her early formal education in Clarendon, Jamaica W.I. where she excelled as a seamstress and hairdresser. Before coming to the United States, Ms. Davis-Walker was an active political force in her native country of Jamaica. She often organized rallies and gathered support for various candidates.

Ms. Davis-Walker migrated to Brooklyn, New York, in the late 1960s. She began her professional career in the medical field and worked in several institutions such as the American Nursing Home and Cliffside Nursing Home. While in New York, Ms. Davis-Walker was a faithful member of the Church of God of Prophecy at Barby Street. She was in the inaugural graduating class of the Bible Training Institute, which was a three-year commitment. One of her proudest moments was becoming a licensed minister.

While in South Florida, Ms. Davis-Walker was a poll worker since 2000 and took immense pleasure in being on the ground floor of many Democratic victories in Broward County. She was especially proud when she witnessed the triumph of President Barack H. Obama, who she often called "My President."

Ms. Davis-Walker was blessed with a loving family who took pleasure in every aspect of her life and her interests. I offer my heartfelt condolences to her three children, Juleen Grant-Castillo (James), Bridgette Felix (Denfield), Raymond "Rayzor" Davis and a host of family members and friends.

Madam Speaker, I ask you and all the Members of this esteemed legislative body to join me in recognizing the extraordinary life and accomplishments of Ms. Iris Davis-Walker. She will be missed by all who knew her, and I appreciate this opportunity to pay tribute to her before the United States House of Representatives. While she will indeed be missed, her legacy, as well as the outstanding contributions she made to her church and the South Florida community will live on.

HONORING WILLIAM W. BACKUS
HOSPITAL AND DAY KIMBALL
HOSPITAL

HON. JOE COURTNEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 19, 2010

Mr. COURTNEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the exceptional patient care and service exemplified by two eastern Connecticut hospitals, William W. Backus Hospital and Day Kimball Hospital.

Located in Norwich and Putnam, these two hospitals have been providing quality health care to the residents of New London and Windham Counties for over 100 years. Founded in 1893, Backus Hospital operates the only trauma center in eastern Connecticut, and has the only facility with a hangar for LIFE STAR to transfer patients by air. This capability is extremely beneficial for the critically injured, and expedites transfers to trauma centers across the state.

Serving northeast Connecticut, Day Kimball Hospital maintains a unique partnership with UMass Memorial Medical Center in Worcester, MA, which allows it to stabilize and transport heart attack patients hours faster than the national average. This partnership in concert with the level of excellence in cardiac care at Day Kimball Hospital are extremely advantageous for Connecticut residents. With such resources and capabilities, these two hospitals make achieving outstanding patient satisfaction a top priority.

Recent data published by the Department of Health and Human Services illustrates the hospitals' strong commitment to patient care, with data showing that both hospitals are performing better than the national average in a number of areas. In these hospitals, patients with chest pains or potential heart attacks receive electrocardiograms over thirty minutes faster than the national average, and over 98 percent of cardiac patients are given aspirin within 24 hours of arrival.

Both William W. Backus Hospital and Day Kimball Hospital strive to further improve their already excellent level of patient care and satisfaction. I ask my colleagues to join me in acknowledging the benefit these two hospitals provide to the residents of Connecticut, and the example they set for other hospitals across the country.

CELEBRATING THE TRANSFER OF
MAJOR CA-ASIA SHIELDS

HON. ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 19, 2010

Mr. CUMMINGS. Madam Speaker, today, I recognize and pay tribute to Major Ca-Asia Shields, United States Army, on the occasion of her transfer to the Secretary of the Army's Strategy and Initiatives Group. I have had the great pleasure of working with her over the past three years that she has served with the Congress: first as my Defense Fellow and then as a Liaison Officer in the Army Liaison Office in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Major Shields has had a varied and distinguished Army career. She enlisted in the

United States Army in February 1987 and served as an Administrative Specialist for 8 years in both active duty and reserve units. In May 1997, she was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the Military Police Corps, a branch of the Army of which she has always been proud to be a member.

Some of her major duty assignments include Platoon Leader and Company Executive Officer in the 58th Military Police Company, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii; S-3 Operations Officer, Headquarters Command Battalion, Fort Myer, Virginia; Adjutant, 759th Military Police Battalion, Fort Carson, Colorado; Company Commander, 984th Military Police Company; and Military Police Captains' Assignment Officer, Human Resources Command, Alexandria, VA.

Her combat experience included Operation Iraqi Freedom II, where she served as Company Commander of the 984th Military Police Company.

In 2008, she served as a Department of Defense Congressional Fellow in my office, primarily handling national security and veterans issues; but she took the lead in calling attention to Post Traumatic Stress Disorder among returning troops; pushed for more contracting opportunities with the Department of Defense for service disabled owned businesses; and worked to form the Military Leadership Diversity Commission to promote the recruitment and development of minority officers in the Armed Forces. I was very impressed with Ca-Asia's intelligence and work ethic, qualities that were only exceeded by her dedication to our Country's service members and their families.

During her assignment to the Army House Liaison Office, Major Shields developed outstanding rapport with both members and staff in a variety of venues. She planned and escorted 11 congressional and staff delegations to locations within the continental United States and overseas. Her missions ranged from a two-day trip to Fort Lewis, Washington, with 40 staffers to a complicated two-week CODEL to China. She managed the Army-escorted trips for House members and staff to Walter Reed, personally escorting 25 delegations to visit Wounded Warriors. And, in coordination with the Congressional Black Caucus, she developed and conducted the first two Army-sponsored Black History Month events on Capitol Hill. Throughout all of these engagements, she has served as an outstanding representative for Soldiers and for Army values, and enhanced the Army's reputation with the United States Congress.

Major Shields is a graduate of Armstrong Atlantic State University with a BA in History and holds a Master's Degree in History Education from Old Dominion University.

I ask that my colleagues please join me in recognizing the outstanding accomplishments of Major Ca-Asia Shields in serving the United States Army and the Nation.

REMEMBERING REGINALD SMART

HON. TOM McCLINTOCK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 19, 2010

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Madam Speaker, I rise today in memory of Reginald Smart from Truckee, California.

Reg was born in Winnipeg, Canada in 1916. After immigrating to the United States and earning his U.S. citizenship, Reg enlisted in the U.S. Army and served his country during WWII working for Pan American Airlines facilitating the movement of U.S. troops and officials. He moved to Truckee in 1947 with his wife, and opened his own business, the Good Fellows Grotto. Over the next 63 years, Reg was a prominent member of the Truckee community: opening a second business, serving on the school board and in numerous community organizations, including being the oldest living Mason in Truckee Lodge No. 200.

Reg Smart's life was a true American story of an immigrant who loved and served his adopted country and was devoted to his family and community. Through his hard work and tireless dedication, he achieved a better life for himself, and undoubtedly improved the lives of everyone fortunate enough to know him.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 19, 2010

Ms. WOOLSEY. Madam Speaker, on June 23, 2010, I was unavoidably detained and was unable to record my vote for rollcall No. 384. Had I been present I would have voted: rollcall No. 384; "yes." Supporting the goals and ideals of National Hurricane Preparedness Week.

TRIBUTE TO DWIGHT D. THOMAS

HON. ROBERT B. ADERHOLT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 19, 2010

Mr. ADERHOLT. Madam Speaker, I would like to recognize Dwight D. Thomas, who retired from the Alabama Department of Veterans Affairs on June 30, 2010. A gentleman from my home County of Winston who truly embodies the American principles of hard work, patriotism, dedication to one's family and service to one's community.

For the past twenty-two years and nine months, the veterans in Winston County, Alabama have had no better friend than Dwight Thomas. During that time he unselfishly served Winston County and the State of Alabama with great dedication and distinction. He worked tirelessly to ensure our veterans and their families received the benefits they had earned. His one driving goal was simply to help people.

Dwight was born in my hometown of Haleyville, Alabama in 1944. He is the son of the late C. D. and Vera Thomas. He is married to the former Trudy Gravit and has two sons, Craig and Chad. He and his wife are active members of the Haleyville First United Methodist Church.

Dwight graduated from Haleyville High School in 1962 and continued his education at Walker College, receiving his Associate of Science degree in 1965. After school, he entered the United States Army and served from 1966 to 1968, serving in Vietnam from January 1967 to July 1968. He was honorably dis-

charged in 1968 having reached the rank of Sergeant. While in the Army, he received the Army Commendation Medal, Good Conduct Medal, Meritorious Unit Citation, Vietnam Campaign Medal with "V" device, National Defense Service Medal and the Vietnam Service Medal.

Dwight has also been active with the local Boy Scout Troop 97, serving as Scoutmaster from 1969 to 1981 and is currently the institutional representative. He has served on the Haleyville City Council for two terms from 1980 to 1988. During that period he served as liaison to the Parks and Recreation Department and the Haleyville Fire Department and was instrumental in the construction of a new fire station. Currently, Dwight is the Commander of VFW Post 4543 and has held every office in the VFW at the local and district level.

Madam Speaker, it is a great privilege for me to honor Dwight D. Thomas for his many years of dedicated service to our nation's veterans. He has had an enduring impact on his country, community, friends and family. He is a man of great dignity and character who takes pride in the accomplishments of those he has helped over the years. It is clear that he has been a friend and advocate to the veterans of Winston County. Madam Speaker, no doubt Dwight will be greatly missed in his position with the Department of Veterans Affairs. Dwight is an inspiring role model for all of us and I join his friends, family and colleagues in wishing him God's richest blessings in his retirement.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE ROBINSON WESTBROOKS FAMILY'S 100TH REUNION

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 19, 2010

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I would like to request the House's attention today to pay recognition to the Robinson Westbrooks family who will be celebrating their 100th family reunion on August 12–15, 2010.

The Robinson Westbrook family is the oldest ongoing registered family reunion in the United States. It all started with Mr. John Bolin Robinson, Mrs. Dora Anne Westbrooks Robinson and their youngest child, Leonard Wilbert Robinson, who all share a birthday of August 16. The coinciding birthdays led to a tradition of getting the family together every third Sunday in August. The first official Robinson Westbrooks Family Reunion was held in August 1910, making this year the 100th celebration.

The Robinson Westbrooks family makes the most out of their annual family gatherings. They are registered at the United States Library of Congress and are a non-profit foundation that raises money for the Robinson Westbrooks' Educational Scholarship Funds.

All of us east Alabamans are deeply proud of the family's legacy and hope the tradition continues for another 100 years and beyond.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 5729, THE STOP THE DROP HOUSES ACT OF 2010

HON. HARRY E. MITCHELL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 19, 2010

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of bipartisan legislation I introduced earlier today with my colleague Rep. BRIAN BILBRAY of California: the Stop the Drop Houses Act.

Border States continue to pay a heavy price for the Federal Government's failure to secure the border and fix our broken immigration system. Arizona has been especially hard hit. More than half the illegal crossings across the U.S.-Mexico border happen in our State.

But this isn't just a crisis for communities along the border. This is a crisis in the interior—in places like Phoenix, where smugglers and Mexican cartels have set up vast networks of drop houses, which operate as way stations for criminal smuggling enterprises.

It has been estimated that there may be as many as 1,000 such drop houses in the Phoenix metropolitan area alone.

The crime associated with these drop houses is brutal and alarming. Phoenix now experiences upwards of 300 kidnappings a year.

I had the opportunity to visit a drop house in Phoenix yesterday, and I saw where smugglers had kept victims behind barred doors and windows while they extorted money for their release. I also visited another home in the same neighborhood, the site of a drug-cartel kidnapping, where smugglers had begun digging a grave for one of their captives, right there inside the house.

These violent thugs put innocent, law-abiding citizens at risk as well, when fights between rival cartels over smuggled cargo devolve into gunfire.

And these drop houses are everywhere. Living in an upscale neighborhood doesn't immunize you from their threat.

If there is anything more disturbing than these drop houses, it is the fact that we still have a loophole in Federal law that stops Federal authorities from using civil forfeiture to seize homes that are used as drop houses.

Under current law, civil forfeiture can be used to seize all kinds of other property used to facilitate smuggling crimes, such as vehicles or even airplanes. However, civil forfeiture cannot be used against the actual drop house, itself.

This just doesn't make sense.

That is why Rep. BILBRAY and I have introduced bipartisan legislation to fix this. Our bill would close this loophole, and allow Federal prosecutors to use civil forfeiture to seize homes used as drop houses.

This is, of course, no substitute for the kind of comprehensive fix we need for border security and our broken immigration system. But this is one obvious, and vitally important step that Congress can take, right now, to make our communities safer.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to pass the Stop the Drop Houses Act.

STAND WITH THE CYPRIOTS ON
THE COMMEMORATION OF THE
CYPRUS INVASION ANNIVERSARY

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 19, 2010

Mr. FILNER. Madam Speaker and colleagues. I rise today to commemorate the 36th anniversary of the invasion of Cyprus by Turkey. On July 20, 1974, Turkey invaded Cyprus in flagrant violation of international law.

The continuing presence of the occupied areas of Cyprus and the human rights violation of the Cypriot people is unacceptable! A solution cannot be achieved without the removal of all Turkish troops and settlers, and the return of all Cypriot citizens to their ancestral homes. Despite numerous U.N. resolutions calling for the return of the refugees to their home and properties and for the withdrawal of

Turkish troops from Cyprus, Turkey continues to illegally occupy the northern part of Cyprus.

We should honor the Cypriots who continue in their fight for justice! Cyprus and the U.S. share a deep and abiding commitment to upholding the ideals of freedom, democracy, justice, human rights, and the international rule of law. The international community has a moral and ethical obligation to stand with the Cypriots to reunify their island and end the military occupation.

I ask my colleagues to stand with me and Cypriots to mark this important anniversary and take a stand for human rights and freedom.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 19, 2010

Ms. WOOLSEY. Madam Speaker, on June 22, 2010, I was unavoidably detained and was unable to record my vote for Rollcall Nos. 376–378. Had I been present I would have voted:

Rollcall No. 376: “yes”—Supporting National Men’s Health Week.

Rollcall No. 377: “yes”—Recognizing the historical significance of Juneteenth Independence Day, and expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that history should be regarded as a means for understanding the past and more effectively facing the challenges of the future.

Rollcall No. 378: “yes”—Supporting the goals and ideals of High-Performance Building Week.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, July 20, 2010 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JULY 21

- 9 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
To hold hearings to examine empowering rural communities, the status and future of the Farm Bill's energy and rural development programs. SR-328A
- 9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting to consider pending calendar business. SD-366
- Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings to examine improvements to the post-9/11 Government Issue (GI) Bill. SR-418
- 10 a.m.
Finance
To hold hearings to examine an update on the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP). SD-215
- Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
To hold hearings to examine treating rare and neglected pediatric diseases, focusing on promoting the development of new treatments and cures. SD-430
- Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings to examine the Homeland Security Department's Quadrennial Homeland Security Review and Bottom Up Review. SD-342
- Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Oceans, Atmosphere, Fisheries, and Coast Guard Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine ensuring effective clean up and restoration in the Gulf. SR-253
- Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe
To receive a briefing on Chechnya and violence in the North Caucasus. 340, Cannon Building
- 2 p.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold hearings to examine the semi-annual monetary policy report to the Congress. SD-G50

Aging

To hold hearings to examine continuing care retirement communities (CCRCs), focusing on if CCRCs are a secure retirement or a risky investment. SD-106

2:30 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings to examine Security and Accountability For Every (SAFE) Port Act reauthorization, focusing on our nations infrastructure. SR-253

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Scot Alan Marciel, of California, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Indonesia, Judith R. Fergin, of Washington, to be Ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, and Helen Patricia Reed-Rowe, of Maryland, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Palau, and Paul W. Jones, of New York, to be Ambassador to Malaysia, all of the Department of State, Robert M. Orr, of Florida, to be United States Director of the Asian Development Bank, with the rank of Ambassador, and Nisha Desai Biswal, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development. SD-419

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine the Second Chance Act, focusing on strengthening safe and effective community reentry. SD-226

JULY 22

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine lessons from the 2010 Tennessee flood. SD-192

10 a.m.

Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

State, Local, and Private Sector Preparedness and Integration Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine disaster medical preparedness, focusing on improving coordination and collaboration in the delivery of medical assistance during disasters. SD-342

Environment and Public Works

Clean Air and Nuclear Safety Subcommittee

To hold an oversight hearing to examine the Environmental Protection Agency's proposal for Federal implementation plans to reduce interstate transport of fine particulate matter and ozone. SD-406

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

Employment and Workplace Safety Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine workplace safety and worker protections at BP. SD-430

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Patrick S. Moon, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Luis E. Arreaga-Rodas, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Iceland, Daniel Bennett Smith, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to Greece, and Matthew J. Bryza, of Illinois, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Azerbaijan, all of the Department of State. SD-419

10:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings to examine S. 2956, to authorize the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians Water Rights Settlement, and S. 3290, to modify the purposes and operation of certain facilities of the Bureau of Reclamation to implement the water rights compact among the State of Montana, the Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana, and the United States. SD-628

2:30 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Business meeting to consider pending calendar business. SR-253

Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

Federal Financial Management, Government Information, Federal Services, and International Security Subcommittee

To resume hearings to examine the Gulf of Mexico oil spill, focusing on ensuring a financially responsible recovery. SD-342

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe

To hold hearings to examine the plight of hundreds of thousands of Iraqi refugees and Iraqi allies. SR-385

JULY 27

9 a.m.

Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

Investigations Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine social security disability fraud, focusing on case studies in Federal employees and commercial drivers licenses. SD-342

2:30 p.m.

Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management, the Federal Workforce, and the District of Columbia Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine progress improving Department of Defense supply chain management. SR-418

JULY 28

10 a.m.

Judiciary

To hold an oversight hearing to examine the Federal Bureau of Investigation. SD-226

JULY 29

2:30 p.m.

Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management, the Federal Workforce, and the District of Columbia Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine closing the language gap, focusing on improving the Federal government's foreign language capabilities. SD-342

AUGUST 5

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

Business meeting to consider pending calendar business. SR-418

SEPTEMBER 22

SEPTEMBER 23

POSTPONEMENTS

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings to examine a legislative presentation focusing on the American Legion.

345, Cannon Building

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold an oversight hearing to examine Veterans' Affairs disability compensation, focusing on presumptive disability decision-making.

SR-418

JULY 21

10 a.m.

Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

To resume hearings to examine nuclear terrorism, focusing on strengthening our domestic defenses.

SD-342

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S5977–S5999

Measures Introduced: Nine bills and one resolution were introduced, as follows: S. 3607–3615, and S. Res. 585. **Page S5993**

Measures Reported:

S. 3607, making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2011. (S. Rept. No. 111–222)

S. 3611, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2010 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System. (S. Rept. No. 111–223)

Report to accompany H.R. 2765, to amend title 28, United States Code, to prohibit recognition and enforcement of foreign defamation judgments and certain foreign judgments against the providers of interactive computer services. (S. Rept. No. 111–224)

S. 3317, to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2010 through 2014 to promote long-term, sustainable rebuilding and development in Haiti, with amendments. (S. Rept. No. 111–225)

S. 3615, making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2011. (S. Rept. No. 111–226) **Page S5993**

Measures Passed:

Foreign Defamation Judgments: Senate passed H.R. 2765, to amend title 28, United States Code, to prohibit recognition and enforcement of foreign defamation judgments and certain foreign judgments against the providers of interactive computer services, after agreeing to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. **Pages S5978–80**

Measures Considered:

Small Business Lending Fund Act: Senate resumed consideration of H.R. 5297, to create the Small Business Lending Fund Program to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to make capital investments in eligible institutions in order to increase the

availability of credit for small businesses, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for small business job creation, taking action on the following amendments and motion proposed thereto: **Pages S5980–88**

Pending:

Reid (for Baucus/Landrieu) Amendment No. 4402, in the nature of a substitute. **Page S5980**

Reid Amendment No. 4403 (to Amendment No. 4402), of a perfecting nature. **Page S5980**

Reid Amendment No. 4404 (to Amendment No. 4403), of a perfecting nature. **Page S5980**

Reid Amendment No. 4405 (to the language proposed to be stricken by Amendment No. 4402), to change the enactment date. **Page S5980**

Reid Amendment No. 4406 (to Amendment No. 4405), of a perfecting nature. **Page S5980**

Reid motion to commit the bill to the Committee on Finance with instructions, Reid Amendment No. 4407 (to the instructions on the motion to commit), in the nature of a substitute. **Page S5980**

Reid Amendment No. 4408 (to the instructions (Amendment No. 4407) of the motion to commit), to change the enactment date. **Page S5980**

Reid Amendment No. 4409 (to Amendment No. 4408), of a perfecting nature. **Page S5980**

Appointments:

Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention: The Chair, on behalf of the Majority Leader, after consultation with the Republican Leader, pursuant to Public Law 93–415, as amended by Public Law 102–586, announced the appointment of the following individuals to the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention: Richard Vincent of Nevada (2-year term), vice Larry Brendtro and Deborah Schumacher of Nevada (3-year term), vice William L. Gibbons. **Page S5999**

Health Information Technology Policy Committee: The Chair, on behalf of the Democratic Leader, pursuant to Public Law 111–5, reappointed the following individual to the Health Information Technology Policy Committee: Dr. Frank Nemeec of Nevada. **Page S5999**

American Jobs and Closing Tax Loopholes Act—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that following the swearing in of Senator-designate Carte Goodwin on Tuesday, July 20, 2010, Senate resume consideration of the amendment of the House of Representatives to the amendment of the Senate to H.R. 4213, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend certain expiring provisions; with the time until 2:30 p.m. equally divided and controlled between the two Leaders, or their designees; and Senate then vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment to the bill with Reid Amendment No. 4425 (to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to the bill), in the nature of a substitute. **Page S5999**

Message from the President: Senate received the following message from the President of the United States:

Transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the former Liberian regime of Charles Taylor and on the continuation of the national emergency blocking property of certain persons and prohibiting the importation of certain goods from Liberia that was established in Executive Order 13348 on July 22, 2004; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs. (PM-64)

Page S5990

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Philip E. Coyle III, of California, to be an Associate Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (Recess Appointment).

Donald M. Berwick, of Massachusetts, to be Administrator of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (Recess Appointment).

Kristie Anne Kenney, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Thailand.

Jo Ellen Powell, of Maryland, to be Ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

Joshua Gotbaum, of the District of Columbia, to be Director of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (Recess Appointment). **Page S5999**

Messages from the House: **Page S5990**

Measures Referred: **Pages S5990–91**

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Adjournment: Senate convened at 2 p.m. and adjourned at 5:18 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, July 20, 2010. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S5999.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

No committee meetings were held.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 9 public bills, H.R. 5769–5777; and 2 resolutions, H. Res. 1533–1534 were introduced. **Page H5711**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H5711–12**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 5266, to extend the final report deadline and otherwise reauthorize the National Commission on Children and Disasters (H. Rept. 111–548);

H.R. 5566, to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit interstate commerce in animal crush videos (H. Rept. 111–549);

H. Res. 1466, a resolution of inquiry requesting the President and directing the Secretary of Energy to provide certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to the Department of Energy's application to foreclose use of Yucca Mountain as a high level nuclear waste repository (H. Rept. 111–550); and

H.R. 1264, to amend the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 to provide for the national flood insurance program to make available multiperil coverage for damage resulting from windstorms or floods (H. Rept. 111–551). **Page H5711**

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Edwards (MD) to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H5679**

Recess: The House recessed at 12:31 p.m. and reconvened at 2 p.m. **Page H5679**

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures:

Expressing support for designation of the week of September 13, 2010, as National Adult Education and Family Literacy Week: H. Res. 1472, to express support for designation of the week of September 13, 2010, as National Adult Education and Family Literacy Week, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yea-and-nay vote of 369 yeas with none voting “nay”, Roll No. 448; **Pages H5680–81, H5691**

Recognizing the 50th anniversary of Title VI international education programs: H. Con. Res. 126, amended, to recognize the 50th anniversary of Title VI international education programs within the Department of Education, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yea-and-nay vote of 355 yeas to 16 nays, Roll No. 449; **Pages H5681–83, H5692**

Expressing support for designation of September as National Child Awareness Month: H. Res. 1219, to express support for designation of September as National Child Awareness Month, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ yea-and-nay vote of 373 yeas with none voting “nay”, Roll No. 450; and **Pages H5683–84, H5692–93**

Strengthening Employment Clusters to Organize Regional Success Act: H.R. 1855, amended, to promote industry growth and competitiveness and to improve worker training, retention, and advancement. **Pages H5686–90**

Recess: The House recessed at 2:54 p.m. and reconvened at 6 p.m. **Page H5691**

Suspension—Proceedings Postponed: The House debated the following measure under suspension of the rules. Further proceedings were postponed:

Congratulating the University of South Carolina Gamecocks: H. Res. 1491, to congratulate the University of South Carolina Gamecocks on winning the 2010 NCAA Division I College World Series. **Pages H5684–86**

Communication from the Clerk of the House: Read a letter from the Clerk wherein she transmitted notification that Laura Cole has signed an agreement to not be a candidate for the office of Senator or Representative in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress for purposes of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 until at least 3 years after she is no longer a member of the board or staff of the Office of Congressional Ethics. Further, the Clerk notified the House that a copy of the signed

agreement shall be retained by the Office of the Clerk as part of the records of the House. **Page H5693**

Presidential Message: Read a message from the President wherein he notified Congress that the national emergency and related measures dealing with the former Liberian regime of Charles Taylor are to continue in effect beyond July 22, 2010—referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered printed (H. Doc. 111–134). **Pages H5690–91**

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appears on page H5693.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Three yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H5691, H5692, H5692–93. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 12:30 p.m. and adjourned at 9:11 p.m.

Committee Meetings

No committee meetings were held.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR TUESDAY, JULY 20, 2010

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development, business meeting to mark up proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2011 for Energy and Water Development, 4 p.m., SD–192.

Committee on Armed Services: To hold hearings to examine implementation of the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START), 9:30 a.m., SD–106.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Subcommittee on Security and International Trade and Finance, to hold hearings to examine continuing oversight on international cooperation to modernize financial regulation, 10 a.m., SD–538.

Committee on Foreign Relations: To hold hearings to examine the nominations of James Franklin Jeffrey, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Iraq, Maura Connelly, of New Jersey, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Lebanon, Gerald M. Feierstein, of Pennsylvania, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Yemen, and Francis Joseph Ricciardone, Jr., of Massachusetts, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Turkey, all of the Department of State, 2:30 p.m., SD–419.

Committee on the Judiciary: Business meeting to consider S. 3397, to amend the Controlled Substances Act to provide for take-back disposal of controlled substances in certain instances, S. 2925, to establish a grant program to

benefit victims of sex trafficking, and the nominations of Elena Kagan, of Massachusetts, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, James Michael Cole, of the District of Columbia, to be Deputy Attorney General, Timothy Q. Purdon, to be United States Attorney for the District of North Dakota, Willie Ransome Stafford III, to be United States Marshal for the Middle District of North Carolina, and Arthur Darrow Baylor, to be United States Marshal for the Middle District of Alabama, all of the Department of Justice, and J. Patricia Wilson Smoot, of Maryland, to be a Commissioner of the United States Parole Commission, 10 a.m., SH-216.

Committee on Rules and Administration: Business meeting to consider the nomination of William J. Boarman, of Maryland, to be Public Printer, Government Printing Office, 2 p.m., S-216, Capitol.

Select Committee on Intelligence: To hold hearings to examine the nomination of James R. Clapper, of Virginia, to be Director of National Intelligence, 2:30 p.m., SD-G50.

House

Committee on Agriculture, Subcommittee on Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry, hearing to review livestock and related programs at USDA in advance of the 2012 Farm bill, 1 p.m., 1300 Longworth.

Subcommittee on Rural Development, Biotechnology, Specialty Crops, and Foreign Agriculture, hearing to review rural development programs in advance of the 2010 Farm bill, 10 a.m., 1300 Longworth.

Committee on Appropriations, to mark up the following: FY 2011 Subcommittee Allocations (302(b)s); FY 2011 Transportation, HUD Appropriations bill; and FY 2011 Military Construction, VA Appropriations bill, 3 p.m., 2359 Rayburn.

Committee on Armed Services, Subcommittee on Readiness, hearing on Modeling and Simulation: Enhancing Military Readiness, 10 a.m., 2118 Rayburn.

Committee on Education and Labor, Subcommittee on Health, Employment, Labor and Pensions, hearing enti-

led "Creating Greater Accounting Transparency for Pensions," 10 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations and the Subcommittee on Energy and Environment, joint hearing entitled "The Role of the Interior Department in the Deepwater Horizon Disaster," 10 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Committee on Financial Services, Subcommittee on Capital Markets, Insurance, and Government Sponsored Enterprises, hearing entitled "Oversight of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission: Evaluating Present Reforms and Future Challenges," 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Domestic Monetary Policy and Technology, hearing entitled "The State of U.S. Coins and Currency," 2:30 p.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on International Organizations, Human Rights and Oversight, and the Subcommittee on Africa and Global Health, joint hearing on the Oversight of the Feed the Future Initiative, 1 p.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, Subcommittee on National Security and Foreign Affairs, hearing entitled "Rethinking our Defense Budget: Achieving National Security through Spending," 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

Committee on Science and Technology, Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight, hearing on Building a Science of Economics for the Real World, 10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation, hearing on Status of U.S.-flagged Vessels in U.S.-Foreign Trade, 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn.

Committee on Ways and Means, Subcommittee on Health, hearing on Efforts to Promote the Adoption and Meaningful Use of Health Information Technology, 1 p.m., 1100 Longworth.

Subcommittee on Oversight, hearing on the immediate need for charitable assistance in the Gulf Coast region, 10 a.m., 1100 Longworth.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

10 a.m., Tuesday, July 20

Senate Chamber

Program for Tuesday: After the transaction of any morning business (not to extend beyond 12:30 p.m.), Senate will resume consideration of the House Message to accompany H.R. 4213, American Jobs and Closing Tax Loopholes Act, and vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment to the bill with Reid Amendment No. 4425, at 2:30 p.m.

(Senate will recess from 12:30 p.m. until 2:15 p.m. for their respective party conferences.)

(At 2:15 p.m., *Carte Goodwin, of West Virginia, will be sworn in as Senator.*)

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

10:30 a.m., Tuesday, July 20

House Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Consideration of the following suspensions: (1) H.R. 5266—National Commission on Children and Disasters Reauthorization Act; (2) H.R. 5545—To deauthorize a portion of the project for navigation, Potomac River, Washington Channel, District of Columbia; (3) H. Res. 1463—Supporting the goals and ideals of Railroad Retirement Day; (4) H.R. 5604—Surface Transportation Savings Act; (5) H.R.

5301—To extend the period during which the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and States are prohibited from requiring a permit under section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act; (6) H.R. 4842—Homeland Security Science and Technology Authorization Act; (7) H. Res. 1516—Recognizing the 65th anniversary of the end of World War II; (8) H. Res. 1411—Honoring the service and commitment of the 111th Fighter Wing, Pennsylvania Air National Guard; (9) H. Res. 1483—Recognizing the exemplary service and sacrifice of the soldiers of the 14th Armored Division of the United States Army, known as the Liberators, during World War II; (10) H.R. 5341—The “Joyce Rogers Post Office Building” Designation Act; (11) H. Res. 1513—Congratulating the Saratoga Race Course; (12) H.R. 4684—National September 11 Memorial & Museum Commemorative Medal Act; (13) H.R. 5283—Help HAITI Act; (14) H.R. 5532—International Adoption Harmonization Act; (15) H. Res. 1470—Honoring the life of Chief Justice William S. Richardson; (16) H.R. 5566—Prevention of Interstate Commerce in Animal Crush Videos Act; (17) S. 1749—Cell Phone Contraband Act; (18) H.R. 1469—Child Protection Improvements Act; (19) Sen. Amend. to H.R. 725—Indian Arts and Crafts Amendments Act; (20) S. 1053—To amend the National Law Enforcement Museum Act to extend the termination date; (21) H.R. 5716—Safer Oil and Natural Gas Drilling Technology Research and Development Act; (22) H.R. 2693—Federal Oil Spill Research Program Act; (23) H. Con. Res. 292—Supporting the goals of National Aerospace Week; and (24) H.R. 4380—U.S. Manufacturing Enhancement Act.

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