

BUSH ADMINISTRATION WAS WRONG TO FORCE SENIORS INTO A DRUG PLAN BY MAY 15

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

Ms. BERKLEY. Mr. Speaker, Republicans were dead wrong to force American seniors to pick a private drug plan by May 15.

Choosing the right plan is not easy for any of us. Seniors had dozens of plans to choose from. In Nevada alone, we had 44 plans. But this decision was made even more difficult by an incompetent Bush administration that did not give seniors accurate information.

The nonpartisan GAO conducted an investigation which concluded seniors were receiving bad information 60 percent of the time on critical questions concerning which drug plan cost the least based on a senior's prescription drug needs. One in five seniors are now actually paying more for their drugs than they did before they signed up. Seniors received bad information from the Bush administration, and based on this bad information, they made a very bad decision.

House Democrats wanted to extend the deadline until the end of the year, giving seniors more time and preventing an unfair penalty tax from taking effect. House Republicans refused to join us in this effort, and now millions of seniors will unfortunately pay the price.

COMMUNICATION FROM CONSTITUENT SERVICES DIRECTOR OF HON. SAM JOHNSON, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GILLMOR) laid before the House the following communication from Jerry Durham, Constituent Services Director of the Honorable Sam Johnson, Member of Congress:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 15, 2006.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I have been served with a civil subpoena, issued by the 417th Judicial District Court for Collin County, Texas, for testimony and documents.

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

Sincerely,

JERRY W. DURHAM,
Constituent Services Director.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4200, FOREST EMERGENCY RECOVERY AND RESEARCH ACT

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

call up House Resolution 816 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 816

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4200) to improve the ability of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to promptly implement recovery treatments in response to catastrophic events affecting Federal lands under their jurisdiction, including the removal of dead and damaged trees and the implementation of reforestation treatments, to support the recovery of non-Federal lands damaged by catastrophic events, to revitalize Forest Service experimental forests, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour, with 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Resources, 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture, and 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. In lieu of the amendment recommended by the Committee on Resources now printed in the bill, it shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of the amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in the Congressional Record and numbered 1 pursuant to clause 8 of rule XVIII. That amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read. All points of order against that amendment in the nature of a substitute are waived. Notwithstanding clause 11 of rule XVIII, no amendment to that amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be in order except those printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such amendments are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. Any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or to the amendment in the nature of a substitute made in order as original text. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield

the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from California (Ms. MATSUI), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 816 provides for a structured rule and allows for 1 hour of general debate with 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by each of the chairman and ranking minority members of the Committee on Resources, the Committee on Agriculture and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

There also are four amendments, Democrat amendments, that have been filed with the bill made in order. Each of these amendments was considered in the committee markup and was defeated in those markups, but we have decided in the rule of fairness to allow them all to have a chance of debating those amendments on the floor, giving them another chance to convince a majority of the House Members that their approach to forest management is better than the bill before us.

In testimony received in the Rules Committee, it was mentioned that this particular bill has had, approximately 50 times, a redrafting to make sure the needs of individuals were met; it was passed by strong bipartisan support in both the Rules Committee and the Agriculture Committee; it has 147 bipartisan sponsors; it has had nine hearings; the sponsors have traveled to forests from Oregon to Georgia; they have had input from Fish and Wildlife, from Tribal land managers; it has been endorsed by the 25,000-member National Federation of Federal Employees Union, by the 15,000 members of the Society of American Foresters and by the 12,000-member Coalition of Professional Firefighters.

This bill has gone through regular order. It is as regular, it is so regular you would think it was sponsored by Metamucil.

I am also very grateful to the chairman of the subcommittee who is the sponsor, Mr. WALDEN, for his work on this, as well as Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. GILCREST, Mr. BAIRD, Ms. HERSETH, who presented this bill to us, and also to the gentleman from Washington, Mr. HASTINGS, who told me everything I need to know about forests, and if this bill is good with him, it obviously has to be a good bill.

Those of us who live in the western States realize that we have enormous tracts of land, both in Forest Service land and in BLM lands, and the forest in those areas has been under tremendous stress in the past two decades. We estimate there are at least 190 million acres of land at risk, over 1 million acres that is currently in a restoration backlog. It has taken us about 2 years to begin the restoration process. If there is any kind of regulatory process, the average is 3½ years.