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No. 68

## House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LINCOLN DAVIS of Tennessee).

### DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,  
April 26, 2007.

I hereby appoint the Honorable LINCOLN DAVIS to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

### PRAYER

The Monsignor George Coyne, Saint Joseph Roman Catholic Church, Tiltonsville, Ohio, offered the following prayer:

We gather in this special place this morning, aware of our dependence upon our Creator for the spiritual gifts needed to conduct the affairs of this great Nation. Elected officials are called by God through the voice of the people to work for peace and justice.

Almighty God, empower these men and women of the Congress with knowledge and wisdom so that they will lead and govern Your people in the right way. Be with them today in the deliberations and the decisions they will make. Guide them so that they will always keep the common good as their first priority. Help them always to be aware of Your presence in their lives.

Creator God, we ask Your special blessing on all world leaders. May they work together to end terrorism. May they be instruments for peace in our world.

We ask Your blessing on our President. Bless our Senators. Bless the men and women of this Congress. Bless all who assist in the operation of our gov-

ernment. Bless the people of our great Nation. Keep each of us today and every day in Your loving care and protection.

Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

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

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

### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania 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.

### INTRODUCTION OF MONSIGNOR GEORGE COYNE

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

Mr. WILSON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I welcome my good friend, Monsignor George Coyne, to the Congress this morning.

I have known Monsignor Coyne since I was a young boy and he was a student in the seminary. At that time, he was also working for my grandfather in our family business. My entire family came to know him well. Monsignor Coyne set such a good example that his brothers, Jerry and Tim, followed him as employees of our family business.

Even back then, Monsignor carried a deep faith and a commitment to serving others in our community, which he has all of his life as a priest. All of

these years later, his faith and commitment are more evident than ever. Today, Monsignor Coyne serves the parishioners at two churches in eastern Ohio: Saint Joseph Church in Tiltonsville, and Saint Lucy Church in Yorkville.

Just as I have, parishioners at Saint Joseph and Saint Lucy have witnessed Monsignor Coyne's passion firsthand. Today the Congress and the viewers across the Nation have had their chance to see what makes Monsignor Coyne such a special person. For that I am deeply grateful.

In closing, I would like to thank Monsignor Coyne for joining us here today and for his years of dedicated service to the people of eastern Ohio.

### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to 5 one-minute speeches on each side.

### SMALL BUSINESS LENDING IMPROVEMENTS ACT OF 2007

(Mrs. BOYDA of Kansas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. BOYDA of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Small Business Lending Improvements Act of 2007, passed yesterday by this House by an overwhelming margin.

Small businesses are critical to the Kansas and American economies. They create jobs, they keep wealth in our local communities, and they spur innovation. But in order to succeed, small businesses need ready access to startup capital and financial services.

The Small Business Association's 7(a) loans have helped tremendously. Last year alone, 757 Kansas businesses received \$104 million through the 7(a) program.

☐ 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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The Small Business Lending Improvements Act will increase the accessibility of small business loans, helping to drive the Kansas economy forward. I especially support its provisions benefiting the rural lenders that serve so many entrepreneurs in my district.

I was pleased to vote for this important and innovative bill.

#### AVOID FUTURE CAMPUS TRAGEDIES

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

Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania. The recent tragedy at Virginia Tech leads us to ask what else could have been done to protect students at our colleges and universities.

The Federal Education Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 is intended to protect the confidentiality of student records and define under what instances parents can have access to student information and grades. Unfortunately, under the definitions in the act, there are many examples where information was not released to parents or guardians regarding a student's mental health, which led to withholding of vital information that could have prevented suicides, assaults and other crimes.

Schools are hesitant to release information for fear of legal action. In my 25 years of practice as a psychologist, I have known many instances where these problems arose.

I am introducing legislation to clarify the act to help define circumstances where universities can release vital information to parents, including risks for suicide, homicide and physical assaults. Further, it will hold harmless colleges and universities who, after consultation with a mental health specialist, act in the best interest of the student, where they can release information to help save lives. We can no longer let this 30-year act be a barrier between parents, students and schools.

I urge my colleagues to sign in support of this bill.

#### DAY OF DEFEAT

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

Mr. POE. Mr. Speaker, the Iraq defeat bill that this House has passed sets the day certain that American troops will leave Iraq. By doing so, Congress is trying to legislate "defeat day" no matter the consequences.

In other words, retreat, retreat, at any price, retreat. Quit, quit, at any price, quit. Withdraw, withdraw, at any price, withdraw. Flee, flee, at any price, flee. Surrender, surrender, at any price surrender.

Congress has changed the phrase, "when the going gets tough, send in

the U.S. Cavalry, send in the U.S. Marines," to, "when the going gets tough, leave," leave in the darkness of the night and let the Iraqis go it alone.

I am sure there is joy in "Desertville" in the fanatical minds of the enemies of freedom. Mr. Speaker, war is hard. This war is hard. But we cannot neglect our duty because it is hard.

The stability of the region and our national security depend on our U.S. success in defeating the enemy. We need to make it hard on them. Give them a day to remember.

And that's just the way it is.

#### DEMOCRAT BUDGET: "RESERVE FUNDS"

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

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, the American public deserves to have all the facts about the Democrats' \$3 trillion budget resolution.

On the surface, it looks great, more money for program after program, all the while balancing the budget. If it sounds too good to be true, it's because it is.

This budget funds a wish list of spending with so-called reserve funds. On paper, these reserve funds appear to designate funding for billions of dollars in Federal spending. But the fact is they are empty, little more than a clever gimmick to help balance the books, a shell game.

In order to fund them, offsets would have to be found elsewhere or taxes would have to be raised. Since their plan doesn't include offsets, that leaves only one option, tax hikes.

In other words, the Democrats are asking Americans to tighten their belts so that Uncle Sam can loosen his. Congress has serious fiscal challenges to solve, but tax hikes and budget gimmicks are not the right answer.

#### COMMENDING MOUNT PLEASANT, NORTH CAROLINA, HIGH SCHOOL WRESTLING TEAM

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

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge and pay tribute to the Mount Pleasant High School Wrestling Team for the 2007 North Carolina High School Athletic Association State 1-A/2-A Championship Title win.

Mount Pleasant completed an impressive run to the team championship title. The overall team record for the 2006-2007 season was 31-1. The Tigers also hold the 2007 titles of Cabarrus County Champions, Rocky River Conference Regular Season and Tournament Champions, and 1-A/2-A Midwest Regional Champions.

This season there were nine State qualifiers and eight State place win-

ners on the team, the most in Mount Pleasant's high school history. In the title match, Mount Pleasant recorded 135.5 points to second-place Mayodan Dalton McMichael High School's 82 points.

I am extremely proud of the hard work, dedication and scholarship of these young men from North Carolina's Eighth District. Congratulations, Coach Greg Hinson, Coach Randy Kaiser and the Mount Pleasant High School men's wrestling team on your successful season and State championship victory. Go Tigers.

#### FAREWELL TO TIA WILLIAMS

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow the Second Congressional District of South Carolina will lose an important public servant. Tia Williams is departing the Washington office to be in graduate school at the University of Virginia where she will seek a master's degree in urban and environmental planning.

Tia has served as staff assistant to the Second District since March 2006. Many South Carolinians have come to know her, as she was vital in arranging tours for Palmetto State families visiting Washington.

A native of South Congaree, Tia is the daughter of Marty and Angie Williams and the sister of Taylor Williams. She is a graduate of Clemson University and Airport High School of West Columbia.

I appreciate Tia's dedication to the people of the Second District. I know she will apply the same dedication to her studies at UVA.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September 11. All Americans should read the Lieberman op-ed in today's Washington Post.

#### ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, APRIL 30, 2007

Ms. SUTTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at noon on Monday next.

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

There was no objection.

#### PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 249, WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSES AND BURROS SALE AND SLAUGHTER PROHIBITION

Ms. SUTTON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 331 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 331

*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. 249) to restore the prohibition on the commercial sale and slaughter of wild free-roaming horses and burros. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived except those arising under clause 9 or 10 of rule XXI. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. The bill shall be considered as read. Notwithstanding clause 11 of rule XVIII, no amendment to the bill shall be in order except those printed in the portion of the Congressional Record designated for that purpose in clause 8 of rule XVIII and except pro forma amendments for the purpose of debate. Each amendment so printed may be offered only by the Member who caused it to be printed or his designee and shall be considered as read. 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. 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.

SEC. 2. During consideration in the House of H.R. 249 pursuant to this resolution, notwithstanding the operation of the previous question, the Chair may postpone further consideration of the bill to such time as may be designated by the Speaker.

□ 1015

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Ohio is recognized for 1 hour.

Ms. SUTTON. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART). All time yielded during consideration of the rule is for debate only.

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

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. SUTTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be given 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on House Resolution 331.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. SUTTON. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 331 provides for consideration of H.R. 249, to restore the prohibition on the commercial sale and slaughter of wild free-roaming horses and burros, under an open rule with a preprinting requirement.

The rule provides 1 hour of general debate, equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill except clauses 9 and 10 of rule XXI. The rule requires that any amendments to the bill must be preprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD prior to

their consideration. The rule provides one motion to recommit, with or without instructions.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 249 is a bipartisan bill that restores important protections for wild horses and burros from sale and slaughter. This bill is necessary because these long-standing protections were stripped by a rider inserted into the 2005 omnibus spending bill without a hearing or debate.

The transportation practices faced by these wild horses and burros are cruel and inhumane. They are transferred hundreds or thousands of miles in cramped quarters, just so their meat can be consumed in foreign markets. H.R. 249 bans the sale of wild horses and burros by the Bureau of Land Management, as well as the transfer of these animals for the purpose of processing into commercial products.

Over the last 2 years, the House has voted twice on this issue, and these passed either unanimously or overwhelmingly. But they have never been signed into law. It is time we end this inhumane practice once and for all.

Since the enactment of these protections through the passage of the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act in 1971, we have seen wild horse populations fall by more than 50 percent. These animals cannot wait any longer for us to reaffirm our commitment to the protections we promised 34 years ago.

As an animal lover, I am deeply disturbed and opposed to suffering inflicted on animals and will work against practices that lead to their torture or injury. That is why we must pass this rule and pass H.R. 249. These animals need protection, and it is time we restored it for them.

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

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. SUTTON) for the time, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, in 1971 Congress passed the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act. That law established as national policy that wild free-roaming horses shall be protected from capture, branding, harassment and death; and to accomplish this, they are considered in the area where presently found as an integral part of the natural system of the public lands. The law also directed that no wild free-roaming horse or its remains may be sold or transferred for consideration for processing into commercial products. However, the fiscal year 2005 Consolidated Appropriations Act directed that wild horses over 10 years old or that were not adopted after three attempts must be sold unconditionally.

While "excess" wild horses have been cited as the reason for the recent changes in law, there are fewer wild horses on the public lands today than there were a quarter of a century ago. In 1980, there were approximately 62,000 wild horses on public lands. Today,

there are approximately 28,000. The underlying bill, H.R. 249, would undo the current practice and would prohibit the commercial sale of wild horses by the Bureau of Land Management.

With regard to process, again the majority likes to proclaim that they have offered another bill under what they are describing as an open rule. But it really is not an open rule. According to a survey of activities of the House Committee on Rules from the 104th Congress, an open rule is defined as "one under which any Member may offer an amendment that complies with the standing rules of the House and the Budget Act." A modified open rule requiring preprinting in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD is defined as a type of rule that permits the offering only of those amendments printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Because Members under this rule that bring the underlying legislation to the floor today must submit their amendments prior to floor consideration, they are prohibited from offering amendments on the floor as the debate progresses. So if a Member, for example, Mr. Speaker, is watching the debate and has an idea to improve the bill pursuant to the debate, he or she has an idea, this rule prevents that Member from offering their amendment. So by its very nature, the rule is restrictive. It is not an open rule. So for the sake of clarity and specificity, we would point that out for the record, and we think the majority should stop calling it an open rule.

I also want to point out that once again the majority offers this modified open rule on noncontroversial, bipartisan bills such as the one that we bring to the floor today, bills that really should be considered under suspension of the rules or under a genuinely open rule. If the majority really wants to live up to their campaign promise of a more open and bipartisan Congress, they should offer open rules, for example on this bill, and on bills where there is some controversy.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his support of the underlying measure.

This House, in a bipartisan manner, has demonstrated its strong support for our wild horses and burros twice over the last 2 years. There is no reason we cannot continue this strong commitment to protecting these animals here again today. This is a commonsense issue that must be addressed. No longer can we ignore the inhumane treatment inflicted upon these wonderful and beautiful animals. I urge a "yes" vote on the previous question and on the rule.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RAHALL. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 249.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. SUTTON). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

#### WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSES AND BURROS SALE AND SLAUGHTER PROHIBITION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 331 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 249.

□ 1028

##### IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 249) to restore the prohibition on the commercial sale and slaughter of wild free-roaming horses and burros, with Mr. LINCOLN DAVIS of Tennessee in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time.

The gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, H.R. 249 is important legislation with broad, bipartisan support. I am pleased to be joined in this endeavor by my colleague, the gentleman from Kentucky, Mr. ED WHITFIELD, and a number of other Members on both sides of the aisle.

This Congress is tasked with the stewardship of much that is invaluable, our breathtaking natural wonders, our healthy rivers and streams, icons of American history; and it is our responsibility as public stewards of our land to manage these resources for the good of future generations. It is a responsibility as chairman of the House Natural Resources Committee that I take very seriously.

The proper care and preservation of wild horses which roam public lands in the West fall within our stewardship, and we are failing to live up to our responsibility. I say that because in 1971 Congress formally protected these wild horses and mandated that they cannot be sold or processed into commercial products, in effect, slaughtered.

□ 1030

Since that time when the Bureau of Land Management has determined that the wild horse population is excessive to the ability of the range to support them, captured animals have been offered to the public through adoption.

But all that changed as a result of a rider tucked away into a massive omnibus appropriation bill enacted during December 2004.

The so-called Burns rider overturned 33 years of national policy on the care and management of wild horses and burros by repealing the prohibition on the commercial sale and slaughter of these animals that had been in law. In effect, Mr. Chairman, these animals were earmarked for death.

Since that time, some of these animals, which belong to all Americans I might add, and which represent the very spirit of the American West, have been rounded up for slaughter and shipped overseas.

And to what end? So their meat can end up on menus in France, Belgium and Japan, where it is considered a delicacy.

Incredible. It is truly and simply incredible. We do not allow the commercial sale of horseflesh in this country for human consumption, but we are exporting horse meat for that very purpose abroad.

Since I first introduced this legislation during the last Congress, I have received an impressive volume of heartfelt letters and e-mails from across the Nation.

The very notion that wild horses, wild American horses, would be slaughtered as a food source for foreign gourmets has struck a chord with the American people. They see in this issue the pioneering spirit and the ideals of freedom. And the current policy has created disillusionment with many over how their government works and what their elected leaders stand for.

The measure we are now considering will halt that practice. The sale and slaughter of wild horses and burros must stop not only because it is wrong, but also because the program is a failure.

While the Bureau of Land Management, the Federal agency which oversees the program, may sincerely hope that these animals do not end up on menus in France or Japan or Belgium, the Burns rider severely handicaps efforts to protect these herds.

Now, some will say the sale authority is necessary because the agency costs of managing the program have grown too high, but this is an issue of the BLM's own making. Each year they round up more animals than can be adopted. The excess animals are sent to holding facilities where their numbers simply increase per year, year after year, driving up management costs. If the agency wants to save money without selling these animals, it needs only to get its round-ups and adoptions in sync.

There are also those who say we need to allow these animals to be sold off be-

cause there are too many of them on the public lands and they are causing massive resource damage.

First of all, it should be noted that there are significantly fewer wild horses and burros on public lands today than there were just 25 years ago.

Second, compared to the 3 to 4 million cattle that graze these same acres, wild horses and burros are hardly the most serious threat to our public rangelands.

All I seek to do in this legislation, with H.R. 249, is to return the law to the way it existed for 33 years prior to the Burns rider. The House has twice gone on record supporting a prohibition on the commercial sale and slaughter of wild horses and burros.

So I conclude by asking my colleagues' support once again today. It's time to do right by these living icons of the American West.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

It is indeed an honor for me to be here with the distinguished chairman of the Resources Committee. Through his illustrious career I have been impressed with the way he has run the committee. I've also been impressed with his commonsense approach to issues, except for this one. And I appreciate the opportunity of being here.

You know, Mr. Chairman, this is the time of year when everyone has a great deal of hope. This is the beginning of the baseball season, where every team, with the possible exception of the Royals, still has a mathematical chance of winning the division.

And as a loyal Cub fan, who is now in my 99th year, consecutive year, of reconstruction and renewal, there is still hope for me.

It is also sad because we are about to commemorate very soon the 43rd anniversary of the worst trade made in the history of baseball, according to many scholars. And that trade was a six-player trade in which my Cubs sent three players, including Lou Brock, to the St. Louis Cardinals in exchange for three other players and Ernie Broglio, who was an 18-game winner at the time.

Now, on paper this trade made great sense for the Cubs. They were getting an outfielder, a veteran relief pitcher, and a starting pitcher, a 20-game winner who had won 18 games the year before.

What happened in reality, of course, is that Lou Brock accepted the role of a lead-off hitter when he went to the Cardinals and spurred them to not only the Pennant but also the World Series victory on his way to a Hall of Fame career.

Broglio, a great pitcher, actually developed arm problems, won only seven games the rest of his career, and 2 years later he is out of baseball.

Now, this is known as one of those great trades that looked perfect on

paper but in reality it simply wasn't there.

With all due respect, this bill is one of those great bills on paper, but the reality of it simply isn't there. This is an Ernie Broglio bill if there ever was one.

Now, I have to admit that I don't have a great deal of personal knowledge about horses. My reference to horses in the last 30 years is probably helping my kid to choose either the striped or the painted one on the merry-go-round. The unfortunate thing is that most of the people who will be voting on this bill have the exact same background that I do have.

I am happy to note, though, that I do have a brother who met his wife while he was the rodeo clown, and his wife was in the barrel racing contest and is one the few people who has actually trapped and trained a wild horse on the open desert in Utah and Nevada. So I am using that background from the history as we talk about this particular bill.

And as I looked at this bill as it came out of committee and studied it closer, there are five areas in which I think this bill has significant flaws.

The first is that this bill does not do what its supporters claim it will do. Not the sponsor. He's been totally honest in this. But many of those who have been writing about this particular bill have exaggerated what it actually does.

Secondly, this bill takes away a tool of management from BLM and does not replace it with anything created to help them in their established goal.

Number three, this bill has a difficult system in making the ecosystem of the West, the desert West, a more difficult area to manage.

Number four, there is indeed an extreme cost that the taxpayers are paying in this program that actually ends up being more abusive of the animals that we are trying to preserve and to help.

And finally, I think there is, indeed, a regional bias that can be seen in this particular bill.

Now, if I could, Mr. Chairman, I would like to just talk about perhaps that first issue, just that first issues. This bill does not do what the proponents claim. I have seen the Dear Colleague letters from Robert Redford and Willie Nelson, and one came from the Humane Society making all sorts of claims that are actually not done by this particular bill. The reality is, as well-intentioned as this bill may be, there is actually no change in what will happen with the BLM and their priorities.

If this bill passes, no horse is actually safer than it would have been. And if this bill fails, no horse is actually going to be eaten in France. The idea is this is a very narrow bill that only deals with BLM and deals with forestlands. It doesn't deal with all public lands, doesn't deal with national parks or wildlife refuges or reserva-

tions or military affairs. It has been said there are about 90,000 horses a year that are unwanted. Their owners either cannot or will not maintain them.

On BLM lands we are only talking about 7,000 horses, 6,800 last year that were taken off land because of the inability of the land to sustain them. This is only a small portion that this bill deals with, so the overall idea of trying to help all the animals, to stop foreign sales consumption of those, it's not covered in this particular bill. What it does do, though, is take away a management tool the BLM has.

And with that, Mr. Chairman, in the coming speeches by my colleagues who will be down here, and as we go through for the next hour this particular bill, I hope to explore those other issues.

Therefore, I will reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Chairman, only to respond to the latter point that the gentleman has just made, the original 1971 language only dealt with BLM lands, so that is why we are not considering all these other areas to which the gentleman referred.

I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, it's my honor to recognize and yield time to the distinguished Representative from Idaho. I yield Mr. SALI 2 minutes and 14 seconds, which is what he says he needs.

Mr. SALI. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 249 that would end the Bureau of Land Management's authority to sell wild horses. This is an important resource and wildlife management issue that affects our Nation's rangelands.

Recognizing the need to ensure healthy herds and healthy rangelands, the U.S. Congress gave the administration the authority to manage, protect and control wild horses and burros with the enactment of the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971.

The statute directs the agency to maintain populations at a designated appropriate managed level, based on wild herds and rangeland monitoring, to determine the number of animals, including livestock and wildlife, that the land can support. In spite of the removal of horses, as was mentioned by the gentleman from Utah, currently the population of wild horses on the range is more than 10,000 above the appropriate management level.

The excess horse populations are causing significant resource and environmental damage. Even conservation groups such as the National Association of Conservation Districts, the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, the Izaak Walton League, and a number of others have acknowledged the damage caused by this overpopulation of horses. Balanced management, respecting recreation, watersheds, wildlife and grazing must be restored to the public lands where these horses roam.

I urge a vote against H.R. 249 to help protect the environment and ecosystems of the western States.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Chairman, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I would be pleased to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SALAZAR).

Mr. SALAZAR. Mr. Chairman, just for the record, I want everyone to know that I am wearing one of my favorite ties, which is a horse tie. I have been a lifelong farmer and rancher, and I can assure you that no one in this Chamber loves horses more than I do.

But the good citizens of western Colorado and all Americans love our beautiful country and the public plans administered by the National Park Service, the Forest Service and the BLM. For more than 100 years, the Forest Service, the BLM lands, have been managed for multiple use and sustainable yield of their products. This means historic uses such as grazing remain a bedrock use of the land, and conservation remains a bedrock principle for which these lands are managed.

It is one thing to agree on these core principles. It is another one to do the hard work needed to effectively express the principles and actions and policies. Great needs for land management are going unanswered because Congress lacks the will to provide adequate funding to these core management functions. And at the same time, Mr. Chairman, the courage to adjust these laws reflects the reality of land management today.

So, for example, conservation of wildlife under the Endangered Species Act and other laws is regarded by many, including myself, as among the highest conservation priorities in our country. Nevertheless, Congress consistently fails to provide adequate funding for species conservation on the ground, or funding agencies to adequately implement the law.

We are at a similar place with respect to wild horses and wild burros. Legal recognition of the place of wild horses and burros on public lands was introduced in the passage of the Wild Horse and Burro Act in 1971. This law reflected America's love for horses and the concern that they be managed properly on public lands. These are values that, undoubtedly, we all share. The key provisions of the law required the BLM to manage the horses to an appropriate management level, called the AML. As a practical matter, this means that horse population numbers had to be managed within the multiple-use framework controlling management of BLM land.

For years, BLM has not been able to bring horse populations down within the AML ceiling. This means public lands have been degraded from overgrazing by horses. The habitat and food is taken from the wildlife, and the areas overpopulated by horses cannot

sustain other multiple uses of the land. Congress has consistently declined to provide the funding needed to gather more horses off BLM land and support them to live a healthy life in long-term holding facilities.

□ 1045

Still, the law calls for maintenance of wild horse populations at the AML, but the political will has been lacking to allow the agency to succeed.

So Congress enacted a legislative solution in the fiscal year 2005 appropriations bill to help relieve the overpopulation of wild horses on public lands by authorizing the sale of unadoptable horses. These are horses that no one wanted. Not ranchers, not public officials, not even members of the animal rights groups or horse protection leagues, and, I am most certainly sure, no one voting "yes" on H.R. 249.

That first year, in 2005, more than 1,500 horses were sold. BLM credits the law with allowing them to operate their program within budget for the first time in a number of years. A small sales program continues today that is significant to the BLM budget. This year already, in 2007, 346 horses have been sold. BLM estimates that it could run a small sales program of about 600 horses per year. The sale of this number of horses is worth several million dollars to BLM over the life of the horses, for a program that is funded only at approximately \$30 million annually.

H.R. 249, sponsored by the great chairman, whom I have the greatest of respect for and I know his intentions are good, would eliminate this sales program. Why do it? BLM efforts to prevent the slaughter of horses have been successful to date. Congress is not making sufficient funding available to take necessary care of the horses in long-term care facilities.

While the public is adopting some horses under the BLM program, horses are not being adopted at a rate sufficient to ease the overpopulation on public lands. Perhaps worst of all, the administration's budget for fiscal year 2008 called for a complete cutting of the funding for the horse and burro program. The slow progress that has been made towards achieving the AML in recent years will be reversed if BLM lacks the funds to gather the horses. Expenses will increase in the near future, as there will be more horses to manage because the population will not be controlled next year.

The existing sale authority is a small but necessary tool in an overall program to manage wild horses and burros on public lands.

If you care about the proper management of public lands, responsible government, horse welfare, and political courage, you will vote "no" on H.R. 249.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Once again it is my pleasure to try to say a couple of other elements. As I said, there were five concerns that we have with this particular bill.

The first one, as I mentioned, is it really does not solve the problem. This bill does nothing that the BLM is not already doing in common practice. That is why I said if this bill were to pass, it simply would have no more impact on horses than it does now. No horse would be safer. If it doesn't pass, no horse is going to the slaughter, and no horse is going to be consumed by someone in France.

This bill is very, very narrow. It only deals with a portion of the public lands and a portion of the number of horses that are there, not the overall situation.

But it does do one thing that is harmful. This is the second element. It takes away the tool, as the gentleman from Colorado clearly enunciated, that is used for the management of wild animals, wild horses, on public lands.

There are only two things that we can do. You can either allow these horses that are excess, that are destroying the habitat, that have to be taken off the land, roughly 7,000 last year. About 28,000 are being held in pens right now as we speak that are excess horses, about half of everything the Federal Government actually controls. You can either adopt them, which is a year-long practice and individuals are limited to four adoptees per individual. Or you can sell them. Sell them either for \$100 to \$2,000, if it is especially a unique animal, and it is limitless. That is what has been happening in the past. BLM has had the ability and about 2,500 horses have been sold. None for consumption purposes.

Now, you have to realize that if you buy a horse from the BLM today, by law and by contract it cannot be resold for consumption. It cannot be resold for slaughter. If that happens, that is a felony. That is why this bill does nothing that it is not already doing today. But this bill does take away the ability to sell those animals, which means you are down to the adoption, which is a very difficult process to go through. That means it will be harder for BLM and the Forest Service, which actually doesn't run their process, which always works through BLM, to actually find homes and places for the excess animals on public lands.

In taking that tool of management away, this bill does nothing to give BLM a creative solution to the situation. Just saying "no" may be a good slogan for a drug policy, but saying "no" to the BLM does not help them in their chartered task of trying to manage the herd as well as the ecosystem that is going on there.

These horses are not native species to these lands. They do hurt the environment. They trample it down. That is why since 1971 almost a quarter of a million, roughly 200,000 horses, have been taken off the public lands because the habitat is not there for them.

The bottom line is there are too many horses for the land that is available. The bulk of these animals are in my State, Nevada, a few in Colorado, and some in Wyoming and Arizona. This is desert territory. It is not the natural habitat of these horses. This is not the idea of horses running over the rolling hills. If you did that, you would probably want to send them back east to where the natural habitat is, but there is no BLM land back there.

Actually if you really want to help the situation out, you would take about 150 head and put them in Central Park where they could roam freely without any fear of contamination, disease, or muggings like the New York citizens themselves have back in Central Park. That would really help the situation out.

What we have to do here is either allow nature to take its course, in which case these horses will die a pitiful, miserable death of starvation, disease, or by the hands or by the mouths of a predator; or destroy the ecosystem; or, worse, both situations happening, unless we give BLM the tools to remove the animals and find an alternative source for them.

This is a cost for the government. In reality we are spending \$38.6 million every year to run the wild horse program. The overwhelming majority of that, almost either \$20 million to \$25 million, depending on which source you look at, is simply for holding these excess horses in pens, not letting them run free, not giving them the freedom in the wild that you think of, but actually holding them in pens.

Some of the problems for the horses we look at is sometimes we think of Sea Biscuit as we are talking about these animals, an animal that has been bred and groomed and is well taken care of.

These animals fight for their own existence. They are not necessarily the most lovable of animals. And, therefore, they have a hard time being adopted, which means BLM has to put them in a pen where they don't move, they don't do anything except sit around all day and eat. And since they eat and are fed and there are no predators around, these animals can live for up to 30 years at a cost of about \$15,000 per animal to the Federal taxpayer, to have them sit around in a pen with no chance of activity whatsoever, in actually a miserable condition.

We are spending \$20 million a year to be more abusive to animals than they would be if we gave them the tools to actually give them to other sources. We actually allow them to sell in some particular way, which is why the Humane Society, from their air conditioned offices downtown, wrote me and told me to support this bill. The Farm Bureau that actually works with these animals and knows what they are talking about wrote me and told me to oppose this bill. And in past years when we had further variations of this particular concept, veterinarian groups,

horse owners, cattlemen, over 200 organizations that specifically know and understand horses have opposed the concepts that we are trying to codify in this particular bill.

So once again I say the problem that we have here in the House is that most people like me have no access and no understanding or knowledge of these animals. They are like me, where the biggest decision they have to make with a horse is whether to put their kid on the horse or the snail on the carousel ride. And we are making decisions that actually go against the attitude and the advice that professionals that work with these animals and that know the situation are asking us to do. And it may seem emotional. It may seem good on paper. But trust me. This is the Ernie Broglio bill. It is not as good in reality as it looks in black and white.

Let me also say that to me there is an element of regional bias within this. This is a map of all the public land that is owned in the United States. Everything in blue is the amount of public land owned in the United States. You will notice that there is kind of a balance towards the West. This is where the public land is. This is where the wild horses are. This is desert country. This is not their natural habitat. All of our good friends who are proposing and supporting this type of legislation, unfortunately, are living over here, where there is no BLM land or very little BLM and no wild horse activity, but this is, indeed, the natural habitat. It is unfair to us to try to impose a solution without creative alternatives by the representatives from here on this piece of territory.

We know what the situation is, and that is why we are simply asking you, as best we possibly can, to vote "no" on this particular piece of legislation.

I have avoided using any cliches and any bad puns so far. And, LISA, I need to know what my cliches are. Until now, which means I am asking you to notice that this bill is all hat and no saddle. I am asking you that the horse may be with you, and I urge you to vote "neigh" on this piece of legislation.

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN

The CHAIRMAN. All Members are reminded to direct their comments to the Chair.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. SALAZAR. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I noticed on the map, Mr. Ranking Member, that we show across the western States much public land. Among the public land is also a great amount of ranching and farming land. I know that in some of my farming country and my own farm in Costilla County, every now and then, almost every year,

we have a beautiful potato field that is run over by a herd of wild horses just because BLM does not have the proper funding and the authority to be able to manage these horses properly. I firmly believe that this bill will take those tools away that BLM currently has to manage wildlife.

Divisional Wildlife manages elk and deer herds so that they can thrive within the habitat that they currently have. One of the biggest problems that I see is that BLM uses the tools that they have and the funding that they have to be able to manage wildlife and horses on public land; but the biggest problem that I see is that if this bill passes, they will not be able to weed out the bad apples in the wild herds.

For example, they round up these horses. They put back into the wildlife the horses that are good, many of them that are good, but the ones that are lame or the ones that we saw like the one here in this picture, the ones that have broken legs, they can weed out of the population so that they can have better wild horse populations out there.

There is nothing more beautiful than to see a herd of wild horses out on the public lands running forever. I can assure you that if this bill passes, it will hurt BLM's ability to manage the great wild horse populations.

So I would also urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this bill.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Chairman, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1100

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, in response to several arguments that have been brought up about BLM's management of these lands and the cost of the program, I would respond that if there is a cost problem with the management of wild horses and burros, it is one, as I said in my opening remarks, of the BLM's own making.

Each year the Bureau of Land Management rounds up more animals than can be adopted. The excess animals are then sent to holding facilities, where their numbers increase year after year. That drives up the cost of the program. If the BLM wants to save more money, then as I've said, it needs only to get its round-ups and its adoptions in sync. There are ways other than the sale and slaughter of wild horses to save money. For example, a 2004 USGS study found that in the wild, use of contraceptive measures alone would save \$7.7 million. So I don't think we should blame the wild horses and the burros for BLM's mismanagement of the program.

And as far as the map the gentleman from Utah presented about where these lands exist, that's true, they exist out West. But it's also true that the title to these lands is in the holding of every American taxpayer, as they are the

lands of the public, and our names are on that deed for these lands.

I would note also, in conclusion, that on a similar amendment to last year's Interior appropriation bill, in which language was written to prohibit any such funds, the amendment did pass the House of Representatives by a vote of 249-159, and on this side of the aisle, the majority today, there were only 19 noes on that particular amendment to the Interior appropriation bill.

So I would urge my colleagues to vote "aye," again, to help us protect an icon of the American West, and to provide for the humane consideration and treatment of these wild horses and burros.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, today's legislation marks a continuation of the important effort to advance animal welfare in the 110th Congress. One of the stark differences with the new congressional majority is the ability to deal meaningfully with important animal welfare provisions. Congress, as one of its first orders of business, passed the long-stalled animal fighting legislation, ending barbaric cruelty that helped foster and advance other illegal and dangerous activities.

Today Congress has the opportunity to take another step reaffirming policies that deal with the protection of horses and wild burros; protection of free roaming horses and burros from commercial sale and slaughter.

Actually, it's embarrassing that it had to get to this point because, since 1971, the Federal Government has had a policy to protect these animals. Unfortunately, in the last Congress, without hearing or public notice, a rider was slipped into legislation that eliminated these protections. I'm pleased that a majority of the Commerce Committee and a strong bipartisan majority has voted to support this important provision. The Senate is also moving to protect animals by ending the sale of horse meat for human consumption. These are important steps reflecting a renewed commitment to animal welfare, an essential part of any vision of a livable community.

It is important and overdue that Congress renew our commitment to developing a policy framework strongly supported by the American public.

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Chairman, I have to return to South Carolina to attend the presidential primary debate and the dedication of the library at Shaw Air Force Base. As a result, I will be unable to cast my vote today for H.R. 249, to restore the prohibition on the commercial sale and slaughter of wild free-roaming horses and burros. If I were able to cast my vote, I would vote in favor of H.R. 249, as I have done in the past 109th Congress, rollcall vote 199.

In the 109th Congress, I joined Representatives RAHALL, Sweeney, and WHITFIELD in offering an amendment to the Department of the Interior Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2006 to ensure that none of the funds made available would be used for the sale or slaughter of wild free-roaming horses and burros. Our amendment passed the House by a vote of 249-159.

The number of wild horses is dwindling. Just a century ago, 2 million horses roamed the west. Today, the combined number of wild horses and burros is less than 30,000, demonstrating that these animals need more protection.

I hope that others will join me in supporting this and other legislation to end the slaughter of our American horses.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 249, a bill to restore the prohibition on the sale for slaughter of wild horses and burros.

Behind closed doors, language was added to the fiscal year 2005 Omnibus Appropriations bill that overturned the 33-year-old ban on the slaughter of wild horses and burros. Immediately, Congress rejected this ploy by voting to amend the fiscal year 2006 Agriculture Appropriations bill to reinstate the ban. That amendment, introduced by Congressman NICK RAHALL, passed overwhelmingly by a vote of 249–159 in the House and the same amendment was included in the fiscal year 2007 bill. We must restore a permanent ban on the slaughter of wild horses and burros to ensure that they remain protected.

Legislators are working to put an end to horse slaughter in this country because horses are some of the most beautiful and beloved domesticated animals on earth. Americans have long appreciated horses—for transport, on ranches, as police mounts, and as cherished companions. America's wild horses are especially prized. The approximately 28,500 horses and burros that roam public land—our prairies, ranges, and the open plains—are cherished symbols of American freedom.

The American Horse Council reports that 1.9 million Americans currently own horses. Another 7.1 million Americans are involved in the industry as horse owners, service providers, employees and volunteers, while tens of millions participate in horse events as spectators. These millions of Americans know that horses should be treated with dignity and respect in life and death. They are disgusted, as I am, that in 2006 over 100,000 horses were slaughtered at three American-based, foreign-owned plants so that the meat could be shipped to Europe and Asia for consumption as a delicacy. And they are saddened that wild horses were sentenced to the same fate, despite the Bureau of Land Management's access to humane options, including adoption, sterilization, relocation, and placement with qualified organizations and individuals.

Not surprisingly, a recent poll conducted by Public Opinion Strategies found that 65 percent of Americans do not support horse slaughter. And 64 percent of Americans believe that horses are a companion animal, like dogs and cats, and killing a horse to eat is not different than killing a cat or dog to eat.

I think it's time to listen to the American public and finally end the barbaric practice of horse slaughter, for wild horses, and for all horses. This legislation demonstrates that we are willing to heed the call of the American people, and take the necessary steps to protect horses from an inhumane and unjust fate.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 249, which will "Restore the Prohibition on the Commercial Sale and Slaughter of Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros." I am sure my colleagues would agree that horses are as American as apple pie, and a symbol of our great Nation. From the time of great explorers like Lewis and Clark to the present day celebration at Churchill Downs, horses have been an intricate part of our society. To their owners, they are companions, for law enforcement officials they are colleagues, but to the American peo-

ple they have never served as a source of food.

Last year, I stood on this floor in support of H.R. 503, American Horse Slaughter Prevention Act. That act sought to prohibit the horrendous practice of domestic horse slaughter for consumption. At the time I spoke out against the appalling practices of this industry that tend to fly under the radar. Horses are forced to travel across our borders for more than 24 hours without rest, water or food in trailers that provide little protection from the elements. Many horses—sick, lame, pregnant or blind—are in distress even before being loaded.

Once at the slaughterhouse, the suffering gets worse. Horses are left for long periods in tightly packed trailers, subjected to further extremes of heat and cold. In hot weather, thirst is acute. Downed animals are unable to rise. All the horses are moved off forcibly when it's time to unload and hurried through the facility into the kill box. In the face of these deplorable conditions, including overcrowding, deafening noise, and the smell of blood, the horses typically become desperate, exhibiting fear typical of "flight" behavior—pacing in prance-like movements with their ears pinned back against their heads and eyes wide open.

Despite the Federal mandate that horses be rendered unconscious before being put to death, many horses are killed alive by repeated blows to the head with captive bolt pistols. While writhing in pain, the coup de grace is administered by a slit of the throat. The dead animal is then processed for shipment overseas and destined for a foreign dining table.

Mr. Chairman, I support H.R. 249 because it extends protection to wild free-roaming horses and burros. This legislation closes the final loophole that jobbers—the middlemen for slaughterhouses—can use. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 249.

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 249, which would restore the prohibition on commercial sale of wild horses and burros that was in place from 1971 to 2004.

I want to thank my colleagues Representative NICK RAHALL from West Virginia and Representative ED WHITFIELD from Kentucky for their hard work in restoring this ban, which should have never been lifted in the first place. In the 2 years since the prohibition was eliminated, hundreds of wild horses have been slaughtered. This is unacceptable.

Wild horses are a fixture in United States history. In the 1800s there were more than 2 million wild horses and burros in this country. Today, there are fewer than 29,000. This bill will protect the small number of wild horses and burros who remain, preserving them as national treasures.

Mr. Chairman, this House has time and again expressed the desire of the American people to end the slaughter of innocent, beautiful horses by voting in support of legislation that would ban the slaughter of horses. I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on H.R. 249.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I support this bill, but I think the Natural Resources Committee should consider whether additional legislation would be appropriate in order to improve the management of wild horses and burros on Federal lands.

The bill repeals a provision enacted in 2004 as part of an appropriations bill that itself re-

pealed the prohibition on the commercial sale and slaughter of wild free-roaming horses and burros that had been the law since 1971.

The Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971 established as national policy that wild free-roaming horses and burros were to be protected from capture, branding, harassment, and death and, among other things, it directed that "no wild free-roaming horse or burros or its remains may be sold or transferred for consideration for processing into commercial products."

Practically since its enactment, the law's implementation has been problematic. In particular, the Bureau of Land Management—BLM—has been criticized by the Government Accountability Office and the Interior Department's Inspector General for the way it has responded to the challenge.

Under the act, the agencies inventory horse and burro populations on Federal land to determine "appropriate management levels." They are authorized to remove animals determined to be exceeding the range's carrying capacity so as to restore a natural ecological balance and protect the range from deterioration.

Toward that end, the law authorizes removed animals to be offered for private adoption. New owners can receive title after a 1-year wait, with certification of proper care during that time. An individual may receive title to no more than four animals per year.

The law says that if adoption demand is insufficient, the remaining healthy animals are to be destroyed—but that authority has not been used for more than 20 years, and BLM was prohibited from doing so by funding limitations included in the appropriations act from 1988 through 2004.

The latest numbers I have seen indicated that there currently are an estimated 28,500 wild horses and burros on BLM's 199 herd management areas. I understand this is the lowest level since the early 1970s and is the closest to what BLM considers to be the appropriate management level since that time—but evidently BLM expects the population to increase to about 34,000 in this fiscal year while a reduced emphasis on removal, as proposed in the President's budget request for fiscal 2008, could result in a considerable increase in the number of wild horses and burros on BLM-managed lands. My understanding is that as of the end of fiscal year 2006 there were another 3,180 wild horses and burros on 37 "territories" managed by the Forest Service.

Removals have long been controversial. Some think they are not appropriate, while others are of the opinion that reduction of herds protects range resources and balances wild horse and burro levels with wildlife and domestic livestock. BLM says it bases decisions about appropriate management levels on population censuses and range monitoring, taking into account natural resources, such as wildlife and vegetation, and land uses, including grazing.

My understanding is that between fiscal 1972 and fiscal 2006, 268,709 horses and burros were removed, of which 216,942 were adopted, while others died of natural causes, were sent to holding facilities, or were sold. Because more animals have been removed than have been adopted, large numbers of animals are being held in facilities.

This was the context in which Congress enacted the requirement for sale of unadopted

animals that this bill would repeal. However, in April 2005, BLM temporarily suspended sale and delivery of wild horses and burros due to concerns about the slaughter of some animals. The agency did not sell animals directly for slaughter, and was requiring purchasers to give written affirmation of an intent to provide humane care. Nevertheless, 41 sold animals were resold or traded and then sent to slaughterhouses. Another 52 animals were sold to slaughterhouses, but Ford Motor Co. committed to purchasing them. In May 2005, BLM resumed sales after revising its bill of sale and pre-sale negotiation procedures.

I support this bill because the provision it would repeal was inserted without the benefit of any hearings or public notice and without an opportunity for the Natural Resources Committee, which has jurisdiction, to consider possible alternative approaches.

For the same reason, when the House considered the fiscal 2006 Interior appropriations bill, I supported the Rahall amendment that prohibited the use of funds for the sale or slaughter of wild free-roaming horses and burros—an amendment that the House again included in the fiscal 2007 Interior Appropriations bill by voice vote.

After passage of this bill, the appropriate next step will be for our committee to review the status of the wild horse and burro program to see whether there is a need for more carefully considered changes in the law.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. All time for general debate has expired. Pursuant to the rule, the bill shall be considered read for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

The text of the bill is as follows:  
H.R. 249

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

**SECTION 1. SALE OF WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSES AND BURROS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3(d)(5) of Public Law 92-195 (16 U.S.C. 1333(d)(5)) is amended—

(1) by striking the period and inserting the following: “*Provided*, That no wild free-roaming horse or burro or its remains may be sold or transferred for consideration for processing into commercial products.”; and

(2) by striking subsection (e).

(b) CRIMINAL PROVISIONS.—Section 8(a)(4) of Public Law 92-195 (16 U.S.C. 1338(a)(4)) is amended by striking “except as provided in section 3(e).”.

The CHAIRMAN. No amendment to the bill shall be in order except those printed in the designated place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and pro forma amendments for the purpose of debate. Amendments printed in the RECORD may be offered only by the Member who caused it to be printed or his designee and shall be considered read.

Are there any amendments to the bill?

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. PRICE OF GEORGIA

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 2 offered by Mr. PRICE of Georgia:

At the end of the bill, add the following new section:

**SEC. 2. REQUIREMENT OF OFFSETS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—No authorization of appropriations made by this Act or other provision of this Act that results in costs to the Federal Government shall be effective except to the extent that this Act provides for offsetting decreases in spending of the Federal Government, such that the net effect of this Act does not either increase the Federal deficit or reduce the Federal surplus.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms “deficit” and “surplus” have the meanings given such terms in the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.).

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, H.R. 249, the bill that we are discussing here, prohibits the commercial sale of wild horses and burros by the Bureau of Land Management.

As part of the Bureau of Land Management’s program to protect and manage and control wild, free-roaming horses and burros, they are permitted to sell wild horses and burros that are over 10 years of age for commercial purposes for approximately \$10 per animal, if the animals have not been successfully adopted in three auctions. If the animals are not adopted and BLM cannot sell the animals, then it will have to provide long-term care for them.

Implementing this bill, H.R. 249, will cause the Bureau of Land Management to lose the minimal revenue it is currently able to generate from the sale of the animals and incur additional costs by requiring it to provide long-term care for the animals that they otherwise wouldn’t have to, essentially, by mandating a new responsibility.

Now, according to the CBO report accompanying this bill, it says, “Based on information from Bureau of Land Management about the number of animals sold and the cost to care for them, CBO estimates that the resulting net changes in discretionary spending under H.R. 249 would not exceed \$500,000 annually, assuming the availability of appropriated funds.”

However, it costs BLM roughly \$25 million a year to feed and shelter roughly 30,000 wild horses in its management program. In 2006, 100,000 horses were slaughtered for consumption, which raises concerns that the cost of this legislation could turn out to be much more significant than CBO and the bill’s proponents predict.

My amendment is very simple. It will apply the principle of pay-as-you-go to any new spending authorized by this legislation. It would require that any new spending as a result of this legislation must have a specific offset before this legislation can take effect.

Now, Mr. Chairman, as you know, an excerpt of the New Direction For America, which was proposed by the new majority, the House Democrats, in the 109th Congress as their plan once they were to take the majority, reads, “Our new direction is committed to pay-as-you-go budgeting. No more deficit spending. We are committed to au-

diting the books and subjecting every facet of Federal spending to tough budget discipline and accountability, forcing the Congress to choose a new direction and the right priorities for all Americans.” And I agree, Mr. Chairman.

On April 18, the majority leader was quoted as saying, “We want to get the budget deficit under control. We’ve said that fiscal responsibility was necessary, but we are not going to be hoisted on the torrent of fiscal responsibility.” That was just prior to the new majority ignoring their own PAYGO rules in order to pass a bill.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I would submit that rules aren’t rules if you only follow them when you want to. Democrats promised to use PAYGO rules for everything, and instead they are picking and choosing when to do so. At home, we call that breaking a rule and breaking a promise.

So I urge the new majority to rededicate itself to the principle of pay-as-you-go spending. Fiscal responsibility shouldn’t be something that is talked about only on the campaign trail.

This might not seem like a lot of money to my friends on the other side of the aisle, but Mr. Chairman, the American people deserve for us to be good stewards of their hard-earned money all the time, not just when it’s politically convenient.

I urge adoption of this quality, commonsense, simple PAYGO amendment.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to the Price of Georgia amendment. The gentleman is attempting to put PAYGO requirements on a bill that neither authorizes nor contains any spending. I repeat that. The gentleman is attempting to put PAYGO provisions on a bill that neither authorizes nor contains any spending.

H.R. 249 merely returns the law the way it existed for 33 years prior to changes made in the law by an appropriations writer in 2004. Both the CBO and the Budget Committee have determined that there are no PAYGO implications with H.R. 249.

What the gentleman from Georgia is proposing to do is an unnecessary, unwise addition to the legislation. He has attempted it many times before. It has been rejected by the Homeland Security many times before. Those times include identical amendments to H.R. 569 and H.R. 700 which were considered by the House in March, and in both cases the House rejected the Price amendments, the first time by a vote of 166-260, and the second time by a vote of 176-256.

So again, I repeat, there should be no PAYGO requirements because it neither authorizes nor contains any spending.

I would urge the House to reject this unwise and unnecessary amendment.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate what Representative PRICE is trying to do. Let me try and put in context, once again, what the issue at hand in this very narrowly crafted bill is.

As of today, by rule, by court order, and by regulation and law, BLM, if it sells an animal, may not sell that animal for consumption. If the buyer resells that animal for consumption, that is a felony. It violates the contract they signed, which means the ability of selling, which is different from adopting, is a management tool of BLM. If this bill passes, it would take the option of sale away.

Last year, there were 2,400 horses that were sold. That would no longer be the case. And indeed, BLM would then incur a new burden for keeping those animals and providing for those animals. That is why we support Representative PRICE's amendment that applies PAYGO standard to this bill. There will be an additional cost because the policy will change.

If H.R. 249 passes and the BLM can no longer sell, not for consumption, but just sell wild horses, this agency estimates it will cost \$12- to \$15 million over the next 10 years. Long-term care and feeding of these animals were not considered when the CBO scored this bill.

I urge a "yes" vote on this amendment.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I rise to strike the last word and to address the House for 5 minutes in opposition to this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I want to express my very strong support for the bill that Mr. RAHALL, the Chair of the Resources Committee, has brought to this floor because it restores a longstanding prohibition on the commercial sale and slaughter of wild horses and burros.

This amendment that we are currently debating is designed to defeat the substance of this bill. The reality is that this is not a bill that costs the Treasury money, but it does cost our country something of great value.

At the turn of the 20th century, some 2 million wild horses roamed freely in the wild. But by the 1950s, just half a century, their population had dwindled to fewer than 20,000. The population went from 2 million to 20,000. Ninety-nine percent of these majestic creatures were taken off the face of the American continent, and many of them were being inhumanely captured by profiteers who would slaughter them and then sell their meat for pet food and human consumption in European and Asian restaurants.

So, after enough awareness and concern, Congress passed the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971 that protects wild horses and burros on Federal lands from such atrocities. But then in the 108th Congress, under different leadership, longstanding Federal policy that protects wild horses from being sold at auctions and subsequently shipped to slaughter plants was reversed.

Last year, two Texas plants and one in Illinois slaughtered nearly 105,000 horses for human food, mainly for European and Asian consumers. I think it's time to end this senseless for-profit massacre, really, of the symbol of the spirit of the American West.

Animals are given into our care, and we ought to treat them with some greater respect than we do, particularly in the case of horses.

I believe that a generation from now we will shudder at how recklessly we treated these animals which are so symbolic of the spirit, the strength, the stamina of this country. In the event of survival, so many of them face neglect and abuse today, and that is the argument that is raised. But that is not an excuse not to pass this legislation nor to implement a more humane policy, because this policy is inhumane at every step in the process, from how they're purchased at auction, to their transportation to the slaughterhouse, to how they are killed.

Many of the horses that are transported to the slaughterhouse are bought by what are called "killer buyers" at auction. These unscrupulous buyers prey on the trust of horse owners who believe that their horse is being bought by a good family and will lead a comfortable life. They are unaware that they are being misled by professional slaughterhouse agents, with their companion animal being sent to a very painful death.

The reality of the slaughtering process is difficult and uncomfortable for many of us to hear, but the suffering begins during the transportation of horses to the slaughterhouse. They are shipped with no food or water or any ability to rest. Often due to overcrowding and slippery floor surfaces, the horses fall and they are trampled during transportation. If they survive the trip to the slaughterhouse, the horse's suffering needlessly continues. Due to their cautious nature, many of these horses are not properly stunned before slaughter. Many are completely conscious when they have their throats cut. Simply put, this is not in the American tradition.

Despite what some of my colleagues will have you believe, the practice is not needed to control the number of horses in the United States. California banned horse slaughter in 1998, and since then there has been no corresponding rise in cruelty or neglect cases.

□ 1115

There has even been a 34 percent drop in horse theft since the ban went into effect.

The fact is that the American public wants to protect horses and is horrified that they are being slaughtered for use as food in other countries. Poll after poll shows that 70 percent of Americans believe that we should end the slaughter of horses. They are right, we should end this slaughter, today. And that is why we should pass this bill and defeat the amendment.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I certainly admire and respect the gentlemen who are offering this amendment and making arguments in favor of it. I agree, however, with the gentleman from West Virginia that it has very negligible fiscal impact on the Federal budget.

As has been stated, there are less than 20,000 wild mustangs and burros left on Federal lands in the West. And if they are concerned about the fiscal impact of not slaughtering a few horses, I would say there are over 214 million acres of Federal lands in the West that the ranchers and corporations that are leasing that land are paying the Federal Government less than 10 cents per acre per year.

Now, that is much less being paid than what my farmers that I represent in Kentucky are paying for leased land. I recognize that this land in the West, much of it is arid, it is not really that rich. But there are lots of people who would be willing to lease land for less than 10 cents per acre. And I think we at the Federal level have a responsibility to protect these wild mustangs and burros; and as the gentleman before me said, at one time the population was around 2 million, now it is around 20,000 head, and we have an obligation to protect these animals.

I want to commend the gentleman from West Virginia for offering this bill, H.R. 249, to restore the Federal protections of these animals that have been in effect since 1971. And the only reason that it was changed in the omnibus bill a couple of years ago without anyone's knowledge, those Federal protections were removed. And so H.R. 249 simply restores that protection.

Mr. Chairman, I would urge the Members to vote against this amendment and to support H.R. 249.

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I stand in opposition to the amendment and in support of the underlying bill, Mr. RAHALL's bill, to restore the prohibition on the commercial sale and slaughter of wild free-roaming horses and burros.

A lot of people bet on horses. Today, the horses are betting on us. They are betting that we remember something essential about the America of long ago to which these wild horses and burros connect us, betting that we do not misuse our power to cause these horses, these wild animals to be subject to slaughter. They are betting that we have the sense to put together policies that can provide for the protection of the wild horses and burros.

Now, it is the responsibility of the Bureau of Land Management to enforce the laws on public lands that related to the bill that Congress passed 36 years ago that established as national policy that wild free-roaming horses and burros shall be protected from capture, branding, harassment, and death. And this Bureau of Land Management has not done the job. They haven't properly managed their responsibilities,

they haven't enforced the law. Why should we permit the wild horses to be further victimized by the Bureau of Land Management?

This legislation exposes part of the spirit of America to an attack because of the ineffectiveness and inefficiency and indeed the callous disregard of those at the Bureau of Land Management. Rather than pass a law which opens up wild horses to commercial sale and slaughter, we should be looking at a dramatic revision of the Bureau of Land Management's responsibilities here. We should be looking at that agency which took the responsibility by law in 1971 to make sure that these horses were protected, because they haven't done that. And now we are having Members advocate that we continue a condition where these horses are subjected to slaughter.

I think that occasionally we reconnect to our greatness as a country when we remember where we came from, when we remember our connection with the land, when we remember our connection with Native Americans, when we remember our connection with the sky, when we remember our connection with the water, and when we remember our connection with God's creatures who still, through the grace of God, freely roam the plains of this country as wild horses and burros.

Support the Rahall bill.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, let me just say a couple of things to try and set the record straight about the last couple of speeches which haven't actually been dealing with the amendment nor necessarily the bill itself.

There are approximately 33,000 wild horses on public range lands today. There are 28,000 wild horses that are standing in pens today. That is the total amount.

Those animals are not slaughtered. If they are sold or adopted, it is a felony to slaughter those animals. That is the BLM practice today. Any kind of talking about animals being slaughtered for consumption are not the animals owned by the Federal Government nor the animals that are subject to this particular bill. All this bill does is take away the opportunity of selling these animals, not for consumption or slaughter, to someone else. And it takes away a standard which the BLM has estimated will cost them between \$10 million and \$12 million over the next 10 years to try to keep these animals standing in a pen all day.

The problem is, we do have an arid topography. This is not the land that can support these animals. All of my good friends in the east have perfect land for that. And, to be honest, if they would open up some of their land so that wild horses can run freely back in their districts, you might be able to solve this problem again. But it is not going to happen unless you actually give them the tools to do it on this limited number of animals we are actually speaking about.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. PRICE).

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia will be postponed.

Are there further amendments?

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. PRICE OF GEORGIA

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, the unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. PRICE) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 186, noes 238, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 267]  
AYES—186

Aderholt  
Akin  
Alexander  
Altmire  
Bachmann  
Bachus  
Baker  
Barrett (SC)  
Bartlett (MD)  
Barton (TX)  
Bilbray  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (UT)  
Blackburn  
Blunt  
Boehner  
Bonner  
Bono  
Boozman  
Boren  
Boustany  
Brady (TX)  
Brown (SC)  
Brown-Waite,  
Ginny  
Buchanan  
Burgess  
Burton (IN)  
Buyer  
Calvert  
Camp (MI)  
Campbell (CA)  
Cantor  
Capito  
Carney  
Carter  
Castle  
Chabot  
Coble  
Cole (OK)  
Conaway  
Crenshaw  
Cuberson  
Davis (KY)  
Davis, David  
Deal (GA)  
Dent  
Diaz-Balart, L.  
Diaz-Balart, M.  
Doolittle  
Drake  
Dreier

Duncan  
Ehlers  
Emerson  
English (PA)  
Fallin  
Flake  
Forbes  
Fortenberry  
Fortuño  
Fossella  
Foxo  
Franks (AZ)  
Gallegly  
Garrett (NJ)  
Gilchrest  
Gillmor  
Gingrey  
Gohmert  
Goode  
Goodlatte  
Granger  
Graves  
Hall (TX)  
Hastert  
Hastings (WA)  
Hayes  
Heller  
Hensarling  
Herger  
Hobson  
Hoekstra  
Hulshof  
Hunter  
Inglis (SC)  
Issa  
Jindal  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones (NC)  
Jordan  
Keller  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kingston  
Kirk  
Kline (MN)  
Knollenberg  
Kuhl (NY)  
LaHood  
Lamborn  
Latham  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (KY)

Linder  
Lucas  
Lungren, Daniel  
E.  
Mack  
Manzullo  
Marchant  
Marshall  
Matheson  
McCarthy (CA)  
McCaul (TX)  
McCotter  
McCrery  
McHenry  
McKeon  
McMorris  
Rodgers  
Mica  
Miller (FL)  
Miller (MI)  
Miller, Gary  
Moran (KS)  
Murphy, Tim  
Murphy  
Myrick  
Neugebauer  
Nunes  
Paul  
Pearce  
Pence  
Peterson (PA)  
Petri  
Pickering  
Pitts  
Poe  
Porter  
Price (GA)  
Pryce (OH)  
Putnam  
Radanovich  
Ramstad  
Regula  
Rehberg  
Reichert  
Renzi  
Reynolds  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (MI)  
Rohrabacher  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Roskam  
Royce

Smith (TX)  
Souder  
Stearns  
Sullivan  
Tancredo  
Terry  
Thornberry  
Tiahrt  
Tiberi  
Turner  
Upton

NOES—238

Grijalva  
Gutierrez  
Hall (NY)  
Hare  
Harman  
Hastings (FL)  
Herseth Sandlin  
Higgins  
Hill  
Hinchee  
Hinojosa  
Hirono  
Hodes  
Holden  
Holt  
Honda  
Hooley  
Hoyer  
Inslee  
Israel  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson-Lee  
(TX)  
Jefferson  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (IL)  
Jones (OH)  
Kagen  
Kanjorski  
Kaptur  
Kennedy  
Kildee  
Kilpatrick  
Kind  
Klein (FL)  
Kucinich  
Langevin  
Lantos  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
LaTourette  
Lee  
Levin  
Lewis (GA)  
Lipinski  
LoBiondo  
Loeb sack  
Lofgren, Zoe  
Lowey  
Lynch  
Mahoney (FL)  
Maloney (NY)  
Markey  
Matsui  
McCarthy (NY)  
McCollum (MN)  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McHugh  
McIntyre  
McNerney  
McNulty  
Meehan  
Meek (FL)  
Meeks (NY)  
Melancon  
Michaud  
Miller (NC)  
Miller, George  
Mitchell  
Mollohan  
Moore (KS)  
Moore (WI)  
Moran (VA)  
Murphy (CT)  
Murphy, Patrick  
Murtha  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal (MA)  
Norton

NOT VOTING—13

Davis, Jo Ann  
Engel  
Etheridge

Walberg  
Walden (OR)  
Walsh (NY)  
Wamp  
Weldon (FL)  
Weller  
Wicker  
Wilson (NM)  
Wilson (SC)  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)

Oberstar  
Obey  
Olver  
Ortiz  
Pallone  
Pascrell  
Pastor  
Payne  
Perlmutter  
Peterson (MN)  
Platts  
Pomeroy  
Price (NC)  
Rahall  
Rangel  
Reyes  
Rogers (KY)  
Ross  
Rothman  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Ryan (OH)  
Sanchez, Linda  
T.  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Sarbanes  
Saxton  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schwartz  
Scott (GA)  
Scott (VA)  
Serrano  
Sestak  
Shays  
Shea-Porter  
Sherman  
Shuler  
Sires  
Skelton  
Slaughter  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)  
Snyder  
Solis  
Space  
Stark  
Stupak  
Sutton  
Tanner  
Tauscher  
Taylor  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Tierney  
Towns  
Udall (CO)  
Udall (NM)  
Van Hollen  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Walz (MN)  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watson  
Watt  
Waxman  
Weiner  
Welch (VT)  
Wexler  
Whitfield  
Wilson (OH)  
Wolf  
Woolsey  
Wu  
Wynn  
Yarmuth

Feeney                   Lampson                   Spratt  
Johnson, E. B.       Rodriguez               Westmoreland

□ 1152

Messrs. MURPHY of Connecticut, BOUCHER, ROTHMAN, Ms. HOOLEY, Ms. LEE, Messrs. BAIRD, GORDON of Tennessee, WELCH of Vermont, WATT, MELANCON, CUELLAR and DONNELLY changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

Messrs. TANCREDO, BARTLETT of Maryland, GILCHREST, WELDON of Florida, TURNER and CARNEY changed their vote from "no" to "aye." So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PAS-TOR) having assumed the chair, Mr. LINCOLN DAVIS of Tennessee, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 249) to restore the prohibition on the commercial sale and slaughter of wild free-roaming horses and burros, pursuant to House Resolution 331, he reported the bill back to the House.

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

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

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

MOTION TO RECOMMIT OFFERED BY MR. PRICE OF GEORGIA

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

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

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. I am, in its current form.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Price of Georgia moves to recommit the bill H.R. 249 to the Committee on Natural Resources with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

Page 2, after line 13, insert the following:

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This legislation shall not take effect until 60 days after the date on which the Secretary certifies to Congress that the long-term care of all animals not sold as a result of this Act does not exceed \$500,000 annually.

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

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, this motion to recommit offers an effective date for fiscal responsibility.

H.R. 249 prohibits the commercial sale of wild horses and burros by the Bureau of Land Management. Implementing this bill will cause the BLM to lose the ability to sell these animals and incur additional costs by requiring it to provide long-term care for the animals that they otherwise would not be required to, thus mandating a new responsibility.

Mr. Speaker, according to the CBO report accompanying this bill, it said,

based on the information from BLM about the number of animals sold and the cost to care for them, CBO estimates that the resulting net changes in discretionary spending under H.R. 249 would not exceed \$500,000 annually, assuming the availability of appropriated funds.

However, the Bureau of Land Management spends roughly \$25 million a year to feed and shelter 30,000 wild horses in its management program. This motion to recommit will establish an effective date for the legislation, requiring the Secretary to certify to Congress that the long-term care of animals spared by this act will not exceed the cost of \$500,000, which is noted in the bill and is the CBO estimate.

We all know that the CBO is noted for outrageously poor estimates. The capital gains tax reductions from 2003 to 2006, from 20 to 15 percent, that were enacted, CBO estimated revenue at \$197 billion. In fact, Mr. Speaker, \$330 billion were gained, an error of 68 percent. This is after the CBO underestimated capital gains revenue following the 1997 decrease by \$217 billion. Further, CBO underestimated Federal tax revenue due to the responsible tax decreases that were enacted earlier this decade by \$255 billion. Of course, Mr. Speaker, we all know that CBO estimated the Medicare part D premium would cost \$38 a month, and in fact, it costs \$22 per month, an error of 72 percent.

Mr. Speaker, this week in The Hill newspaper, former Congressman Charlie Stenholm appealed to Congress not to pass this legislation for budgetary reasons. Under the new PAYGO regime, Congress should not be perpetuating long-term options when another, less costly, option is available.

As of December 2004, 8,400 wild horses and burros became eligible for sale, and as of April 2007, the Bureau of Land Management has sold more than 2,300 horses. If the remaining horses which are available for sale are safe for long-term care, then the Secretary should be required to clarify that the care will not create an undue financial burden on the American people.

If the Secretary can certify that this legislation will not exceed \$500,000 annually, then this proposal goes forward. If the Secretary cannot certify this requirement, then the legislation should be stopped, and the onus is on Congress to revisit the proposal and find new money.

I urge the new majority to rededicate themselves to the principle of fiscal responsibility. Fiscal responsibility should not be something that is just talked about on the campaign trail. This may not seem like a lot of money to my friends on the other side of the aisle, but the American people deserve for us to be good stewards of their hard-earned money all the time, not just when it is politically convenient.

I urge a "yes" vote on the motion to recommit.

□ 1200

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion to recommit.

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

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, first, I will respond to the gentleman from Georgia that this was an open rule. All Members knew that, and I cannot understand why the gentleman would not have offered this as an amendment during the normal process of legislative consideration of this bill. Instead, he comes at the last moment in the recommitment, which is true to his nature on previous legislation that has passed this body.

The gentleman's motion to recommit would change the effective date until 60 days after the date on which the Secretary of the Interior certifies to Congress that the long-term care of all unsold wild horses and burros as a result of this act does not exceed \$500,000 annually. There is no time limit placed on that period during which the Secretary of the Interior has to certify. I am assuming that the gentleman is entrusting the same Federal agency, the Bureau of Land Management, that has so mismanaged this whole process in the beginning, entrusting with that agency the same responsibility to do such certification. Again, there is no time limit. It could be 30 days, it could be 30 years, it could be 300 years before the Secretary so certifies.

So the amendment is purely a killer amendment. The Members know that is the intent of the gentleman from Georgia, and I would urge its rejection.

In addition, as I have emphasized so many times on this bill, there is no PAYGO issue with this bill. The CBO estimated that the administrative cost of this bill is less than \$500,000.

Third, the impact of this amendment is to allow slaughter for another 60 days, at the minimum, but more likely, indefinitely, as I said, because there is no time limit on the certification procedure stated in the motion to recommit. There is no time frame. The certification is open-ended. We have no idea as to how long that process will take.

Again, I respond to the gentleman from Georgia, this is a killer amendment. Every Member that voted against the previous amendment and has voted for this legislation in the past knows that is such.

I would urge opposition to the motion to recommit.

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

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

There was no objection.

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

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote on the question of the passage of the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 182, noes 234, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 268]

AYES—182

Akin	Fortenberry	Moran (KS)
Alexander	Fox	Murphy (CT)
Altmire	Franks (AZ)	Murphy, Tim
Bachmann	Garrett (NJ)	Musgrave
Bachus	Giffords	Myrick
Baker	Gillibrand	Neugebauer
Barrett (SC)	Gillmor	Nunes
Barrow	Gingrey	Paul
Barton (TX)	Gohmert	Pearce
Bean	Goodlatte	Pence
Bilbray	Granger	Peterson (MN)
Bilirakis	Graves	Peterson (PA)
Bishop (UT)	Hall (TX)	Petri
Blackburn	Hastert	Pickering
Blunt	Hastings (WA)	Pitts
Boehner	Hayes	Poe
Bonner	Hensarling	Pomeroy
Boozman	Hergert	Price (GA)
Boren	Herse	Pryce (OH)
Boswell	Herseth Sandlin	Putnam
Boustany	Hobson	Radanovich
Boyd (KS)	Hoekstra	Regula
Brady (TX)	Hulshof	Rehberg
Brown (SC)	Hunter	Reichert
Brown-Waite,	Inglis (SC)	Renzi
Ginny	Issa	Rogers (AL)
Buchanan	Jindal	Rogers (KY)
Burgess	Johnson, Sam	Rogers (MI)
Burton (IN)	Jordan	Rohrabacher
Buyer	King (IA)	Ros-Lehtinen
Calvert	Kingston	Roskam
Camp (MI)	Kline (MN)	Ryan (WI)
Campbell (CA)	Knollenberg	Salazar
Cantor	Kuhl (NY)	Sali
Capito	LaHood	Schmidt
Carter	Lamborn	Sensenbrenner
Chabot	Latham	Sessions
Coble	Lewis (CA)	Shadegg
Cole (OK)	Lewis (KY)	Shimkus
Conaway	Linder	Shuster
Cramer	Lucas	Simpson
Crenshaw	Lungren, Daniel	Smith (NE)
Cuellar	E.	Smith (TX)
Culberson	Mack	Souder
Davis (KY)	Mahoney (FL)	Space
Davis, David	Manzullo	Stearns
Deal (GA)	Marchant	Tancred
Diaz-Balart, L.	Marshall	Terry
Diaz-Balart, M.	Matheson	Thornberry
Dingell	McCarthy (CA)	Tiahrt
Donnelly	McCaul (TX)	Turner
Doolittle	McCotter	Walberg
Drake	McCrery	Walden (OR)
Dreier	McHenry	Walz (MN)
Duncan	McKeon	Wamp
Edwards	McMorris	Weldon (FL)
Ehlers	Rodgers	Weller
Ellsworth	Melancon	Wicker
English (PA)	Mica	Wilson (SC)
Fallin	Miller (FL)	Young (AK)
Flake	Miller (MI)	
Forbes	Miller, Gary	
	Mollohan	

NOES—234

Abercrombie	Boyd (FL)	Costa
Ackerman	Brady (PA)	Costello
Aderholt	Braley (IA)	Courtney
Allen	Brown, Corrine	Crowley
Andrews	Butterfield	Cummings
Arcuri	Capps	Davis (AL)
Baca	Capuano	Davis (CA)
Baird	Cardoza	Davis (IL)
Baldwin	Carnahan	Davis, Lincoln
Bartlett (MD)	Carney	Davis, Tom
Becerra	Carson	DeFazio
Berkley	Castle	DeGette
Berman	Castor	Delahunt
Berry	Chandler	DeLauro
Biggert	Clarke	Dent
Bishop (GA)	Clay	Dicks
Bishop (NY)	Cleaver	Doggett
Blumenauer	Cohen	Doyle
Bono	Conyers	Ellison
Boucher	Cooper	Emanuel

Emerson	Larson (CT)	Ryan (OH)
Eshoo	LaTourette	Sánchez, Linda
Everett	Lee	T.
Farr	Levin	Sanchez, Loretta
Ferguson	Lewis (GA)	Sarbanes
Filner	Lipinski	Saxton
Fossella	LoBiondo	Schakowsky
Frank (MA)	Loebsack	Schiff
Frelinghuysen	Lofgren, Zoe	Schwartz
Gallely	Lowe	Scott (GA)
Gerlach	Lynch	Scott (VA)
Gilchrest	Maloney (NY)	Serrano
Gonzalez	Markey	Sestak
Goode	Matsui	Shays
Gordon	McCarthy (NY)	Shea-Porter
Green, Al	McCollum (MN)	Sherman
Green, Gene	McDermott	Shuler
Grijalva	McGovern	Sires
Gutierrez	McHugh	Skelton
Hall (NY)	McIntyre	Slaughter
Hare	McNerney	Smith (NJ)
Hastings (FL)	McNulty	Smith (WA)
Heller	Meek (FL)	Snyder
Higgins	Meeks (NY)	Solis
Hill	Michaud	Stark
Hinche	Miller (NC)	Stupak
Hinojosa	Miller, George	Sutton
Hirono	Mitchell	Tanner
Hodes	Moore (KS)	Tauscher
Holden	Moore (WI)	Taylor
Holt	Moran (VA)	Thompson (CA)
Honda	Murphy, Patrick	Thompson (MS)
Hookey	Murtha	Tierney
Hoyer	Nadler	Towns
Inslee	Napolitano	Udall (CO)
Israel	Neal (MA)	Udall (NM)
Jackson (IL)	Oberstar	Upton
Jackson-Lee	Obey	Van Hollen
(TX)	Oliver	Velazquez
Jefferson	Ortiz	Viscosky
Johnson (GA)	Pallone	Walsh (NY)
Johnson (IL)	Pascrell	Wasserman
Jones (NC)	Pastor	Schultz
Jones (OH)	Payne	Waters
Kagen	Perlmutter	Watson
Kanjorski	Platts	Watt
Kaptur	Porter	Waxman
Keller	Price (NC)	Weiner
Kennedy	Rahall	Welch (VT)
Kildee	Ramstad	Wexler
Kilpatrick	Rangel	Whitfield
Kind	Reyes	Wilson (NM)
King (NY)	Reynolds	Wilson (OH)
Kirk	Ross	Wolf
Klein (FL)	Rothman	Woolsey
Kucinich	Roybal-Allard	Wu
Langevin	Royce	Wynn
Lantos	Ruppersberger	Yarmuth
Larsen (WA)	Rush	Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—16

Cannon	Fattah	Rodriguez
Clyburn	Feeney	Spratt
Cubin	Harman	Sullivan
Davis, Jo Ann	Johnson, E. B.	Westmoreland
Engel	Lampson	
Etheridge	Meehan	

□ 1222

Mrs. EMERSON changed her vote from "aye" to "no."

Mrs. GILLIBRAND and Messrs. MURPHY of Connecticut, LAHOOD, BARROW and CUELLAR changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

TRIBUTE TO PAUL HAYS UPON HIS RETIREMENT AS READING CLERK FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, it is hard to think of our institution without the services of our reading clerk, Paul Hays. Before we get back, Paul will retire, after some 41 years of service here in the House.

[Applause, the Members rising.]

Mr. Speaker, Paul's distinctive voice, I think, is familiar to all of us. I think all of you know that Paul is a patriot. He even got married on the 4th of July. From his service in the National Guard, to his service with the Capitol Hill Restoration Society, Paul has given much to our country, and he has given much to all of us and to our institution.

Paul, thank you.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOEHNER. I would be happy to yield to my colleague from Maryland.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I rise to join him in thanking Paul Hays for the extraordinary service he has given to this institution.

Our reading clerk, Paul Hays, who after 19 years in this position as reading clerk and, as has been noted by the distinguished minority leader, 41 years as an employee of this House, has announced he will retire effective Monday, April 30, and begin a new phase of his life.

The fact is, Mr. Speaker, Paul Hays, with his deep, crisp, commanding voice is perhaps most recognized to our viewers on C-SPAN, perhaps more than many of the rest of us, because he is here all the time and that voice is heard and his visage is seen.

It has been a privilege, I know, for him to serve here, but as I have noted on other occasions when other members of the desk have retired, they serve our country as well as those who have been elected to serve, and we appreciate their service.

Since 1789, the House has employed reading clerks, who are responsible for reading aloud, obviously, the text of bills, amendments, motions, messages, special rules and other privileged resolutions and veto messages. Our reading clerks almost always, almost always, have been appointed from the ranks of existing House employees who have extensive prior floor experience. Paul was one of those.

Paul, a graduate of Georgetown University, is no exception. In fact, Paul was appointed reading clerk in 1988 by one of the most distinguished persons with whom I have served, one of the most decent Americans that has served in this House, the distinguished minority leader, Bob Michel.

It is no coincidence, Mr. Speaker, that given his speaking talents, Paul, as I understand it, intends to do voiceover work in the future.

Now, Paul, we want you to be very discriminating in what voiceovers you do. There may be a lot of requests. We want you to know how nice we are being to you today.

Paul, I want to thank you. I want to thank you for your service to this institution and to our country. As you go from this phase of your very successful life into the next successful phase of your life, not only do we thank you, but we wish you well.

[Applause, the Members rising.]

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for his remarks.

Paul, we all wish you well, and no more excuses about your golf game.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill, H.R. 249.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 277, nays 137, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 269]

YEAS—277

Abercrombie	Diaz-Balart, M.	Kennedy
Ackerman	Dicks	Kildee
Aderholt	Doggett	Kilpatrick
Allen	Donnelly	King (NY)
Altmire	Doyle	Kirk
Andrews	Dreier	Klein (FL)
Arcuri	Duncan	Kucinich
Baca	Edwards	Kuhl (NY)
Baird	Ehlers	Langevin
Baldwin	Ellison	Lantos
Barrett (SC)	Emanuel	Larsen (WA)
Bartlett (MD)	English (PA)	Larson (CT)
Bean	Eshoo	LaTourette
Becerra	Everett	Lee
Berkley	Farr	Levin
Berman	Ferguson	Lewis (GA)
Berry	Filner	Linder
Biggert	Forbes	Lipinski
Billbray	Fossella	LoBiondo
Bilirakis	Fox	Loebsack
Bishop (NY)	Frank (MA)	Loftgren, Zoe
Blumenauer	Frelinghuysen	Lowe
Bono	Gallely	Lynch
Boozman	Gerlach	Maloney (NY)
Boucher	Giffords	Marchant
Brady (PA)	Gilchrest	Markey
Braley (IA)	Gillibrand	Matsui
Brown, Corrine	Goode	McCarthy (NY)
Buchanan	Gordon	McCullum (MN)
Burgess	Green, Al	McCotter
Butterfield	Green, Gene	McDermott
Calvert	Grijalva	McGovern
Campbell (CA)	Gutierrez	McHugh
Capito	Hall (NY)	McIntyre
Capps	Hall (TX)	McNerney
Capuano	Hare	Meehan
Carnahan	Hastings (FL)	Meek (FL)
Carney	Heller	Meeks (NY)
Carson	Herseht Sandlin	Mica
Castle	Higgins	Michaud
Castor	Hill	Miller (NC)
Chabot	Hinchee	Miller, George
Chandler	Hirono	Mitchell
Clarke	Hobson	Mollohan
Clay	Hodes	Moore (KS)
Cleaver	Holden	Moore (WI)
Cohen	Holt	Moran (VA)
Conyers	Honda	Murphy (CT)
Cooper	Hooley	Murphy, Patrick
Costello	Hoyer	Murphy, Tim
Courtney	Inslee	Murtha
Crenshaw	Israel	Myrick
Crowley	Issa	Nadler
Cummings	Jackson (IL)	Napolitano
Davis (AL)	Jackson-Lee	Neal (MA)
Davis (CA)	(TX)	Obey
Davis (IL)	Jefferson	Olver
Davis (KY)	Jindal	Ortiz
Davis, Lincoln	Johnson (GA)	Pallone
Davis, Tom	Johnson (IL)	Pascrell
DeFazio	Jones (NC)	Pastor
DeGette	Jones (OH)	Payne
Delahunt	Kagen	Perlmutter
DeLauro	Kanjorski	Pitts
Dent	Kaptur	Platts
Diaz-Balart, L.	Keller	Porter

Price (NC)	Scott (VA)
Pryce (OH)	Serrano
Rahall	Sestak
Ramstad	Shays
Rangel	Shea-Porter
Reichert	Sherman
Reyes	Shuler
Reynolds	Sires
Rogers (KY)	Skelton
Rogers (MI)	Slaughter
Ros-Lehtinen	Smith (NJ)
Roskam	Smith (WA)
Ross	Snyder
Rothman	Solis
Roybal-Allard	Stark
Royce	Stupak
Ruppersberger	Sutton
Ryan (OH)	Tanner
Sánchez, Linda T.	Tauscher
Sanchez, Loretta	Taylor
Sarbanes	Thompson (CA)
Saxton	Thompson (MS)
Schakowsky	Tiberi
Schiff	Tierney
Schmidt	Towns
Schwartz	Turner
Scott (GA)	Udall (CO)
	Udall (NM)

NAYS—137

Akin	Gillmor	Moran (KS)
Alexander	Gingrey	Musgrave
Bachmann	Gohmert	Neugebauer
Bachus	Goodlatte	Nunes
Baker	Granger	Oberstar
Barrow	Graves	Paul
Barton (TX)	Hastert	Pearce
Bishop (GA)	Hastings (WA)	Pence
Bishop (UT)	Hayes	Peterson (MN)
Blackburn	Hensarling	Peterson (PA)
Blunt	Herger	Petri
Boehner	Hinojosa	Pickering
Bonner	Hoekstra	Poe
Boren	Hulshof	Pomeroy
Boswell	Hunter	Price (GA)
Boustany	Inglis (SC)	Putnam
Boyd (FL)	Johnson, Sam	Radanovich
Boyd (KS)	Jordan	Regula
Brady (TX)	Kind	Rehberg
Brown (SC)	King (IA)	Renzi
Brown-Waite,	Kingston	Rogers (AL)
Ginny	Kline (MN)	Rohrabacher
Burton (IN)	Knollenberg	Ryan (WI)
Buyer	LaHood	Salazar
Camp (MI)	Lamborn	Sali
Cantor	Latham	Sensenbrenner
Cardoza	Lewis (CA)	Sessions
Carter	Lewis (KY)	Shadegg
Coble	Lucas	Shimkus
Cole (OK)	Lungren, Daniel E.	Shuster
Conaway	Mack	Simpson
Costa	Mahoney (FL)	Smith (NE)
Cramer	Manzullo	Smith (TX)
Cuellar	Marshall	Souder
Culberson	Matheson	Space
Davis, David	McCarthy (CA)	Stearns
Deal (GA)	McCaul (TX)	Tancredo
Dingell	McCrery	Terry
Doolittle	Drake	Thornberry
Drake	McHenry	Tiahrt
Ellsworth	McKeon	Walberg
Emerson	McMorris	Walden (OR)
Fallin	Rodgers	Walz (MN)
Flake	Melancon	Weldon (FL)
Fortenberry	Miller (FL)	Wicker
Franks (AZ)	Miller (MI)	Young (AK)
Garrett (NJ)	Miller, Gary	

NOT VOTING—18

Cannon	Fattah	McNulty
Clyburn	Feeney	Rodriguez
Cubin	Gonzalez	Rush
Davis, Jo Ann	Harman	Spratt
Engel	Johnson, E. B.	Sullivan
Etheridge	Lampson	Westmoreland

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members are advised that there are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1238

So the bill was passed.  
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I yield to my good friend from Maryland, the majority leader, for the purpose of inquiring about next week's schedule.

Mr. HOYER. I thank my friend, Mr. BLUNT, for yielding.

On Monday, the House will meet at 12 noon in pro forma session. No legislative business.

On Tuesday the House will meet at 10:30 for morning hour business and noon for legislative business. We will consider several bills under suspension of the rules. A complete list of those bills will be made available by the close of business tomorrow.

On Wednesday and Thursday the House will meet at 10 a.m.

On Friday no votes are expected, assuming we complete our business scheduled for Wednesday and Thursday.

We'll consider H.R. 1429, the Head Start reauthorization bill; H.R. 1867, the National Science Foundation reauthorization bill; H.R. 1868, the NIST reauthorization bill; and H.R. 1592, the Local Law Enforcement and Hate Crimes Prevention Act.

Mr. BLUNT. I thank the gentleman for that information. And on the discussion of Tuesday, I want to say, first of all, I appreciate the early information you were able to give us on Monday and Tuesday, and wonder, as Members are planning on traveling either Monday or Tuesday, if you have any further sense of when votes may occur on Tuesday.

Mr. HOYER. Votes could occur as early as 12 noon. It will be a full day. Even though we are not here Monday, usually you're in 6:30 the next day. But because of the shortness of the week, we will be in, as I indicated, at 10:30 a.m. for morning hour and then 12 for business. There could be votes as early as 12 noon.

Mr. BLUNT. I appreciate that, and I think that is helpful to Members to know where the leader is headed on that topic.

Two bills you mentioned for next week. I know the local law enforcement, the hate crimes, some of our Members are beginning to be, I think, concerned about this bill, refer to it as a thought crimes bill. But there was a long markup in committee, lots of amendments, and I am thinking on that bill we're hopeful that we can have the same kind of opportunity for a wide-ranging discussion on the floor that the committee had; and on both that and the Head Start bill, we are hoping for a rule that allows that. I wonder if the gentleman has any sense of what the rule on those two bills will look like.

Mr. HOYER. The answer is I have not talked to Rules Committee Chairman

SLAUGHTER about the specific nature of those rules. But, as you know, the Rules Committee is scheduled to meet on the Head Start bill and two science bills on Tuesday, and they will do the rules then.

We'll do the hate crimes bill rule later in the week, probably Wednesday, for consideration on Thursday.

But I understand the gentleman's observation that there was significant debate on both these bills. There are issues that a number of people want to raise on the floor, and I would think that the committee would want to try to make in order some amendments to accomplish that objective.

Mr. BLUNT. Well, I certainly hope so. And I think the time that this took, and the bill on hate crimes or thought crimes, whatever we decide to refer to it as in the coming days, the markup there would indicate a lot of interest.

On the supplemental that we voted on last week, Mr. Leader, do we have a sense of when that will go to the White House or how quickly that bill will come back? And would you expect us to deal with a return? I mean, we all expect the President to veto this particular supplemental. Would it be your sense that we would likely deal with that next week as well?

Mr. HOYER. Obviously, to some degree, that is dependent upon how quickly the President acts. Obviously, he has a number of days to act. But our presumption is he will act soon. And one of the reasons that we have put the time of 12 noon, I mean, it depends upon how early in the day he vetoes that bill. We may have it back here very soon. I talked to the majority leader in the Senate just an hour ago. It's his expectation that that vote will occur today. It's our expectation that we will send the bill down either late Monday, obviously the funeral is occurring and people won't be here, or very, very early Tuesday so that the President will have it Tuesday. And then it will depend upon how soon the President acts. But it would be our expectation that we would act quickly on any action the President took if he vetoes the bill.

We, of course, as you know, are hopeful that he will sign the bill. We think it gives all the money for the troops that the President has asked for, and then some additional monies, and it does not either micromanage the troops or set any precipitous withdrawal dates. But obviously the President has expressed a contrary opinion.

So I think you're right; I think the expectation, based upon the President's representation, is that he is going to veto that bill if it comes to him, and we will have to consider that veto.

Mr. BLUNT. This bill has been, of course, very widely debated, pretty divisive in our points of view on it. A couple of our Members voted with you. A number of your Members voted with us against the bill. But I am certainly in agreement with the gentleman's view that we should pursue whatever next steps are there as soon as possible.

I'd also like to say to the gentleman that I, and I know others on our side, a significant number of others on our side, are eager to work with the majority and the White House both, and get this issue resolved so that our troops are appropriately funded. We can move on to the other appropriations work. And some of these issues, I am sure, are going to be available to the other appropriations bills as topics of discussion that don't necessarily need to be resolved immediately.

On the topic of rules, on the bill that was considered on Tuesday, the science bill, we had an open rule on that. But the deadline to file an amendment, a potential amendment, was last Friday. Obviously, Friday was a travel day.

Normally the deadline would have been sometime the day before the bill was taken up, and I am hopeful that we are not seeing that as a pattern; that we'll still give maximum time for Members to look at legislation, to be able to file a bill. And obviously, if you've got a rule that requires looking at the amendments, you have to have the amendments in before the Rules Committee can meet. But a Friday deadline, when no one was here anyway, on a bill to be handled on Tuesday, seemed to me to be outside of the norm.

□ 1245

And I hope that the gentleman's response is that it is outside the norm and not a new view of a very limited, needlessly limited, time to file amendments. And I would be glad to hear your response to that.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLUNT. I yield.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Of course, as you know, that bill was scheduled for consideration last week. We did not get to that bill. We took it off the calendar.

Mr. BLUNT. I think I am talking about the other science bill. Not the one that was scheduled on Friday, but the one that was the teachers bill also had a Friday deadline.

Mr. HOYER. Let me find out.

Mr. BLUNT. I believe that is the case. Maybe we could let our staff sort this out.

Mr. HOYER. I am not sure of the exact sequencing. But let me say this in answer to your question, because your question was really not necessarily about this specific bill, but about general process.

Mr. BLUNT. It was.

Mr. HOYER. Clearly, we are trying to pursue a process which gives notice to Members about what they are going to consider.

As you noted, I hope, we waited the full 24 hours on the supplemental conference report so that Members will have the full 24 hours. And as a matter of fact, we were almost to the hour at 5:50 p.m. yesterday. And although there were some Members whom it had

caused a problem to because of their schedules, we had said we were going to give 24 hours' notice, and we did give 24 hours' notice, and we want to continue to do that.

On the amending process, obviously, we are going to many times require that amendments be filed timely so that Members have an opportunity to see what amendments are going to be asked of the Rules Committee. But we will pursue what we believe to be, and hope in consultation with you, is a reasonable time frame to expect people to notice their amendments. Clearly, they have to be out of committee. Clearly, they have to have time to see the bill and prepare amendments. But we want to have amendments in many instances noted so that the membership can know what they are considering.

Mr. BLUNT. I appreciate that and I appreciate your commitment to consultation. Our staffs can look at which of these two Science Committee bills that we are talking about.

And, again, my concern would be that we give Members maximum opportunity to file a bill and not set a deadline on a travel day for a bill that is not going to be on the floor for several days anyway. And I think we have had a discussion that I am comfortable with, and I hope our staff continues to talk about that process meeting everybody's needs, the Rules Committee, the Members that want to file amendments, and understanding that a deadline on a day when Members are trying to get back to their district is really almost a day that the Members themselves may not be able to be engaged in that process. If it is necessary, it is necessary. But when it is not, I would hope we can avoid it. And I believe the gentleman suggested we will continue to view that in that way.

Mr. HOYER. If the gentleman would yield.

Mr. BLUNT. I would.

Mr. HOYER. Certainly we want to make a process where all Members on either side of the aisle have the opportunity to note their amendments in a fashion that does not put them in a place where it makes it very difficult for them. On the other hand, obviously, it is not just the floor that considers it. It is the Rules Committee that has to; so you have to consider when the Rules Committee is going to meet as well.

And although I appreciate the gentleman's observation about Fridays, I have heard a lot about what we can or cannot do on Fridays, I will tell my friend, or what we should be doing on Fridays.

But having said that, assuming a Member is working with his staff and/or the committee's staff or CRS in preparing his or her amendment, obviously if they get it ready and the Rules Committee is going to meet Monday or Tuesday, an expectation that it would be filed by close of business on Friday I don't think is unreasonable, even if we are not here on Fridays, because presumably their staff has been working with them on their amendment and

can make sure that amendment gets filed even if the Member is not physically present here.

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I would say to my friend as long as the bill is available the full week before, and our opportunity at the end of the week to talk about what is going to be available, I think there is reasonableness there. On a bill that suddenly we just decide we have time to do it, that might be different than the normal procedure that my friend is suggesting.

Mr. HOYER. Will my friend yield?

Mr. BLUNT. I would.

Mr. HOYER. Because you said as long as the bill has been available at least a week before. I want to think about that timeframe. That was sort of an add-on in your comment. I don't want my silence to be perceived as, oh, yes, okay, that's a procedure we can follow. I am not sure we can follow that. But certainly the substance of your comment we do want to follow, and that is give Members a reasonable opportunity to prepare an amendment to a bill. Obviously they considered it in committee and they reported it out of committee, but there may be times, as you observed, when that doesn't happen and it goes more quickly.

Mr. BLUNT. On that topic of what may be out there, Mr. Speaker, I have just a couple of final questions.

One is we are now approaching 4 weeks before another opportunity for a district work period during the Memorial Day time. I wonder if the leader has a sense of a couple of items, your sense of what you are hoping as major things to get done during that month, generally; and, specifically, if there is any information about a GSE bill. The committee voted a GSE bill out on March 28. That was a full month ago. I am wondering if there is a sense of when that might be on the floor. And anything else the gentleman has about an appropriation schedule that might involve the next 4 weeks would be helpful. And that would be my final question unless your answer prompts a question.

I yield to my friend.

Mr. HOYER. I will try to be precise so that your response will be germane to my observations.

Let me say that with respect to the GSE bill, there has been a reference to another committee. That committee has not reported out that bill, so obviously we have to find out what it does.

On your general question, let me say it is my hope during the next 30 days prior to the Memorial Day break there will be a number of significant things we will do. We mentioned this coming week's work. We will start the appropriations process. I am hopeful that we will adopt a budget resolution conference report by that time. If we do not, as I indicated last week to you, it would be my hope that we would have the Appropriations Committee move ahead and mark bills to the House-passed level, as we have done in the past, and deem its passage.

I would hope that we would pass a number of appropriations bills in May. And as the gentleman also knows, as we have historically done, we will be considering the defense authorization bill in May.

So appropriation bills, the authorization bill. There will be some other pieces of legislation, but I expect them to be the major focus of the balance of time between now and when we take the Memorial Day break.

Mr. BLUNT. I think that is very helpful, and I thank the majority leader.

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#### DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

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

There was no objection.

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#### SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 18, 2007, 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 gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

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#### PUBLICATION OF THE RULES OF THE PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE, 110TH CONGRESS

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

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with the rules of the House of Representatives, I respectfully submit the rules of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence for the 110th Congress for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The committee adopted these rules by voice vote, with a quorum being present, at our organizational meeting on January 18, 2007.

Pursuant to rule XI, Clause 2(a)(2) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, I respectfully submit the rules for the 110th Congress for the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The Committee adopted these rules by voice vote, with a quorum being present, at our organizational meeting on January 18, 2007.

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 110TH CONGRESS (HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—JANUARY 18, 2007)

Rules of Procedure for the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence

#### 1. MEETING DAY

Regular Meeting Day for the Full Committee. The regular meeting day of the Committee for the transaction of Committee business shall be the first Wednesday of each month, unless otherwise directed by the Chairman.

#### 2. NOTICE FOR MEETINGS

(a) GENERALLY.—In the case of any meeting of the Committee, the Chief Clerk of the Committee shall provide reasonable notice to every Member of the Committee. Such notice shall provide the time and place of the meeting.

(b) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this rule, "reasonable notice" means:

(1) Written notification;

(2) Delivered by facsimile transmission, regular mail, or electronic mail that is

(A) Delivered no less than 24 hours prior to the event for which notice is being given, if the event is to be held in Washington, D.C.; or

(B) Delivered no less than 48 hours prior to the event for which notice is being given, if the event is to be held outside Washington, D.C.

(c) EXCEPTION.—In extraordinary circumstances only, the Chairman may, after consulting with the Ranking Minority Member, call a meeting of the Committee without providing notice, as defined in subparagraph (b), to Members of the Committee.

#### 3. PREPARATIONS FOR COMMITTEE MEETINGS

(a) GENERALLY.—Designated Committee Staff, as directed by the Chairman, shall brief Members of the Committee at a time sufficiently prior to any Committee meeting in order to:

(1) Assist Committee Members in preparation for such meeting; and

(2) Determine which matters Members wish considered during any meeting.

#### (b) BRIEFING MATERIALS.

(1) Such a briefing shall, at the request of a Member, include a list of all pertinent papers, and such other materials, that have been obtained by the Committee that bear on matters to be considered at the meeting; and

(2) The Staff Director shall also recommend to the Chairman any testimony, papers, or other materials to be presented to the Committee at the meeting of the Committee.

#### 4. OPEN MEETINGS

(a) GENERALLY.—Pursuant to Rule XI of the House, but subject to the limitations of subsections (b) and (c), Committee meetings held for the transaction of business and Committee hearings shall be open to the public.

(b) MEETINGS.—Any meeting or portion thereof, for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, or any hearing or portion thereof, shall be closed to the public, if the Committee determines by record vote in open session, with a majority of the Committee present, that disclosure of the matters to be discussed may:

(1) Endanger national security;

(2) Compromise sensitive law enforcement information;

(3) Tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person; or

(4) Otherwise violate any law or Rule of the House.

(c) HEARINGS.—The Committee may vote to close a Committee hearing pursuant to House Rule X clause 11(d)(2), regardless of whether a majority is present, so long as at least two Members of the Committee are present, one of whom is a member of the Minority and votes upon the motion.

(d) BRIEFINGS.—The Committee briefings shall be closed to the public.

#### 5. QUORUM

(a) HEARINGS.—For purposes of taking testimony, or receiving evidence, a quorum shall consist of two Committee Members, at least one of whom is a member of the Majority.

(b) OTHER COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS.—For purposes of the transaction of all other Committee business, other than the consideration of a motion to close a hearing as described in rule 4(c), a quorum shall consist of a majority of Members.

#### 6. PROCEDURES FOR AMENDMENTS AND VOTES

(a) AMENDMENTS.—When a bill or resolution is being considered by the Committee, Members shall provide the Chief Clerk in a timely manner with a sufficient number of written copies of any amendment offered, so as to enable each Member present to receive a copy thereof prior to taking action. A point of order may be made against any amendment not reduced to writing. A copy of each such amendment shall be maintained in the public records of the Committee.

(b) REPORTING RECORDED VOTES.—Whenever the Committee reports any measure or matter by record vote, the report of the Committee upon such measure or matter shall include a tabulation of the votes cast in favor of, and the votes cast in opposition to, such measure or matter.

(c) POSTPONEMENT OF FURTHER PROCEEDINGS.—In accordance with clause 2(h) of House Rule XI, the Chairman is authorized to postpone further proceedings when a record vote is ordered on the question of approving a measure or matter or adopting an amendment. The Chairman may resume proceedings on a postponed request at any time after reasonable notice. When proceedings resume on a postponed question, notwithstanding any intervening order for the previous question, an underlying proposition shall remain subject to further debate or amendment to the same extent as when the question was postponed.

#### 7. SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) GENERALLY.

(1) Creation of subcommittees shall be by majority vote of the Committee.

(2) Subcommittees shall deal with such legislation and oversight of programs and policies as the Committee may direct.

(3) Subcommittees shall be governed by these rules.

(4) For purposes of these rules, any reference herein to the "Committee" shall be interpreted to include subcommittees, unless otherwise specifically provided.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF SUBCOMMITTEES.—The Committee establishes the following subcommittees:

(1) Subcommittee on Terrorism, Human Intelligence, Analysis, and Counterintelligence;

(2) Subcommittee on Technical and Tactical Intelligence;

(3) Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations; and,

(4) Subcommittee on Intelligence Community Management.

(c) SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP.

(1) GENERALLY.—Each Member of the Committee may be assigned to at least one of the four subcommittees.

(2) EX OFFICIO MEMBERSHIP.—In the event that the Chairman and Ranking Minority

Member of the full Committee do not choose to sit as regular voting members of one or more of the subcommittees, each is authorized to sit as an ex officio member of the subcommittees and participate in the work of the subcommittees. When sitting ex officio, however, they:

(A) Shall not have a vote in the subcommittee; and

(B) Shall not be counted for purposes of determining a quorum.

(d) REGULAR MEETING DAY FOR SUBCOMMITTEES.—There is no regular meeting day for subcommittees.

#### 8. PROCEDURES FOR TAKING TESTIMONY OR RECEIVING EVIDENCE

(a) NOTICE.—Adequate notice shall be given to all witnesses appearing before the Committee.

(b) OATH OR AFFIRMATION.—The Chairman may require testimony of witnesses to be given under oath or affirmation.

(c) ADMINISTRATION OF OATH OR AFFIRMATION.—Upon the determination that a witness shall testify under oath or affirmation, any Member of the Committee designated by the Chairman may administer the oath or affirmation.

(d) QUESTIONING OF WITNESSES.

(1) GENERALLY.—Questioning of witnesses before the Committee shall be conducted by Members of the Committee.

(2) EXCEPTIONS.

(A) The Chairman, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, may determine that Committee Staff will be authorized to question witnesses at a hearing in accordance with clause 2(j) of House Rule XI.

(B) The Chairman and Ranking Minority Member are each authorized to designate Committee Staff to conduct such questioning.

(e) COUNSEL FOR THE WITNESS.

(1) GENERALLY.—Witnesses before the Committee may be accompanied by counsel, subject to the requirements of paragraph (2).

(2) COUNSEL CLEARANCES REQUIRED.—In the event that a meeting of the Committee has been closed because the subject to be discussed deals with classified information, counsel accompanying a witness before the Committee must possess the requisite security clearance and provide proof of such clearance to the Committee at least 24 hours prior to the meeting at which the counsel intends to be present.

(3) FAILURE TO OBTAIN COUNSEL.—Any witness who is unable to obtain counsel should notify the Committee. If such notification occurs at least 24 hours prior to the witness' appearance before the Committee, the Committee shall then endeavor to obtain voluntary counsel for the witness. Failure to obtain counsel, however, will not excuse the witness from appearing and testifying.

(4) CONDUCT OF COUNSEL FOR WITNESSES.—Counsel for witnesses appearing before the Committee shall conduct themselves ethically and professionally at all times in their dealings with the Committee.

(A) A majority of Members of the Committee may, should circumstances warrant, find that counsel for a witness before the Committee failed to conduct himself or herself in an ethical or professional manner.

(B) Upon such finding, counsel may be subject to appropriate disciplinary action.

(5) TEMPORARY REMOVAL OF COUNSEL.—The Chairman may remove counsel during any proceeding before the Committee for failure to act in an ethical and professional manner.

(6) COMMITTEE REVERSAL.—A majority of the Members of the Committee may vote to overturn the decision of the Chairman to remove counsel for a witness.

(7) ROLE OF COUNSEL FOR WITNESS.

(A) COUNSEL FOR A WITNESS:

(i) Shall not be allowed to examine witnesses before the Committee, either directly or through cross-examination; but

(ii) May submit questions in writing to the Committee that counsel wishes propounded to a witness; or

(iii) May suggest, in writing to the Committee, the presentation of other evidence or the calling of other witnesses.

(B) The Committee may make such use of any such questions, or suggestions, as the Committee deems appropriate.

(f) STATEMENTS BY WITNESSES.

(1) GENERALLY. A witness may make a statement, which shall be brief and relevant, at the beginning and at the conclusion of the witness' testimony.

(2) LENGTH. Each such statement shall not exceed five minutes in length, unless otherwise determined by the Chairman.

(3) SUBMISSION TO THE COMMITTEE. Any witness desiring to submit a written statement for the record of the proceeding shall submit a copy of the statement to the Chief Clerk of the Committee.

(A) Such statements shall ordinarily be submitted no less than 48 hours in advance of the witness' appearance before the Committee and shall be submitted in written and electronic format.

(B) In the event that the hearing was called with less than 24 hours notice, written statements should be submitted as soon as practicable prior to the hearing.

(g) OBJECTIONS AND RULING.

(1) GENERALLY.—Any objection raised by a witness, or counsel for the witness, shall be ruled upon by the Chairman, and such ruling shall be the ruling of the Committee.

(2) COMMITTEE ACTION.—A ruling by the Chairman may be overturned upon a majority vote of the Committee.

(h) TRANSCRIPTS.

(1) TRANSCRIPT REQUIRED.—A transcript shall be made of the testimony of each witness appearing before the Committee during any hearing of the Committee.

(2) OPPORTUNITY TO INSPECT.—Any witness testifying before the Committee shall be given a reasonable opportunity to inspect the transcript of the hearing, and may be accompanied by counsel to determine whether such testimony was correctly transcribed. Such counsel:

(A) May review the transcript only if he or she has the appropriate security clearances necessary to review any classified aspect of the transcript; and

(B) Should, to the extent possible, be the same counsel that was present for such classified testimony.

(3) CORRECTIONS.

(A) Pursuant to Rule XI of the House Rules, any corrections the witness desires to make in a transcript shall be limited to technical, grammatical, and typographical corrections.

(B) Corrections may not be made to change the substance of the Testimony.

(C) Such corrections shall be submitted in writing to the Committee within 7 days after the transcript is made available to the witnesses.

(D) Any questions arising with respect to such corrections shall be decided by the Chairman.

(4) COPY FOR THE WITNESS.—At the request of the witness, any portion of the witness' testimony given in executive session shall be made available to that witness if that testimony is subsequently quoted or intended to be made part of a public record. Such testimony shall be made available to the witness at the witness' expense.

(i) REQUESTS TO TESTIFY.

(1) GENERALLY.—The Committee will consider requests to testify on any matter or measure pending before the Committee.

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.—Any person who believes that testimony, other evidence, or commentary, presented at a public hearing may tend to affect adversely that person's reputation may submit to the Committee, in writing:

(A) A request to appear personally before the Committee;

(B) A sworn statement of facts relevant to the testimony, evidence, or commentary; or

(C) Proposed questions for the cross-examination of other witnesses.

(3) COMMITTEES DISCRETION.—The Committee may take those actions it deems appropriate with respect to such requests.

(j) CONTEMPT PROCEDURES.—Citations for contempt of Congress shall be forwarded to the House only if:

(1) Reasonable notice is provided to all Members of the Committee of a meeting to be held to consider any such contempt recommendations;

(2) The Committee has met and considered the contempt allegations;

(3) The subject of the allegations was afforded an opportunity to state either in writing or in person, why he or she should not be held in contempt; and

(4) The Committee agreed by majority vote to forward the citation recommendations to the House.

(k) RELEASE OF NAME OF WITNESS.

(1) GENERALLY.—At the request of a witness scheduled to be heard by the Committee, the name of that witness shall not be released publicly prior to, or after, the witness' appearance before the Committee.

(2) EXCEPTIONS.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the chairman may authorize the release to the public of the name of any witness scheduled to appear before the Committee.

#### 9. INVESTIGATIONS

(a) COMMENCING INVESTIGATIONS.—The Committee shall conduct investigations only if approved by the Chairman, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member.

(b) CONDUCTING INVESTIGATION.—An authorized investigation may be conducted by Members of the Committee or Committee Staff members designated by the Chairman, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, to undertake any such investigation.

#### 10. SUBPOENAS

(a) GENERALLY.—All subpoenas shall be authorized by the Chairman of the full Committee, upon consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, or by vote of the Committee.

(b) SUBPOENA CONTENTS.—Any subpoena authorized by the Chairman of the full Committee, or the Committee, may compel:

(1) The attendance of witnesses and testimony before the Committee, or

(2) The production of memoranda, documents, records, or any other tangible item.

(c) SIGNING OF SUBPOENA.—A subpoena authorized by the Chairman of the full Committee, or the Committee, may be signed by the Chairman, or by any Member of the Committee designated to do so by the Committee.

(d) SUBPOENA SERVICE.—A subpoena authorized by the Chairman of the full Committee, or the Committee, may be served by any person designated to do so by the Chairman.

(e) OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—Each subpoena shall have attached thereto a copy of these rules.

#### 11. COMMITTEE STAFF

(a) DEFINITION.—For the purpose of these rules, "Committee Staff" or "Staff of the Committee" means:

(1) Employees of the Committee;

(2) Consultants to the Committee;

(3) Employees of other Government agencies detailed to the Committee; or

(4) Any other person engaged by contract, or otherwise, to perform services for, or at the request of, the Committee.

(b) APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE STAFF AND SECURITY REQUIREMENTS.

(1) CHAIRMAN'S AUTHORITY.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Committee Staff shall be appointed, and may be removed, by the Chairman and shall work under the general supervision and direction of the Chairman.

(2) STAFF ASSISTANCE TO MINORITY MEMBERSHIP.—Except as provided in paragraphs (3) and (4) and except as otherwise provided by Committee Rules, the Committee Staff provided to the Minority Party Members of the Committee shall be appointed, and may be removed, by the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee, and shall work under the general supervision and direction of such member.

(3) SECURITY CLEARANCE REQUIRED.—All offers of employment for prospective Committee Staff positions shall be contingent upon:

(A) The results of a background investigation; and

(B) A determination by the Chairman that requirements for the appropriate security clearances have been met.

(4) SECURITY REQUIREMENTS.—Notwithstanding paragraph (2), the Chairman shall supervise and direct the Committee Staff with respect to the security and nondisclosure of classified information. Committee Staff shall comply with requirements necessary to ensure the security and nondisclosure of classified information as determined by the Chairman in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member.

#### LIMIT ON DISCUSSION OF CLASSIFIED WORK OF THE COMMITTEE

(a) PROHIBITION.

(1) GENERALLY.—Except as otherwise provided by these rules and the Rules of the House of Representatives, Members and Committee Staff shall not at any time, either during that person's tenure as a Member of the Committee or as Committee Staff, or anytime thereafter, discuss or disclose, or cause to be discussed or disclosed:

(A) The classified substance of the work of the Committee;

(B) Any information received by the Committee in executive session;

(C) Any classified information received by the Committee from any source; or

(D) The substance of any hearing that was closed to the public pursuant to these rules or the Rules of the House.

(2) NON-DISCLOSURE IN PROCEEDINGS.

(A) Members of the Committee and the Committee Staff shall not discuss either the substance or procedure of the work of the Committee with any person not a Member of the Committee or the Committee Staff in connection with any proceeding, judicial or otherwise, either during the person's tenure as a Member of the Committee, or of the Committee Staff, or at any time thereafter, except as directed by the Committee in accordance with the Rules of the House and these rules.

(B) In the event of the termination of the Committee, Members and Committee Staff shall be governed in these matters in a manner determined by the House concerning discussions of the classified work of the Committee.

(3) EXCEPTIONS.

(A) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a)(1), Members of the Committee and the Committee Staff may discuss and disclose those matters described in subsection (a)(1) with:

(i) Members and staff of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence designated by the chairman of that committee;

(ii) The chairmen and ranking minority members of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and staff of those committees designated by the chairmen of those committees;

(iii) The chairman and ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on Defense of the House Committee on Appropriations and staff of that subcommittee as designated by the chairman of that subcommittee; and

(iv) Members and staff of the Intelligence Oversight Panel of the House Appropriations Committee designated by the chairman of that panel.

(B) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a)(1), Members of the Committee and the Committee Staff may discuss and disclose only that budget-related information necessary to facilitate the enactment of the annual defense authorization bill with the chairmen and ranking minority members of the House and Senate Committees on Armed Services and the staff of those committees designated by the chairmen of those committees.

(C) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a)(1), Members of the Committee and the Committee Staff may discuss with and disclose to the chairman and ranking minority member of a subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee with jurisdiction over an agency or program within the National Intelligence Program (NIP), and staff of that subcommittee as designated by the chairman of that subcommittee, only that budget related information necessary to facilitate the enactment of an appropriations bill within which is included an appropriation for an agency or program within the NIP.

(D) The Chairman may, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, upon the written request to the Chairman from the Inspector General of an element of the Intelligence Community, grant access to Committee transcripts or documents that are relevant to an investigation of an allegation of possible false testimony or other inappropriate conduct before the Committee, or that are otherwise relevant to the Inspector General's investigation.

(E) Upon the written request of the head of an Intelligence Community element, the Chairman may, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, make available Committee briefing or hearing transcripts to that element for review by that element if a representative of that element testified, presented information to the Committee, or was present at the briefing or hearing the transcript of which is requested for review.

(F) Members and Committee Staff may discuss and disclose such matters as otherwise directed by the Committee.

(b) NON-DISCLOSURE AGREEMENT.

(1) GENERALLY. All Committee Staff must, before joining the Committee, agree in writing, as a condition of employment, not to divulge or cause to be divulged any classified information which comes into such person's possession while a member of the Committee Staff, to any person not a Member of the Committee or the Committee Staff, except as authorized by the Committee in accordance with the Rules of the House and these rules.

(2) OTHER REQUIREMENTS. In the event of the termination of the Committee, Members and Committee Staff must follow any determination by the House of Representatives with respect to the protection of classified information received while a Member of the Committee or as Committee Staff.

(3) Requests for Testimony of Staff.

(A) All Committee Staff must, as a condition of employment agree in writing to notify the Committee immediately of any request for testimony received while a member of the Committee Staff, or at any time thereafter, concerning any classified information received by such person while a member of the Committee Staff.

(B) Committee Staff shall not disclose, in response to any such request for testimony, any such classified information, except as authorized by the Committee in accordance with the Rules of the House and these rules.

(C) In the event of the termination of the Committee, Committee Staff will be subject to any determination made by the House of Representatives with respect to any requests for testimony involving classified information received while a member of the Committee Staff.

#### 13. CLASSIFIED MATERIAL

(a) Receipt of Classified Information.

(1) **GENERALLY.** In the case of any information that has been classified under established security procedures and submitted to the Committee by any source, the Committee shall receive such classified information as executive session material.

(2) **STAFF RECEIPT OF CLASSIFIED MATERIALS.**—For purposes of receiving classified information, the Committee Staff is authorized to accept information on behalf of the Committee.

(b) **NON-DISCLOSURE OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.**—Any classified information received by the Committee, from any source, shall not be disclosed to any person not a Member of the Committee or the Committee Staff, or otherwise released, except as authorized by the Committee in accord with the Rules of the House and these rules.

#### 14. PROCEDURES RELATED TO HANDLING OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

(a) **SECURITY MEASURES.**

(1) **STRICT SECURITY.**—The Committee's offices shall operate under strict security procedures administered by the Director of Security and Registry of the Committee under the direct supervision of the Staff Director.

(2) **U.S. CAPITOL POLICE PRESENCE REQUIRED.**—At least one U.S. Capitol Police officer shall be on duty at all times outside the entrance to Committee offices to control entry of all persons to such offices.

(3) **Identification Required.**—Before entering the Committee's offices all persons shall identify themselves to the U.S. Capitol Police officer described in paragraph (2) and to a Member of the Committee or Committee Staff.

(4) **MAINTENANCE OF CLASSIFIED MATERIALS.**—Classified documents shall be segregated and maintained in approved security storage locations.

(5) **EXAMINATION OF CLASSIFIED MATERIALS.**—Classified documents in the Committee's possession shall be examined in an appropriately secure manner.

(6) **PROHIBITION ON REMOVAL OF CLASSIFIED MATERIALS.**—Removal of any classified document from the Committee's offices is strictly prohibited, except as provided by these rules.

(7) **EXCEPTION.**—Notwithstanding the prohibition set forth in paragraph (6), a classified document, or copy thereof, may be removed from the Committee's offices in furtherance of official Committee business. Appropriate security procedures shall govern the handling of any classified documents removed from the Committee's offices.

(b) **ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION BY MEMBER.**—All Members of the Committee shall at all times have access to all classified papers and other material received by the Committee from any source.

(c) **NEED-TO-KNOW.**

(1) **GENERALLY.**—Committee Staff shall have access to any classified information provided to the Committee on a strict "need-to-know" basis, as determined by the Committee, and under the Committee's direction by the Staff Director.

(2) **APPROPRIATE CLEARANCES REQUIRED.**—Committee Staff must have the appropriate clearances prior to any access to compartmented information.

(d) **Oath.**

(1) **REQUIREMENT.**—Before any Member of the Committee, or the Committee Staff, shall have access to classified information, the following oath shall be executed:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will not disclose or cause to be disclosed any classified information received in the course of my service on the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, except when authorized to do so by the Committee or the House of Representatives."

(2) **COPY.**—A copy of such executed oath shall be retained in the files of the Committee.

(e) **Registry.**

(1) **GENERALLY.**—The Committee shall maintain a registry that:

(A) Provides a brief description of the content of all classified documents provided to the Committee by the executive branch that remain in the possession of the Committee; and

(B) Lists by number all such documents.

(2) **DESIGNATION BY THE STAFF DIRECTOR.**—The Staff Director shall designate a member of the Committee Staff to be responsible for the organization and daily maintenance of such registry.

(3) **AVAILABILITY.**—Such registry shall be available to all Members of the Committee and Committee Staff.

(f) **REQUESTS BY MEMBERS OF OTHER COMMITTEES.**—Pursuant to the Rules of the House, Members who are not Members of the Committee may be granted access to such classified transcripts, records, data, charts, or files of the Committee, and be admitted on a non-participatory basis to classified hearings of the Committee involving discussions of classified material in the following manner:

(1) **WRITTEN NOTIFICATION REQUIRED.**—Members who desire to examine classified materials in the possession of the Committee, or to attend Committee hearings or briefings on a non-participatory basis, must notify the Chief Clerk of the Committee in writing.

(2) **COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION.**—The Committee shall consider each such request by non-Committee Members at the earliest practicable opportunity. The Committee shall determine, by roll call vote, what action it deems appropriate in light of all of the circumstances of each request. In its determination, the Committee shall consider:

(A) The sensitivity to the national defense or the confidential conduct of the foreign relations of the United States of the information sought;

(B) The likelihood of its being directly or indirectly disclosed;

(C) The jurisdictional interest of the Member making the request; and (D) Such other concerns, constitutional or otherwise, as may affect the public interest of the United States.

(3) **COMMITTEE ACTION.**—After consideration of the Member's request, the Committee may take any action it may deem appropriate under the circumstances, including but not limited to:

(A) Approving the request, in whole or part;

(B) Denying the request;

(C) Providing the requested information or material in a different form than that sought

by the Member; or (D) Making the requested information or material available to all Members of the House.

(4) **REQUIREMENTS FOR ACCESS BY NON-COMMITTEE MEMBERS.**—Prior to a non-Committee Member being given access to classified information pursuant to this subsection, the requesting Member shall:

(A) Provide the Committee a copy of the oath executed by such Member pursuant to House Rule XXIII, clause 13; and

(B) Agree in writing not to divulge any classified information provided to the Member pursuant to this subsection to any person not a Member of the Committee or the Committee Staff, except as otherwise authorized by the Committee in accordance with the Rules of the House and these rules.

(5) **CONSULTATION AUTHORIZED.**—When considering a Member's request, the Committee may consult the Director of National Intelligence and such other officials as it considers necessary.

(6) **FINALITY OF COMMITTEE DECISION.**

(A) Should the Member making such a request disagree with the Committee's determination with respect to that request, or any part thereof, that Member must notify the Committee in writing of such disagreement.

(B) The Committee shall subsequently consider the matter and decide, by record vote, what further action or recommendation, if any, the Committee will take.

(g) **ADVISING THE HOUSE OR OTHER COMMITTEES.**—Pursuant to Section 501 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 413), and to the Rules of the House, the Committee shall call to the attention of the House, or to any other appropriate committee of the House, those matters requiring the attention of the House, or such other committee, on the basis of the following provisions:

(1) **BY REQUEST OF COMMITTEE MEMBER.**—At the request of any Member of the Committee to call to the attention of the House, or any other committee, executive session material in the Committee's possession, the Committee shall meet at the earliest practicable opportunity to consider that request.

(2) **COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION OF REQUEST.**—The Committee shall consider the following factors, among any others it deems appropriate:

(A) The effect of the matter in question on the national defense or the foreign relations of the United States;

(B) Whether the matter in question involves sensitive intelligence sources and methods;

(C) Whether the matter in question otherwise raises questions affecting the national interest; and

(D) Whether the matter in question affects matters within the jurisdiction of another Committee of the House.

(3) **VIEWS OF OTHER COMMITTEES.**—In examining such factors, the Committee may seek the opinion of Members of the Committee appointed from standing committees of the House with jurisdiction over the matter in question, or submissions from such other committees.

(4) **OTHER ADVICE.**—The Committee may, during its deliberations on such requests, seek the advice of any executive branch official.

(h) **REASONABLE OPPORTUNITY TO EXAMINE MATERIALS.**—Before the Committee makes any decision regarding any request for access to any classified information in its possession, or a proposal to bring any matter to the attention of the House or another committee, Members of the Committee shall have a reasonable opportunity to examine all pertinent testimony, documents, or other materials in the Committee's possession that may inform their decision on the question.

(i) **NOTIFICATION TO THE HOUSE.**—The Committee may bring a matter to the attention of the House when, after consideration of the factors set forth in this rule, it considers the matter in question so grave that it requires the attention of all Members of the House, and time is of the essence, or for any reason the Committee finds compelling.

(j) **METHOD OF DISCLOSURE TO THE HOUSE.**

(1) Should the Committee decide by roll call vote that a matter requires the attention of the House as described in subsection (i), it shall make arrangements to notify the House promptly.

(2) In such cases, the Committee shall consider whether:

(A) To request an immediate secret session of the House (with time equally divided between the Majority and the Minority); or

(B) To publicly disclose the matter in question pursuant to clause 11 (g) of House Rule X.

(k) **REQUIREMENT TO PROTECT SOURCES AND METHODS.**—In bringing a matter to the attention of the House, or another committee, the Committee, with due regard for the protection of intelligence sources and methods, shall take all necessary steps to safeguard materials or information relating to the matter in question.

(l) **AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION TO OTHER COMMITTEES.**—The Committee, having determined that a matter shall be brought to the attention of another committee, shall ensure that such matter, including all classified information related to that matter, is promptly made available to the chairman and ranking minority member of such other committee.

(m) **PROVISION OF MATERIALS.**—The Director of Security and Registry for the Committee shall provide a copy of these rules, and the applicable portions of the Rules of the House of Representatives governing the handling of classified information, along with those materials determined by the Committee to be made available to such other committee of the House or non-Committee Member.

(n) **ENSURING CLEARANCES AND SECURE STORAGE.**—The Director of Security and Registry shall ensure that such other committee or non-Committee Member receiving such classified materials may properly store classified materials in a manner consistent with all governing rules, regulations, policies, procedures, and statutes.

(o) **LOG.**—The Director of Security and Registry for the Committee shall maintain a written record identifying the particular classified document or material provided to such other committee or non-Committee Member, the reasons agreed upon by the Committee for approving such transmission, and the name of the committee or non-Committee Member receiving such document or material.

(p) **MISCELLANEOUS REQUIREMENTS.**

(1) **STAFF DIRECTOR'S ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY.**—The Staff Director is further empowered to provide for such additional measures, which he or she deems necessary, to protect such classified information authorized by the Committee to be provided to such other committee or non-Committee Member.

(2) **NOTICE TO ORIGINATING AGENCY.**—In the event that the Committee authorizes the disclosure of classified information provided to the Committee by an agency of the executive branch to a non-Committee Member or to another committee, the Chairman may notify the providing agency of the Committee's action prior to the transmission of such classified information.

15. **LEGISLATIVE CALENDAR**

(a) **GENERALLY.**—The Chief Clerk, under the direction of the Staff Director, shall maintain a printed calendar that lists:

(1) The legislative measures introduced and referred to the Committee;

(2) The status of such measures; and

(3) Such other matters that the Committee may require.

(b) **REVISIONS TO THE CALENDAR.**—The calendar shall be revised from time to time to show pertinent changes.

(c) **AVAILABILITY.**—A copy of each such revision shall be furnished to each Member, upon request.

(d) **CONSULTATION WITH APPROPRIATE GOVERNMENT ENTITIES.**—Unless otherwise directed by the Committee, legislative measures referred to the Committee may be referred by the Chief Clerk to the appropriate department or agency of the Government for reports thereon.

16. **COMMITTEE WEBSITE**

The Chairman shall maintain an official Committee web site for the purpose of furthering the Committee's legislative and oversight responsibilities, including communicating information about the Committee's activities to Committee Members and other Members of the House.

17. **MOTIONS TO GO TO CONFERENCE**

In accordance with clause 2(a) of House Rule XI, the Chairman is authorized and directed to offer a privileged motion to go to conference under clause 1 of House Rule XXII whenever the Chairman considers it appropriate.

18. **COMMITTEE TRAVEL**

(a) **AUTHORITY.**—The Chairman may authorize Members and Committee Staff to travel on Committee business.

(b) **REQUESTS.**

(1) **MEMBER REQUESTS.**—Members requesting authorization for such travel shall state the purpose and length of the trip, and shall submit such request directly to the Chairman.

(2) **COMMITTEE STAFF REQUESTS.**—Committee Staff requesting authorization for such travel shall state the purpose and length of the trip, and shall submit such request through their supervisors to the Staff Director and the Chairman.

(c) **NOTIFICATION TO MEMBERS.**

(1) **GENERALLY.**—Members shall be notified of all foreign travel of Committee Staff not accompanying a Member.

(2) **CONTENT.**—All Members are to be advised, prior to the commencement of such travel, of its length, nature, and purpose.

(d) **TRIP REPORTS.**

(1) **GENERALLY.**—A full report of all issues discussed during any travel shall be submitted to the Chief Clerk of the Committee within a reasonable period of time following the completion of such trip.

(2) **AVAILABILITY OF REPORTS.**—Such report shall be:

(A) Available for review by any Member or appropriately cleared Committee Staff; and

(B) Considered executive session material for purposes of these rules.

(e) **LIMITATIONS ON TRAVEL.**

(1) **GENERALLY.**—The Chairman is not authorized to permit travel on Committee business of Committee Staff who have not satisfied the requirements of subsection (d) of this rule.

(2) **EXCEPTION.**—The Chairman may authorize Committee Staff to travel on Committee business, notwithstanding the requirements of subsections (d) and (e) of this rule,

(A) At the specific request of a Member of the Committee; or

(B) In the event there are circumstances beyond the control of the Committee Staff hindering compliance with such requirements.

(f) **DEFINITIONS.**—For purposes of this rule the term "reasonable period of time" means:

(1) No later than 60 days after returning from a foreign trip; and

(2) No later than 30 days after returning from a domestic trip.

19. **DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS**

(a) **GENERALLY.**—The Committee shall immediately consider whether disciplinary action shall be taken in the case of any member of the Committee Staff alleged to have failed to conform to any rule of the House of Representatives or to these rules.

(b) **EXCEPTION.**—In the event the House of Representatives is:

(1) In a recess period in excess of 3 days; or

(2) Has adjourned sine die; the Chairman of the full Committee, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, may take such immediate disciplinary actions deemed necessary.

(c) **AVAILABLE ACTIONS.**—Such disciplinary action may include immediate dismissal from the Committee Staff.

(d) **NOTICE TO MEMBERS.**—All Members shall be notified as soon as practicable, either by facsimile transmission or regular mail, of any disciplinary action taken by the Chairman pursuant to subsection (b).

(e) **RECONSIDERATION OF CHAIRMAN'S ACTIONS.**—A majority of the Members of the full Committee may vote to overturn the decision of the Chairman to take disciplinary action pursuant to subsection (b).

20. **BROADCASTING COMMITTEE MEETINGS**

Whenever any hearing or meeting conducted by the Committee is open to the public, a majority of the Committee may permit that hearing or meeting to be covered, in whole or in part, by television broadcast, radio broadcast, and still photography, or by any of such methods of coverage, subject to the provisions and in accordance with the spirit of the purposes enumerated in the Rules of the House.

21. **COMMITTEE RECORDS TRANSFERRED TO THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES**

(a) **GENERALLY.**—The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(b) **NOTICE OF WITHHOLDING.**—The Chairman shall notify the Ranking Minority Member of any decision, pursuant to the Rules of the House of Representatives, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the full Committee for a determination of the question of public availability on the written request of any Member of the Committee.

22. **CHANGES IN RULES**

(a) **GENERALLY.**—These rules may be modified, amended, or repealed by vote of the full Committee.

(b) **NOTICE OF PROPOSED CHANGES.**—A notice, in writing, of the proposed change shall be given to each Member at least 48 hours prior to any meeting at which action on the proposed rule change is to be taken.

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.)

**TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSWOMAN JUANITA MILLENDER-McDONALD**

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

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, on Monday we will lay to rest a truly gifted friend, colleague, and public servant, Representative from the California's 37th Congressional District, Juanita Millender-McDonald. So today I would like to pay tribute to her legacy.

In 1997 Glamour Magazine wisely named Congresswoman Millender-McDonald as "one of 11 women who will change the world." And even though she has left us before her time, her very significant and meaningful impact on the world is known.

Although Congresswoman Millender-McDonald has crossed over, her actions will continue to reverberate for us and for generations yet unborn.

We both came to the Congress as a result of special elections in 1996. She came on March 25 and I was sworn in on April 26. As a close colleague, I was proud to see her take the helm of the House Administration Committee, which deemed her the "Mayor of the House of Representatives." And, indeed, she was. In fact, she was the first African American woman to chair a House Committee.

Further, within this committee, she was a leader in addressing issues of voting irregularities and voter disenfranchisement.

I also worked closely with her on the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee for 11 years. And most recently, as Congress worked with the passage of the SAFETEA-LU bill, a major piece of legislation addressing highways, transit, and other public legislation, she was indeed a strong advocate for her district and for her State.

When I served as chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, I asked her to serve as the chairperson of the Annual Legislative Weekend, and she did with class.

2003, the year that she served as head of the Annual Legislative Weekend, was a very difficult year for all of us. The caucus had several issues to confront: Widespread unemployment, the war in Iraq, and coping with the negative effects of the Bush administration policies. Still, amidst these tough times, she led a 4-day conference entitled, "Collective Leadership—Challenging a Bold New World."

That conference reenergized our constituencies to fight for that better world that she fought for every day.

Congresswoman Millender-McDonald changed the world by being a pioneer, and she paved a path for many to follow. She was the first African American woman to serve on the Carson City Council. She was the first to hold the position of chairperson of two very powerful California State Assembly committees, Insurance and Revenue Taxation, in her first term.

Here in Washington she gave a voice to the voiceless by speaking out against genocide in Cambodia, Darfur, and other regions of the world. She also addressed global HIV/AIDS, which was a major issue for her, and she conducted an annual march in her district.

During the 108th Congress, she drafted language that was incorporated into the U.S. Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria Act, which authorized funding to reduce mother-to-child transmissions of HIV/AIDS and gave priority in awarding of funds to organizations focused on family survival.

In the 109th Congress, she introduced legislation to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 that would establish a network of pediatric centers in certain developing countries to provide treatment and care for children with HIV/AIDS. She fought tirelessly for women's rights and empowering women to be all that they can be.

As the first Democratic chair of the Congressional Democratic Caucus for Women's Issues, she led the caucus on two groundbreaking meetings, the first with U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan to talk about the plight of women globally, and another with the chairman of the New York Stock Exchange to develop strategies for increasing women's investments and net worth.

She also worked to give women who served our country in uniform during wartime the recognition which they richly deserved. In this regard, she initiated the first annual Memorial Day tribute to women in the military at the Women's Memorial in Arlington National Cemetery, and led the fight to secure \$15 million for the maintenance of that memorial.

Congresswoman Juanita Millender-McDonald did indeed change the world, and she will not be forgotten. My prayers go out to her husband and her family.

□ 1300

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

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

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

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

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentle-

woman from New York (Mrs. MCCARTHY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York 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 Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

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

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

#### PLAN B

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

Mr. YARMUTH. Madam Speaker, some years ago I heard someone say that the secret to life is how you handle plan B. That resonated with me because so few things in this world go exactly as planned. Tragically, for the 3,300 American soldiers who have lost their lives in Iraq, there will never be a plan B. And for more than 20,000 other soldiers, plan B, sadly, will include a wheelchair, a prosthetic limb, a serious brain injury, or a lifetime of posttraumatic stress disorder. And the even greater tragedy is that the sacrifices of many of those courageous men and women could have been avoided had President Bush had a plan B in Iraq.

Many of us saw this coming back in 2002. It was evident that the President's team was either so brazenly self-confident or so badly misinformed that they never saw the need for an alternative strategy, and certainly not for an exit strategy. And now, 4 years after "mission accomplished," there is still no plan B coming from the White House, only a transparent appeal to the national pride that we must win, without regard to cost or duration, and without the slightest understanding of what a victory might look like.

Last night, this body took an important step in the Iraq tragedy. We set a new direction for our effort because the President has refused to do so. We not only provided the resources requested by the President to ensure the safety of our troops, we added funding needed to fulfill our obligations to those troops who have been wounded in action, and to the veterans who have sacrificed so much for all of us. But more important, we have provided the framework for bringing our troops home.

Like many of my colleagues, I would have preferred a stronger measure. While I have never advocated a fund

cutoff as a way to end our combat activity in Iraq, I would have liked to have forced the redeployment of our troops out of harm's way as soon as reasonably possible. But as our extraordinary Speaker has said, we must not let our search for the perfect become the enemy of the good. And last night we passed a good and reasonable approach to ending the war in Iraq.

The President has said that he will veto this bill, and it is clear to me that after 4 years of refusing help or advice from anyone who has not bought into his policy, he is not about to welcome our assistance now. But he should. This bill provides President Bush with the exit strategy he has never had, but which the American people so desperately want. He would be foolish not to sign it.

#### POVERTY CRISIS IN AMERICA

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

Ms. LEE. Last year, and I guess also nearly 2 years ago, and really for many of our lives, we have known that there is a poverty crisis in America, which is growing. I think what we saw after the terrible hurricanes was that this gap, of course, is widening between the haves and the have-nots, and it is not only in the gulf coast region, it is throughout our country.

While the hurricanes, especially Hurricane Katrina, exposed the disparity for all to see, the fact is, poverty is not just isolated to the gulf coast; it does exist throughout our Nation.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to talk about the fact and to remind the country that our land really should be a land of opportunity, but the sad reality is that income inequality continues to grow, and more people are falling into poverty than getting ahead. We are heading in the wrong direction, and we need a national commitment to address the growing poverty crisis in the Nation. That is why this week's release of a report by the Center for American Progress entitled, "From Poverty to Prosperity", a national strategy to cut poverty in half, this is a significant contribution to the efforts of anti-poverty activists, and it is a valuable roadmap for concerned lawmakers, like all of us are.

The report found that not only is poverty in the United States bad, it's getting worse. Just consider the fact that over 37 million Americans, more than the population of my home State, are in poverty, and the number has grown by 5 million since the Bush administration took office. One in eight Americans now live in poverty. Poverty in the United States is far higher than in many other developed nations, and poverty and inequality, of course, here is at an all-time high.

The richest 1 percent of Americans in 2005 held the largest share of the Nation's income since 1929, and at the

same time, the poorest 20 percent held only 3.4 percent of the Nation's income.

The report's recommendations are based on four principles: promoting decent work, promoting opportunity for all; ensuring economic security; and helping people build wealth. Based on these principles, the report offered 12 steps, which include raising the minimum wage and indexing it to inflation, expanding the earned income and children's tax credits, promoting unionization by making it easier for employees to vote to join a union, offering child care assistance for low-income families, guaranteeing early education for all, and providing 2 million people with opportunity housing vouchers.

Madam Speaker, you may have noticed that the new Democratic Congress has taken steps toward enacting these recommendations. Additionally, many of my colleagues have been advocating for related poverty alleviation issues and ideas and strategies through the Out-of-Poverty Caucus that I founded, along with my colleagues, Congressman JOHN CONYERS, Congressman BUTTERFIELD, Congressman MIKE HONDA, and Congressman JOE BACA.

In the same vein, I have also introduced a comprehensive package of poverty elimination legislation. These three bills are designed to create leadership, accountability, and the national reevaluation of our economic priorities and developing policies to eliminate poverty in our Nation.

The first bill, H. Con. Res 19, calls on President Bush to submit to Congress a plan, this is just a plan, mind you, to eradicate poverty by 2015.

The second bill, H. Con. Res 10, requires accountability from Congress by requiring the Congressional Budget Office to report the poverty impact of legislation pending before Congress similar to environmental impact statements.

The final bill, H.R. 352, demands a reevaluation of our priorities by rolling back tax cuts for the wealthiest 5 percent and dedicating the funds to poverty elimination programs.

Madam Speaker, fighting poverty really isn't a mystery, it's just not a priority for us, and it's time to make it a national priority. It just requires us to make a commitment to the goal of eliminating poverty and then dedicate the resources to do that.

So I urge my colleagues to join me in this important fight by reading the report, first of all, and cosponsoring these bills and joining the Out-of-Poverty Caucus.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. ENGEL (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today on account of a family emergency.

Mr. ETHERIDGE (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today on account of official business in the district.

Mr. SPRATT (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

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

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. REYES) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. REYES, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. CUMMINGS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. WYNN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFazio, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. YARMUTH, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. LEE, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. PRICE of Georgia) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GOHMERT, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. POE, for 5 minutes, May 3.

#### ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Ms. Lorraine C. Miller, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 1681. An act to amend the Congressional Charter of The American National Red Cross to modernize its governance structure, to enhance the ability of the board of governors of The American National Red Cross to support the critical mission of The American National Red Cross in the 21st century, and for other purposes.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Ms. LEE. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, April 30, 2007 at noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1310. A letter from the Comptroller, Department of Defense, transmitting a report of a violation of the Antideficiency Act by the Department of the Army, Case Number 04-07, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1351; to the Committee on Appropriations.

1311. A letter from the Comptroller, Department of Defense, transmitting a report of a violation of the Antideficiency Act by the Department of the Army, Case Number 05-07, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1517(b); to the Committee on Appropriations.

1312. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State,

transmitting a report on U.S. military personnel and U.S. individual civilians retained as contractors involved in supporting Plan Colombia, pursuant to Public Law 106-246, section 3204 (f); to the Committee on Armed Services.

1313. A letter from the Secretary of the Air Force, Department of Defense, transmitting a report of a critical breach in Average Procurement Unit Cost (APUC) for the Joint Air-to-Surface Standoff Missile, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2433; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1314. A letter from the Directors, Congressional Budget Office and Office of Management and Budget, transmitting a joint report on the technical assumptions to be used in preparing estimates of National Defense Function (050) fiscal year 2008 outlay rates and prior year outlays, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 226; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1315. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Army, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's Interim Report on the Recruiter Incentive Pay Pilot Program, pursuant to Section 681 of the National Defense Authorization Act for 2006; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1316. A letter from the Under Secretary for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's report on the specific amounts of staff years of technical effort to be allocated for each Federally Funded Research and Development Center during FY 2008, as required by section 8023(e) of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, Pub. L. 109-289; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1317. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for the Army for Installations and Environment, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's report on the Adaptive Re-Use Study for the GSA Warehouse Area, Springfield, Virginia, as required by Section 2868 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1318. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting the FY 2006 annual report on Military Assistance, Military Exports, and Military Imports, as required by Section 655 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (FAA); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1319. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report for 2006 on the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Activities in countries described in Section 307 (a) of the Foreign Assistance Act, pursuant to Public Law 105-277, section 2809(c)(2); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1320. A letter from the President & CEO, Overseas Private Investment Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's Report on the Development and U.S. Effects of the Corporation's FY 2006 projects, in accordance with Section 240A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1321. A letter from the Chairman, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting a copy of the Commission's Fiscal Year 2006 Notification and Federal Employee Anti-Discrimination and Retaliation (No FEAR) Act Annual Report; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1322. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Housing Finance Board, transmitting the Board's FY 2006 Annual Report required by Section 203 of the Notification and Federal Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-174; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1323. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting the Commission's FY 2006 Annual Report on EEO

Complaints Activity, in compliance with Section 203 of the No FEAR Act; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1324. A letter from the Chief Administrative Officer, Patent and Trademark Office, transmitting the Office's FY 2006 Annual Report required by Section 203 of the Notification and Federal Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-174; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1325. A letter from the Administrator, Small Business Administration, transmitting a copy of the Administration's Fiscal Year 2006 Notification and Federal Employee Anti-Discrimination and Retaliation (No FEAR) Act Annual Report, pursuant to Public Law 107-174, section 203; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1326. A letter from the Senior Vice President, Tennessee Valley Authority, transmitting the Authority's FY 2006 Annual Report required by Section 203 of the Notification and Federal Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-174; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

1327. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce Corporation 501-D Series Turboprop Engines. [Docket No. FAA-2006-26193; Directorate Identifier 2001-NE-01-AD; Amendment 39-14853; AD 2006-25-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 23, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1328. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting Airworthiness Directives; Pratt & Whitney PW4077D, PW4084D, PW4090, and PW4090-3 Turboprop Engines [Docket No. FAA-2006-24034; Directorate Identifier 2006-NE-05-AD; Amendment 39-14959; AD 2007-04-26] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 23, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1329. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A318, A319, A320 and A321 Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2007-27360; Directorate Identifier 2007-NM-026-AD; Amendment 39-14986; AD 2007-06-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 23, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1330. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Raytheon Aircraft Company Beech Models 45 (YT-34), A45 (T-34A, B-45), and D45 (T-34B) Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2006-25105; Directorate Identifier 2006-CE-33-AD; Amendment 39-14982; AD 2007-06-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 23, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1331. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; EADS SOCAT Model TBM 700 Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2006-26231; Directorate Identifier 2006-CE-61-AD; Amendment 39-14985; AD 2007-06-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 23, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1332. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A330 Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2007-26834; Directorate Identifier 2006-NM-235-AD; Amendment 39-14984; AD 2007-06-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 23, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1333. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A318, A319, A320, and A321 Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2006-26516; Directorate Identifier 2006-NM-173-AD; Amendment 39-14983; AD 2007-06-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 23, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1334. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Microturbo Saphir 20 Models 095 Auxiliary Power Units (APU) [Docket No. FAA-2006-24846; Directorate Identifier 2006-NE-21-AD; Amendment 39-14981; AD 2007-05-20] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 23, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1335. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter Deutschland GmbH Model MBB-BK 117 C-2 Helicopters [Docket No. FAA-2006-26721; Directorate Identifier 2006-SW-28-AD; Amendment 39-14961; AD 2006-26-51] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 23, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1336. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; General Electric Company (GE) CF6-80C2 Turbofan Engines [Docket No. FAA-2006-23871; Directorate Identifier 2006-NE-01-AD; Amendment 39-14975; AD 2007-05-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 23, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1337. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Teledyne Continental Motors GTSIO-520 Series Reciprocating Engines [Docket No. FAA-2005-20850; Directorate Identifier 2005-NE-05-AD; Amendment 39-14976; AD 2007-05-15] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 23, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1338. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A330 Airplanes and Model A340-200 and -300 Series Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2006-26707; Directorate Identifier 2006-NM-157-AD; Amendment 39-14973; AD 2007-05-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 23, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1339. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A319, A320, and A321 Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2006-26706; Directorate Identifier 2006-NM-216-AD; Amendment 39-14974; AD 2007-05-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 23, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1340. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; General Electric Aircraft Engines (GE) CF34-3A1/-3B/-3B1 Turbofan Engines [Docket No. FAA-2007-27308; Directorate Identifier 2007-NE-06-AD; Amendment 39-14977; AD 2007-05-16] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 23, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1341. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting

the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Glasflugel Models H 301 "Libelle," H301B "Libelle," Standard "Libelle," and Standard Libelle-201B Sailplanes [Docket No. FAA-2006-24709; Directorate Identifier 2006-CE-28-AD; Amendment 39-14980; AD 2007-05-19] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 23, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1342. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Pratt & Whitney JT9D Series Turbofan Engines [Docket No. FAA-2007-27023; Directorate Identifier 98-ANE-47-AD; Amendment 39-14978; AD 2007-05-17] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 23, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1343. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Alpha Aviation Design Limited (Type Certificate No. A48EU previously held by APEX Aircraft and AVIONS PIERRE ROBIN) Model R2160 Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2006-26493; Directorate Identifier 2006-CE-78-AD; Amendment 39-14964; AD 2007-05-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 23, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1344. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Mooney Airplane Company, Inc., (Mooney) Models M20M and M20R Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2006-6071; Directorate Identifier 2006-CE-51-AD; Amendment 39-14965; AD 2007-05-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 23, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1345. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; SOCATA—Groupe AEROSPATIALE Models M.S. 760, M.S. 760A, and M.S. 760B Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2006-26489; Directorate Identifier 2006-CE-74-AD; Amendment 39-14966; AD 2007-05-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 23, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1346. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Cessna Aircraft Company Models 172R, 172S, 182S, 182T, T182T, 206H, and T206H Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2006-25261; Directorate Identifier 2006-CE-38-AD; Amendment 39-14971; AD 2007-05-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 23, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1347. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737-600, -700, -700C, and -800 Series Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2006-25000; Directorate Identifier 2006-NM-096-AD; Amendment 39-14955; AD 2005-24-03 R1] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 23, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1348. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of Class E Airspace; Fremont, MI [Docket No. FAA-2006-23902; Airspace Docket No. 06-AGL-01] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received April 23, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1349. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting

the Department's final rule—Establishment of Class D and E Airspace, Amendment of Class E Airspace; Leesburg, FL [Docket No. FAA-2006-23866; Airspace Docket No. 06-ASO-3] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received April 23, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1350. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revocation of Class E2 Surface Area; Elko, NV [Docket No. FAA-2006-25252; Airspace Docket No. 06-AWP-12] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received April 23, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1351. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Class E Airspace; Mooresville, NC [Docket No. FAA-2006-24858; Airspace Docket No. 06-ASO-8] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received April 23, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1352. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revision of Class E Airspace; Pinedale, WY [Docket No. FAA-2005-23361; Airspace Docket No. 05-ANM-17] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received April 23, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1353. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revision of Class E Airspace; Eagle, CO [Docket No. FAA-2006-24467; Airspace Docket No. 06-ANM-2] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received April 23, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1354. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Kalispell, MT [Docket No. FAA-2005-23157; Airspace Docket No. 05-ANM-15] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received April 23, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1355. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Provo, UT [Docket No. FAA-2006-24234; Airspace Docket No. 06-AWP-5] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received April 23, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1356. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revocation of Class D Airspace; Elko, NV [Docket No. FAA-2006-24243; Airspace Docket No. 06-AWP-11] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received April 23, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1357. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Offshore Airspace Area 1485L and Revision of Control 1485H; Barrow, AK [Docket No. FAA-2006-23872; Airspace Docket No. 06-AAL-9] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received April 23, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1358. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Class E Airspace; Willow, AK [Docket No. FAA-2006-23709; Airspace Docket No. 06-AAL-02] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received April 23, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1359. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of Class E Airspace; Kaiser/Lake Ozark, MO [Docket No. FAA-2006-25008; Airspace Docket No. 06-ACE-6] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received April 23, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1360. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of Class E Airspace; Wellington Municipal Airport, KS [Docket No. FAA-2006-24869; Airspace Docket No. 06-ACE-4] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received April 23, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1361. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class D Airspace; Broomfield, CO [Docket No. FAA-2006-25153; Airspace Docket No. 06-AWP-10] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received April 23, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1362. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revision of Class E Airspace; Adak, AK [Docket No. FAA-2006-24003; Airspace Docket No. 06-AAL-12] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received April 23, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1363. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Class E5 Airspace; Potosi, MO [Docket No. FAA-2006-25944; Airspace Docket No. 06-ACE-14] received April 23, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1364. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of the Norton Sound Low Offshore Airspace Area; AK [Docket No. FAA12006-23926; Airspace Docket No. 06-AAL-10] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received April 23, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1365. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revocation of Low Altitude Reporting Point; AK [Docket No. FAA-2005-225010; Airspace Docket No. 06-AAL-17] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received April 23, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1366. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revision of Class E Airspace; Huslia, AK [Docket No. FAA-2006-24004; Airspace Docket No. 06-AAL-13] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received April 23, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1367. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of Legal Description of Class D and E Airspace; Fairbanks, Fort Wainwright Army Airfield, AK [Docket No. FAA-2006-24813; Airspace Docket No. 06-AAL-16] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received April 23, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1368. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Licensing and Safety Requirements for Launch [Docket No. FAA-2000-7953; Amendment Nos. 401-4, 406-3,

413-7, 415-4, 417-0] (RIN: 2120-AG37) received April 13, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1369. A letter from the Senior Attorney, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Review of Data Filed by Certified or Commuter Air Carriers To Support Continuing Fitness Determinations Involving Citizenship Issues [Docket No. OST-2003-15759] (RIN: 2105-AD25) received April 13, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1370. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Human Space Flight Requirements for Crew and Space Flight Participants [Docket No. FAA-2005-23449] (RIN: 2120-AI57) received April 13, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

#### REPORTED BILLS SEQUENTIALLY REFERRED

Under clause 2 of rule XII, bills and reports were delivered to the Clerk for printing, and bills referred as follows:

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ: Committee on Small Business. H.R. 1873. A bill to reauthorize the programs and activities of the Small Business Administration relating to procurement, and for other purposes, with an amendment; referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform for a period ending not later than May 4, 2007, for consideration of such provisions of the bill and amendment as fall within the jurisdiction of that committee pursuant to clause 1(m), rule X (Rept. 110-111, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts (for himself, Mr. PAUL, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. CLAY, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. WATT, Ms. BERKLEY, Ms. CARSON, Mr. KING of New York, and Mr. ISRAEL):

H.R. 2046. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to provide for the licensing of Internet gambling facilities by the Director of the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DENT (for himself, Mr. KIRK, Mr. GERLACH, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. MCCAUL of Texas, Mr. COLE of Oklahoma, Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. PORTER, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. REICHERT, Mrs. BIGGERT, and Mr. PRICE of Georgia):

H.R. 2047. A bill to remove the 18 or 36 month limitation on the period of COBRA continuation coverage; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, and Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DONNELLY (for himself, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. ELLSWORTH, Mr. UPTON, and Mr. HILL):

H.R. 2048. A bill to facilitate the provision of care and services for members of the Armed Forces for traumatic brain injury, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. WOOLSEY (for herself, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. HOLT, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Mr. LOEBBACH, Mr. HARE, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. MCDERMOTT, and Mr. DOYLE):

H.R. 2049. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to expand coverage under the Act, to increase protections for whistleblowers, to increase penalties for certain violators, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ALLEN (for himself and Mrs. CUBIN):

H.R. 2050. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to permit States to obtain reimbursement under the Medicaid Program for care or services required under the Emergency Medical Treatment and Active Labor Act that are provided in a nonpublicly owned or operated institution for mental diseases; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. CAPPS (for herself, Mr. ISSA, Mr. FARR, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. FILNER, Mr. MCCARTHY of California, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, and Mr. HUNTER):

H.R. 2051. A bill to amend the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 to provide for the application of mandatory minimum maturity standards applicable to all domestic and imported Hass avocados; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mrs. LOWEY:

H.R. 2052. A bill to enhance Federal efforts focused on public awareness and education about the risks and dangers associated with Shaken Baby Syndrome; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BECERRA (for himself, Mr. RAMSTAD, Ms. HOOLEY, and Mr. SESSIONS):

H.R. 2053. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to restore financial stability to Medicare anesthesiology teaching programs for resident physicians; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, 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. BOUCHER (for himself, Mr. TERRY, Mr. FILNER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. GRAVES, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. KING of Iowa, and Mr. RADANOVICH):

H.R. 2054. A bill to reform the universal service provisions of the Communications Act of 1934, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. CASTOR:

H.R. 2055. A bill to improve children's access to health care coverage under the Medicaid Program and the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. COURTNEY (for himself and Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut):

H.R. 2056. A bill to amend part D of title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve the Medicare part D prescription drug program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, 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. GRIJALVA:

H.R. 2057. A bill to amend the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to repeal a rebuttable presumption that the use of a categorical exclusion under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 would apply with respect to actions by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to certain activities for the purpose of exploration or development of oil or gas; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. HOLT (for himself, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. MCNULTY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. WYNN):

H.R. 2058. A bill to include costs incurred by the Indian Health Service, a federally qualified health center, an AIDS drug assistance program, certain hospitals, or a pharmaceutical manufacturer patient assistance program in providing prescription drugs toward the annual out of pocket threshold under part D of title XVIII of the Social Security Act and to provide a safe harbor for assistance provided under a pharmaceutical manufacturer patient assistance program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. HOOLEY:

H.R. 2059. A bill to amend title 32, United States Code, to provide members of the National Guard additional time to transition to civilian life when they return from active duty in support of contingency operations or homeland defense missions; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. INSLEE:

H.R. 2060. A bill to nullify the March 2, 2007, determination of the Copyright Royalty Judges with respect to webcasting, to modify the basis for making such a determination, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. JONES of Ohio (for herself, Ms. MATSUL, Mr. WYNN, and Mr. HINOJOSA):

H.R. 2061. A bill to protect home buyers from predatory lending practices; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. LANGEVIN:

H.R. 2062. A bill to set forth limitations on the United States military presence in Iraq and on United States aid to Iraq for security and reconstruction, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Rules, and Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. LOWEY (for herself, Mr. EMANUEL, Mr. MCDERMOTT, and Mr. KENNEDY):

H.R. 2063. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the Secretary of Education, to develop a voluntary policy for managing the risk of food allergy and anaphylaxis in schools, to establish school-based food allergy management grants, and for other purposes; to the

Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MICHAUD (for himself, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. HARMAN, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, and Mr. SHAYS):

H.R. 2064. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to require emergency contraception to be available at all military health care treatment facilities; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut (for himself and Mr. COURTNEY):

H.R. 2065. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for a Medicare operated prescription drug plan option to deliver a meaningful drug benefit and lower prescription drug prices under the Medicare Program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, 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. OLVER (for himself, Mr. BARROW, Mr. BOUCHER, Mrs. CAPPS, Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, and Ms. BALDWIN):

H.R. 2066. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to improve access to advanced practice nurses and physician assistants under the Medicaid Program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. REICHERT (for himself, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. SHAYS, and Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California):

H.R. 2067. A bill to provide construction, architectural, and engineering entities with qualified immunity from liability for negligence when providing services or equipment on a volunteer basis in response to a declared emergency or disaster; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REYES (for himself, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. FILNER, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Ms. GIFFORDS, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mrs. DAVIS of California):

H.R. 2068. A bill to establish the Southwest Regional Border Authority; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, 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. STARK (for himself and Mr. McDERMOTT):

H.R. 2069. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide by imposing a tax on primary fossil fuels based on their carbon content; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. UDALL of Colorado:

H.R. 2070. A bill to amend part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 regarding adequate yearly progress and assessments; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico:

H.R. 2071. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of water resources in the State of New Mexico; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota (for herself, Mr. ELLISON, and Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas):

H.J. Res. 42. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States regarding health care; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BACA (for himself, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Ms. LEE, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. COSTA, Mr. RUSH, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. CROWLEY, and Mr. AL GREEN of Texas):

H. Con. Res. 132. Concurrent resolution recognizing the historical significance of the Mexican holiday of Cinco de Mayo; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN (for herself, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, and Mr. BURGESS):

H. Con. Res. 133. Concurrent resolution supporting the goals and ideals of a Long-Term Care Awareness Week; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BURGESS (for himself and Ms. GIFFORDS):

H. Res. 339. A resolution supporting the goals of Motorcycle Safety Awareness Month; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. CHABOT (for himself, Mr. LAMPSON, Mr. POE, and Mr. RAMSTAD):

H. Res. 340. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives of the importance of providing a voice for the many victims (and families of victims) involved in missing persons cases and unidentified human remains cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAVID DAVIS of Tennessee (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. TANNER):

H. Res. 341. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of "American Eagle Day", and celebrating the recovery and restoration of the American bald eagle, the national symbol of the United States; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. PASCRELL (for himself, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, and Mr. SIRES):

H. Res. 342. A resolution congratulating Berkeley College on the occasion of its 75th anniversary; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky:

H. Res. 343. A resolution commemorating the marinas of the United States, expressing support for the designation of the sixth annual National Marina Day, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Mr. PATRICK MURPHY of Pennsylvania introduced a bill (H.R. 2072) to authorize and request the President to award the Medal of Honor to Richard Gresko, of Newtown, Pennsylvania, for acts of valor in the Republic of Vietnam on March 11 and 12, 1970, while serving as a lance corporal in the Marine Corps during the Vietnam War; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

#### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 20: Ms. CARSON, Mr. STARK, Mrs. BIGGETT, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, and Ms. HOOLEY.

H.R. 111: Mr. KAGEN, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Ms. SCHWARTZ, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.

H.R. 154: Ms. HIRONO and Mr. RAHALL.  
H.R. 176: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. CUMMINGS, and Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.

H.R. 284: Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky.

H.R. 297: Mr. MORAN of Virginia.

H.R. 505: Mr. COLE of Oklahoma.

H.R. 507: Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. WU, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. GRAVES, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, and Mr. MICHAUD.

H.R. 531: Ms. NORTON and Ms. WATSON.

H.R. 549: Mr. LOEBSACK.

H.R. 553: Mr. DONNELLY.

H.R. 562: Mr. BRADY of Texas.

H.R. 592: Mr. ENGEL and Mr. CONYERS.

H.R. 601: Mr. FILNER and Mr. BAIRD.

H.R. 631: Mr. PLATTS.

H.R. 638: Mr. MCCARTHY of California.

H.R. 642: Mr. ENGEL, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, and Mr. SHUSTER.

H.R. 643: Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. DENT, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. WALSH of New York, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. COOPER, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, and Mrs. BLACKBURN.  
H.R. 677: Mr. LANTOS and Mr. LOEBSACK.  
H.R. 721: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.  
H.R. 741: Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. WEINER, and Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut.

H.R. 748: Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. HOOLEY, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. LOEBSACK, and Mr. WAXMAN.  
H.R. 757: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.  
H.R. 758: Mr. PASTOR.  
H.R. 805: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.  
H.R. 819: Mr. BUTTERFIELD and Mr. LEVIN.  
H.R. 894: Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. OLVER, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, and Mr. EMANUEL.

H.R. 989: Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, and Mr. TIAHRT.  
H.R. 1022: Mr. EMANUEL, Ms. WATSON, and Ms. WOOLSEY.  
H.R. 1023: Mr. ANDREWS.  
H.R. 1092: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.  
H.R. 1123: Mr. COSTELLO.  
H.R. 1125: Mr. LATOURETTE.

H.R. 1142: Mr. ALTMIRE, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. McCOTTER, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. McGOVERN, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. BACA, Mr. MARKEY, and Ms. BEAN.

H.R. 1147: Ms. SCHWARTZ.

H.R. 1229: Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. PATRICK MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. PITTS, and Mr. LATOURETTE.

H.R. 1236: Ms. LEE, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. WOLF, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. HONDA, Mr. CAPUANO, and Ms. HIRONO.  
H.R. 1282: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. CAPUANO, Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Ms. SCHWARTZ.

H.R. 1330: Mrs. LOWEY.  
H.R. 1331: Ms. LEE and Mr. WEXLER.  
H.R. 1343: Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. LANTOS, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. DICKS, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. BISHOP of New York, and Mrs. DRAKE.

H.R. 1344: Ms. CARSON, Mr. BACA, and Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 1346: Mrs. JONES of Ohio and Mr. HODES.

H.R. 1365: Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland.

H.R. 1366: Mr. BURTON of Indiana.

H.R. 1377: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 1381: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. FARR.  
H.R. 1398: Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. CARTER, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr.

- GOODE, Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, Mrs. DRAKE, and Mr. CANNON.  
 H.R. 1407: Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida.  
 H.R. 1419: Ms. SCHWARTZ and Mr. MORAN of Virginia.  
 H.R. 1474: Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. SHULER, Mr. BARROW, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. COBLE, and Mr. CRAMER.  
 H.R. 1506: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. SARBANES, and Mr. SCOTT of Georgia.  
 H.R. 1510: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.  
 H.R. 1532: Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, and Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.  
 H.R. 1537: Mr. WELDON of Florida and Ms. DELAURO.  
 H.R. 1576: Mr. GOODLATTE.  
 H.R. 1584: Mr. WU, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. MCNERNEY, and Mr. CRENSHAW.  
 H.R. 1609: Ms. WATSON, Mr. LANTOS, and Mrs. LOWEY.  
 H.R. 1610: Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. BAKER, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. WALZ of Minnesota, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. HULSHOF, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, Mrs. BONO, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. KELLER, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. CAMPBELL of California, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. VISCLOSKY.  
 H.R. 1647: Mr. MCINTYRE and Mr. KING of Iowa.  
 H.R. 1649: Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, and Mr. MCINTYRE.  
 H.R. 1688: Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. WYNN, and Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.  
 H.R. 1693: Mr. HOLT, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mr. SNYDER, and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.  
 H.R. 1728: Mr. BLUMENAUER.  
 H.R. 1735: Mrs. MYRICK.  
 H.R. 1740: Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. KUHL of New York, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. WALSH of New York, Mr. FARR, and Ms. WOOLSEY.  
 H.R. 1762: Mr. MELANCON.  
 H.R. 1770: Mr. BOUSTANY.  
 H.R. 1773: Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky and Mr. Shuler.  
 H.R. 1783: Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. FILNER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. DOGGETT.  
 H.R. 1789: Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina.  
 H.R. 1810: Mr. TIBERI.  
 H.R. 1835: Mr. BERMAN.  
 H.R. 1870: Mr. GORDON, Mr. ELLSWORTH, and Mr. PLATTS.  
 H.R. 1875: Mr. COLE of Oklahoma.  
 H.R. 1878: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Ms. BORDALLO, Ms. HIRONO, and Mr. ELLISON.  
 H.R. 1902: Mr. GORDON.  
 H.R. 1907: Mr. FARR and Mr. GILCHREST.  
 H.R. 1909: Mr. FILNER.  
 H.R. 1930: Mr. PENCE and Mr. CONAWAY.  
 H.R. 1937: Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. GOODE, Mr. DICKS, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, and Mr. SIMPSON.  
 H.R. 1940: Mr. HAYES, Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Mr. ISSA, and Mr. GALLEGLY.  
 H.R. 1961: Mr. SMITH of Washington.  
 H.R. 1992: Mr. MOLLOHAN and Ms. KAPTUR.  
 H.R. 2015: Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Ms. LEE, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. LOWEY, and Mr. PAYNE.  
 H.R. 2032: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, and Ms. MATSUI.  
 H.J. Res. 16: Mr. LINDER.  
 H. Con. Res. 25: Mr. PALLONE and Mr. LOEBSACK.  
 H. Con. Res. 72: Mr. ALTMIRE, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. DINGELL, and Mrs. DAVIS of California.  
 H. Res. 95: Mr. MCGOVERN.  
 H. Res. 100: Mr. YARMUTH.  
 H. Res. 102: Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California and Mr. ISSA.  
 H. Res. 121: Mrs. LOWEY, Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Ms. DELAURO.  
 H. Res. 146: Mrs. LOWEY.  
 H. Res. 171: Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, and Mr. BURTON of Indiana.  
 H. Res. 189: Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. ORTIZ, Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. COURTNEY, and Mr. HINCHEY.  
 H. Res. 223: Mr. SHAYS.  
 H. Res. 250: Mr. AKIN, Mr. ISSA, Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, and Mr. ROSKAM.  
 H. Res. 257: Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mrs. DRAKE, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. CLAY, Mr. TIAHRT, and Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina.  
 H. Res. 259: Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. MCNULTY, and Mr. SKELTON.  
 H. Res. 264: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.  
 H. Res. 272: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.  
 H. Res. 282: Mr. WALZ of Minnesota, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. LAHOOD, and Mr. RUSH.