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House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m.

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer: Lord God, You reveal Yourself to people through Your creation and even more so in Your word.

By Your grace, open the minds and hearts of Your people, especially leaders in government, business, and homes, that they may receive and take unto themselves Your good news, which can create peace and reconciliation in them and they in turn may bring peace, hope, and stability to this Nation and thereby to the entire world.

Because You are doing this, to You be all honor, glory, and thanksgiving, now and forever.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. POE 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.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed bills of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1200. An act to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to revise and extend that Act.

S. 2450. An act to amend the Federal Rules of Evidence to address the waiver of the attorney-client privilege and the work product doctrine.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain up to five requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

PEACE CORPS WEEK

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

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, President Kennedy, 47 years ago at the establishment of the Peace Corps, said that reactions to the Peace Corps are proof that we have in America "an immense reservoir of such men and women, anxious to sacrifice their energies and time and toil to the cause of world peace and human progress."

What was true in 1961 as it is true today. Peace Corps volunteers are an outstanding group of men and women serving the cause of humanity across the globe.

This year, those words have even more meaning for me as my daughter Anne is serving in the Peace Corps in Mozambique.

During this National Peace Corps Week, I want to commend the service and commitment of the Peace Corps volunteers from my community and express our pride in fellow Oregonians who have chosen to devote 2 years or more of their lives in service to others.

In addition to Anne Blumenauer, I would like to recognize John Bento, serving in Georgia; Amanda Bickle-Eldridge, serving in Nicaragua; Stuart Chidester, serving in Paraguay; Melanie Edwards, serving in Azerbaijan; Ashley Hollenbeck, serving in Morocco; Andrea Lawrence, serving in Bolivia; James Lensen-Callas, serving in Peru; Erik Nelson, serving in Geor-

gia; Sami Oeser, serving in Botswana; Sandra Stevens, serving in Jamaica; Paul Sylvester, serving in Samoa; Normand Tremblay, serving in Cameroon; and Natalie Wilson, serving in Botswana.

They are the foundation for creating a safer and more prosperous world, establishing a better future for people everywhere.

FISA REAUTHORIZATION

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

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, today is day 12, day 12 of diminished capabilities of the U.S. intelligence community to go out and get the information that they need to collect to keep America safe.

Our National Director of Intelligence, the chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee all have said that with the failure of the House to act on restoring and approving a FISA modernization bill America's capabilities erode each and every day.

So what is the House going to do today? S. 2478, naming a post office; S. 2272, naming a post office. The third bill we'll consider today, naming a post office. The fourth bill, naming a post office. We'll do four other non-controversial bills.

And then what we will do? Will we take up FISA modernization? No, we will do the same thing we did 2 weeks ago: we will go home.

The schedule for Friday? On Friday, no votes are expected. Our capabilities will diminish for 4 more days.

"House Democrats In a Perilous Game," is what The Republican of Springfield, Massachusetts, said. "The House let a crucial deadline come and go without even taking a vote on this matter."

America's at greater risk because this House continues to fail to act.

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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H1157

DEMOCRATS FIGHT TO END SUBSIDIES FOR BIG OIL AND INSTEAD SUPPORT RENEWABLE ENERGY

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

Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the House eliminated wasteful and unnecessary taxpayer subsidies to some of the largest multinational oil companies and instead invested this money in subsidies for regular individuals and businesses who are investing in clean energy. This legislation will not only help ease the pain at the pump for many Americans, but it will also help us get us on the road toward energy independence.

This bill comes shortly after the big five oil companies reported their latest record profits. Earlier this month, for example, ExxonMobil reported earnings of \$40.6 billion in 2007, the largest corporate profit in American history.

Now, why should the big oil companies receive billions of dollars in government welfare? Well, they shouldn't. It's simply a waste of taxpayer dollars at the expense of our very necessary drive towards energy independence.

Mr. Speaker, the House has acted on legislation that will lower energy costs, improve national security by making us more energy independent and ending wasteful taxpayer subsidies for companies that clearly do not need them.

CONGRESS CHOSE POORLY

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

Mr. POE. Mr. Speaker, if you tax something, you get less of it. If you subsidize it, you get more of it. So in this day of homegrown energy depletion, Congress made the absurd choice of putting more taxes on American oil companies and, instead, chose to subsidize the special interest groups of unproven, undeveloped, and even non-existent sources of energy.

More taxes means the price of crude oil will rise, not diminish; thus, gasoline prices will rise. This tax will be passed on to us, the consumer. Taxes are always passed on to the consumer.

The tax will not encourage, but lessen, domestic oil production. The tax will encourage oil companies to go to some other country to drill for oil and encourage American refineries to move offshore to areas not hostile.

The tax will make us more dependent on Third World countries like Dictator Chavez for oil.

Congress should lower taxes on U.S. oil companies to encourage domestic production.

So Congress had the choice to encourage domestic oil production by opening up places to drill like ANWR and off the coast, or to tax the black gold and lifeblood of our energy—crude oil. Congress chose poorly.

And that's just the way it is.

HONORING BRUCE BEYER

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

Mr. BRALEY of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and congratulate Bruce Beyer, a remarkable constituent of mine from Davenport, Iowa, who was recently awarded the Army's Outstanding Individual with Disability Award. I'm proud that Bruce was one of 16 employees honored at the DOD Disability Awards ceremony in December for his contributions to the Army Sustainment Command at Rock Island Arsenal.

Bruce has been in a wheelchair since a bicycle accident in 1982 left him a quadriplegic without the use of his arms. According to his boss, Bruce Angus, who nominated him, Bruce is an inspiration to everyone around him and exemplifies the tenet that the only true disability in life is a bad attitude.

Bruce is active in raising awareness about people with disabilities by training managers through the arsenal's Windmill Program, by serving as a counselor in the Rock Island-Milan School District, and by conducting seminars in assistive technology and advocacy for disabled individuals.

Bruce is a model of perseverance and a source of pride for the First District of Iowa, and I join his family, friends, colleagues and community in congratulating him on receiving this honor, and I'm thanking and commending him for his incredible contributions to the arsenal and the Quad Cities community.

CONGRATULATING STUDENTS ON RECEIVING OFFERS TO U.S. SERVICE ACADEMIES

(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, this year I had the opportunity to nominate several outstanding high school students in the Eighth District for our Service Academies. Five of these students won nominations.

Ms. Morgan Grohol, Central Cabarrus, varsity athletics, National Honor Society, Beta Club, will attend the Air Force Academy.

Mr. Milton Cantos, Concord High School, U.S. Naval Academy, Academic Honors Club, Key Club, varsity soccer.

Mr. Gabriel Whaley lives in Cabarrus County and attends the North Carolina School of Math and Science, National Honor Society, Academics Honor Club, varsity soccer. He will attend the U.S. Military Academy at West Point.

Mr. Andrew Chinlund graduated from Jack Britt High in Cumberland County. National Honor Society, Junior ROTC. He will attend the U.S. Air Force Academy.

Finally, Mr. Derek Graves is a senior at Hoke High School. Student Council, Academic Honors, cross-country. He will attend the U.S. Naval Academy.

These are five hardworking young people. I'd like to commend them for their extraordinary work and dedication and service to their country, and I wish these five students the best of luck in their future. I thank them for choosing to serve their country.

ON FISA, PRESIDENT AND REPUBLICANS PLAY POLITICS WITH NATIONAL SECURITY

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

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, President Bush is out of new ideas. Instead, all he has left is blatant fear-mongering, a strategy that his administration has elevated to an art form.

This time, it's the expiration of his Protect America Act that has the President warning of dire consequences, even though his own administration admits that our intelligence community continues to have every tool it needs. Fortunately, the American people are not buying into the administration's latest scare tactics.

It's pretty difficult for the President to now decry the act's expiration when he threatened to veto a 21-day extension earlier this month. If the law was so critical to national security, you would think that the President and congressional Republicans would have done everything in their power to ensure that it didn't expire.

If Washington Republicans were seriously concerned about the future of the FISA program, you would think they would want a seat at the table as important negotiations continue. Instead, both the administration and Republican leaders have refused to negotiate.

Mr. Speaker, no wonder the scare tactics aren't working.

□ 1015

SUPPORT PROTECT AMERICA ACT

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

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, when I go home and I talk to my constituents, they understand and appreciate that it is the primary responsibility of Congress to protect our Nation. All Americans believe we should be able to determine what terrorists are saying to terrorists overseas. Playing politics with our Nation's intelligence capabilities only serves to harm our national security. And despite proof of a bipartisan majority of support in the Senate which passed the FISA bill 68-29, House Democrat leadership allowed these protections to expire without a vote. To expire without a vote. Astounding, Mr. Speaker.

We're now 13 days into a unilateral disarmament on the part of our Nation.

The ability to obtain the right information at the right time is of critical importance in our struggle against radical terrorists who hide among civilian populations and quietly plot deadly attacks. The Protect America Act moved our intelligence capabilities in the right direction. The Senate understood that in a bipartisan way. The American people understand that. We hope and pray that the Speaker and the Democrat leadership will come to their senses and allow a vote on the Protect America Act.

OFFICERS SAY IRAQ WAR HAS STRETCHED MILITARY "DANGEROUSLY THIN"

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

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, 5 years after the start of the war in Iraq, a new authoritative poll shows the growing concern of U.S. military officers about the impact of the war in Iraq on our Nation's security. The poll is based on the opinions of 3,400 present and former military officers. Eighty-eight percent of these officers believe that the demands of the Iraq war have "stretched the U.S. military dangerously thin." Eighty percent of the military officers believe it is unreasonable to expect that the U.S. could respond to any new military threat in another part of the world. And nearly three-quarters of the officers believe civilian leaders set "unreasonable goals for the military in post-Saddam Iraq."

Clearly, the Bush administration is not listening to its own military officers. In fact, before the start of the Iraq war, not one single military officer believed that Iraq had anything to do with the war on terrorism. And yet President Bush is determined to continue this war irregardless of his military's own concerns.

Mr. Speaker, the war in Iraq has undermined our Nation's military strength and our readiness and, therefore, our national security.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later today.

CAPTAIN JONATHAN D. GRASSBAUGH POST OFFICE

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 2478) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service

located at 59 Colby Corner in East Hampstead, New Hampshire, as the "Captain Jonathan D. Grassbaugh Post Office".

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The text of the Senate bill is as follows:

S. 2478

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

SECTION 1. CAPTAIN JONATHAN D. GRASSBAUGH POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 59 Colby Corner in East Hampstead, New Hampshire, shall be known and designated as the "Captain Jonathan D. Grassbaugh Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Captain Jonathan D. Grassbaugh Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) and the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume.

As a member of the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I am pleased to join my colleagues in the consideration of S. 2478 which names a postal facility in the town of East Hampstead, New Hampshire, after Captain Jonathan D. Grassbaugh.

S. 2478, which was introduced in the Senate by Senator JOHN SUNUNU on December 13, 2007, and passed by the Chamber under unanimous consent on December 19, 2007, has been considered and reported out of the Oversight Committee by voice vote as of January 29, 2008.

Like many of the postal naming measures in which this body has previously considered and passed over the past couple of years, S. 2478 seeks to honor the service and dedication of a heroic American serviceman, the Honorable Captain Jonathan D. Grassbaugh, by naming after him the post office in his hometown of East Hampstead, New Hampshire.

Born and raised in the fine city of East Hampstead, New Hampshire, Captain Grassbaugh is held in high esteem by friends and family alike who recall him as an exceptional student and active community volunteer. After graduating from high school with honors, Captain Grassbaugh attended Johns

Hopkins University where he graduated in 2003 with a bachelor's degree in computer science. During his collegiate pursuits at Johns Hopkins, Captain Grassbaugh also served as the battalion commander for the school's ROTC program.

After completing U.S. Army Ranger School in April 2004, Captain Grassbaugh was assigned to the 5th Squadron, 73rd Cavalry Regiment, 3rd Brigade Combat Team, 82nd Airborne Division out of Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Sadly, however, on April 7, 2007, while serving in Iraq, Captain Jonathan Grassbaugh was tragically killed when an improvised explosive device detonated near his unit in Zaganiyah, Iraq.

Mr. Speaker, given Captain Grassbaugh's commitment to his community, his vocation and, of course, his country, I think it only fitting that we pass the underlying measure to designate the post office on Colby Corner in East Hampstead, New Hampshire, as the Captain Jonathan D. Grassbaugh Post Office.

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

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

I rise today to urge passage of this bill designating the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 59 Colby Corner in East Hampstead, New Hampshire, as the Captain Jonathan D. Grassbaugh Post Office. Described by his family as "the epitome of an officer and a gentleman," Captain Jonathan Grassbaugh was a truly remarkable young man.

Born into a military family, Captain Grassbaugh moved to New Hampshire at the age of 3. After graduating from Phillips Exeter Academy, he attended Johns Hopkins University where he earned his degree in computer science. During his time at Hopkins, Jonathan rose quickly through the ranks of his Army ROTC class, selected as the cadet battalion commander his senior year. Jonathan's dedication and sense of honor served as a driving force behind the JHU Ranger Challenge team winning brigade competitions 2 years in a row and the battalion being rated third in the nation among 270 ROTC units.

In the words of one of his professors, "In my 9 years of teaching ROTC, Jonathan Grassbaugh was by far one of the most energetic and conscientious young men that I have ever had the honor to teach."

In 2005 during his first tour in Iraq, Captain Grassbaugh served as aide-de-camp to Brigadier General Michael Ferriter, a top adviser to the U.S. military commander in Iraq. Speaking at Jonathan's funeral, Ferriter commented on the young man he grew to know so well: "He made me a better leader and a better man. He was simply as good as it gets. He was the best; a warrior, friend, comrade, loving husband, and caring son."

In June of 2006, Jonathan married his college sweetheart, Jenna, just a few

days after her graduation from Hopkins. A few weeks later he was deployed to Iraq as a member of the 73rd Cavalry, 5th Brigade of the 82nd Airborne Division. On April 7, 2007, the 25-year-old Grassbaugh was killed by an IED while conducting a combat logistic patrol in Zaganiyah, Iraq.

A loving husband, dedicated son, and accomplished soldier, Captain Grassbaugh was and will remain a shining example of America's best. Though we will never have the privilege of knowing the limits of his seemingly endless potential, the memory of his spirit, honor, and dedication should live on as an example to others. In the words of the Reverend Frederick Pennett at his funeral, "He laid down his life for us and for his country. There is no greater love than this. Jonathan's story and his memory will go on forever."

I urge that we help preserve the memory of Captain Jonathan Grassbaugh with passage of this bill, and I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting this fitting tribute.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she might consume to Representative CAROL SHEA-PORTER from New Hampshire.

Ms. SHEA-PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of this bill and in honor of a great son of New Hampshire, Captain Jonathan Grassbaugh. I would like to thank my colleagues in the House for bringing this to the floor and my colleagues in the Senate for passing the original version.

Mr. Speaker, it is a special privilege for me to offer my remarks in support of this legislation and to have an opportunity to share with my colleagues in the House the story of an outstanding young man, a courageous leader, and a brave husband.

Jon was born on August 18, 1981. He and his family moved to Hampstead, New Hampshire, 8 years later and quickly grew roots in their community. His mother, Patricia, is the principal at Hampstead Middle School. Jon attended the elite Phillips Exeter Academy and graduated with honors in 1999. He attended Johns Hopkins University where he was commissioned through their ROTC program and graduated in 2003. That's also where Jon met his wife, Jenna, an Army officer in her own right. Tragically, they had only been married 10 months when an IED took Jon and three of his fellow Rangers on a combat logistics patrol in Diyala province.

When Jon finished school, he continued a strong family tradition of service to our country. His father was also a Ranger who served in Vietnam. Jon's brother is a West Point and Dartmouth graduate and an Army surgeon at Fort Lewis.

For Jon, it was not enough to serve. He excelled, the best of the best. A highly decorated officer, Jon was assigned to 5th Squad, 73rd Cavalry, 3rd BCT of the 82nd Airborne, Fort Bragg. As I said, the best of the best. Among

more than a dozen of Jon's medals and honors are the Bronze Star he earned for combat heroism and a Purple Heart.

Jon was killed in action on April 7, 2007. He was only 25 years old. Our thoughts and prayers remain with his wife, Jenna. Jon was laid to rest at Arlington National Cemetery alongside three centuries of America's heroes, hallowed ground befitting a hero. We in New Hampshire are lucky to have had time with him and we have been blessed by the life of this wonderful man.

I urge my colleagues to join me today in continuing to honor his life by voting to memorialize his service, his dedication to his country and to his family, and his willingness to give his country his own life. Join me in passing S. 2478 for Army Ranger Captain Jonathan D. Grassbaugh.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of this resolution and yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2478.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOHN "MARTY" THIELS SOUTHPARK STATION

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2272) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service known as the Southpark Station in Alexandria, Louisiana, as the John "Marty" Thiels Southpark Station, in honor and memory of Thiels, a Louisiana postal worker who was killed in the line of duty on October 4, 2007.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The text of the Senate bill is as follows:

S. 2272

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

SECTION 1. JOHN "MARTY" THIELS SOUTHPARK STATION.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service known as the Southpark Station in Alexandria, Louisiana, shall be known and designated as the "John 'Marty' Thiels Southpark Station".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "John 'Marty' Thiels Southpark Station".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1030

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

As a member of the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I am pleased to join my colleagues in the consideration of S. 2272, which names the postal facility in the town of Southpark Station in Alexandria, Louisiana, as the John "Marty" Thiels Southpark Station in honor and memory of Thiels, a Louisiana postal worker who was killed in the line of duty on October 4, 2007.

S. 2272, which was introduced on October 31, 2007, in the Senate by Senator DAVID VITTER of Louisiana and passed by the Chamber under unanimous consent on November 16, 2007, has been considered and reported out of the Oversight Committee by voice vote as of January 29, 2008.

S. 2272 comes to us today from our friends from the State of Louisiana as a way of acknowledging and honoring the work of one of the postal service's own, John Thiels. Affectionately referred to as Marty, Mr. Thiels spent a significant portion of his professional career working for the United States Postal Service. In fact, Thiels served as a letter carrier for nearly 30 years, and 24 years out of those 30 he spent delivering mail to the downtown section of Alexandria, Louisiana.

A devout husband and a loving father of four, Mr. Thiels' life was cut dramatically short when on October 4, 2007, a distraught 64-year-old gunman went on a shooting rampage near the Rapides Parish Courthouse in Alexandria, Louisiana, wounding three and killing two, one of whom was John Thiels, and the other was Camille Giordano, II, a 32-year-old assistant district attorney.

An obvious and heartbreaking misfortune, Mr. Thiels lost his life while doing something that he had done so diligently for so many years, delivering mail. John Marty Thiels will long be remembered by many in the Alexandria, Louisiana, area for his years of service and his virtuous reputation.

Mr. Speaker, let us pay tribute to the life of this gentleman by passing S. 2272 and renaming the Southpark Post Office Station in Alexandria, Louisiana, as the John "Marty" Thiels Southpark Station.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my fellow Members of Congress in lamenting the senseless murder of 50-year-old Alexandria, Louisiana, letter carrier, John Marty Thiels, on Thursday, October 4, 2007. Mr. Thiels was a 30-year veteran of the Alexandria post office.

For over 20 years of that time, he faithfully carried mail on the same route in downtown Alexandria and became well known in the community. On the fateful day of Mr. Thiels' death, a local deranged man went on a shooting spree, eventually taking the lives of five people, including Mr. Thiels, before police were able to take control of the situation. When Mr. Thiels' life was taken, he was simply going about his daily routine of delivering mail to a local law office in Alexandria, Louisiana.

This terrible event goes to demonstrate that public servants are not immune from harm. On the contrary, many of them brave unforeseen dangers every single day, including innocent letter carriers such as Mr. Thiels.

The death of Mr. Thiels was a senseless and heartbreaking tragedy for both his family and the community that he served so well for over three decades. Mr. Thiels' family and his community deserve our deepest sympathy and condolences for their loss. The naming of this post office is a fitting tribute to Mr. Thiels and his dedicated service to the postal service.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2272.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

SGT. JASON HARKINS POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3936) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 116 Helen Highway in Cleveland, Georgia, as the "Sgt. Jason Harkins Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3936

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

SECTION 1. SGT. JASON HARKINS POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 116

Helen Highway in Cleveland, Georgia, shall be known and designated as the "Sgt. Jason Harkins Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Sgt. Jason Harkins Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

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

As a member of the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I am pleased to join my colleagues, particularly the gentleman from Georgia, in the consideration of H.R. 3936, which names a postal facility in Cleveland, Georgia, after a fallen hero, Sergeant Jason Harkins.

Introduced on October 23, 2007, H.R. 3936 is sponsored by Congressman NATHAN DEAL, the Representative from Georgia's Ninth Congressional District and cosponsored by the entire Georgia delegation. Mr. DEAL's measure, H.R. 3936, was reported from the Oversight Committee on January 29, 2008, by voice vote.

This morning's postal-naming bill honoring Sergeant Jason Harkins brings to light the special story of a staunch soldier who, along with five of his comrades from the Army's 4th Brigade, 2nd Infantry Division out of Fort Lewis, Washington, were tragically killed while serving our country nobly in the Baqubah region of Iraq. Sadly, none of the six soldiers killed in one of the deadliest attacks on the Fort Lewis unit lived to see his 30th birthday. Yet, as soldiers, Sergeant Jason Harkins and his fellow servicemen, all of whom had entered active duty service within only the past 6 years, bravely placed their lives on the front line in allegiance and service to this great country of ours.

At the heart of this story is the subject of H.R. 3936, Sergeant Jason R. Harkins. Sergeant Harkins was only 25 years old and serving his second tour of duty in Iraq when he succumbed to wounds sustained from an improvised explosive device that detonated near his vehicle during combat operations.

A native of the northern Georgia town of Clarksville, Sergeant Harkins attended and graduated from the State's public school system before enlisting in the Army Reserve in 1999 and later volunteering for active duty service in December of 2002.

Described as a true God-fearing country boy, Sergeant Harkins proudly served over 3 years in the U.S. Army Reserves and is a recipient of the Bronze Star of Valor and the Purple Heart.

In addition to these honors, Mr. Speaker, let us also pay tribute to the life of Sergeant Harkins and pass H.R. 3936 and designate the Helen Highway Post Office Building in Cleveland, Georgia, in his honor.

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to my distinguished colleague from the State of Georgia (Mr. DEAL).

Mr. DEAL of Georgia. I thank the gentlelady for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I have the honor today to rise in support of the memory of Army Sergeant Jason Robert Harkins by dedicating the United States Post Office located in Cleveland, Georgia, as the Sgt. Jason Harkins Post Office Building.

I want to thank Mr. DAVIS and the committee for bringing this bill to the floor. It is, indeed, a sad but true honor to be able to recognize Sergeant Harkins. He was a member of the United States Army 5th Battalion, 20th Infantry Regiment, 3rd Brigade, 2nd Infantry Division of Fort Lewis, Washington.

While serving his second tour of duty in Iraq, 25-year-old Sergeant Harkins was killed by a roadside bomb along with five other members of his platoon during combat operations in Baqubah, Iraq. For his valiant service to our country, Sergeant Harkins' family was presented the Bronze Star award and the Purple Heart.

Born in Fort Campbell, Kentucky, Sergeant Harkins was a 1999 graduate of Habersham Central High School in Georgia, served 3 years in the United States Army Reserves and was currently serving with the Stryker Brigade located at Fort Lewis when the attack occurred.

Sergeant Jason Harkins is survived by his wife, Emily Renee Cook Harkins of Tacoma, Washington, formerly of Gadsden, Alabama; mother and stepfather, Nancy and Allen Fritchey; father and stepmother, Bobby and April Harkins; brothers Matthew and Daniel Harkins; as well as stepsisters Katie, Clara, Nicole, Jennifer and Emily; stepbrother Scott; and several nieces and nephews.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise today to pay tribute to Sergeant Harkins and to join my constituents of Cleveland, Georgia, in naming the Sgt. Jason Harkins Post Office Building. This honor will serve as a lasting reminder of his courage, valor, and the ultimate sacrifice which he paid for our country.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to include for the RECORD a copy of a letter from Mayor Donald Stanley of the City of Cleveland, as well as a letter from the White County Board of Commissioners requesting and supporting this designation.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS,
WHITE COUNTY, GEORGIA,
Cleveland, GA, September 26, 2007.

Hon. NATHAN DEAL,
Ninth District Representative,
Gainesville, GA.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN DEAL: As you are aware, recently our community suffered a tremendous loss. Sgt. Jason Harkins lost his life at 25 years of age by a roadside bomb while serving in Iraq. Weeks before his death, Sgt. Harkins went into a danger zone and saved the life of one of his soldiers. A bullet actually struck him in his helmet during the rescue. For this act of valor, his family was presented the Bronze Star Award and Purple Heart.

Jason gave the ultimate price for our community and nation. As a memorial to him, we support the Postmaster Louise S. Nix's request to pursue the act of having our postal facility in Cleveland renamed the Jason Harkins Postal Facility. As we understand it, this would in no way change the addresses of residents, but would show respect and memorialize a White County native who died for his country.

We would appreciate any assistance you could give to this action.

Sincerely,

CHRIS R. NONNEMAKER,
Chairman.

JOE CAMPBELL,
Post 1.

CRAIG BRYANT,
Post 2.

CITY OF CLEVELAND,
Cleveland, GA, October 9, 2007.

Hon. NATHAN DEAL,
Ninth District Representative,
Gainesville, GA.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN DEAL: As you are aware, recently our community suffered a tremendous loss. Sgt. Jason Harkins lost his life while serving in Iraq, by a roadside bomb. Weeks before his death, Sgt. Harkins went into a danger zone and saved the life of one of his soldiers. He actually was struck by a bullet in his helmet during the rescue. For this act of valor, his family was presented the Bronze Star Award and Purple Heart.

Jason gave the ultimate price for our community and nation. As a memorial to him, the City of Cleveland would like to ask you to pursue the act of having our postal facility in Cleveland renamed the Jason Harkins Postal Facility, understanding this would in no way change the addresses of residents but would show respect and memorialize a White County native who died for his country. Renaming a postal facility is a fairly common practice for military personnel who have lost their lives. The post office facility in most towns is the only federal building.

Jason entered into service on December 16, 2002. He was killed in action on May 6, 2007. Jason was 25 years old.

Jason attended White County Schools. Cleveland was his address of record, both Jason's mother, Nancy Fritchey, and father, Bobby Harkins, are residents of Cleveland and White County with roots going very deep and strong.

I would appreciate any assistance you could give to this action. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

DONALD STANLEY,
Mayor.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, born in Fort Campbell, Kentucky on September 29, 1981, SGT Jason Harkins was a 1999 graduate of Habersham Central High School. His commitment to military service began at an early age.

When he was a young boy, he used to run around with toy guns and swords practicing to become the Army man his father was.

Sergeant Campbell served three years in the U.S. Army Reserve and was currently serving with the Striker Brigade, Second Infantry Division based out of Fort Lewis, Washington. He never wanted to be called a hero because he believed he was just an ordinary person doing extraordinary things. Campbell however, was a hero. He proved he was a hero when he survived a roadside bomb during his first tour in Iraq. He proved he was a hero when he rescued a wounded soldier while they were under fire during his second tour.

And sadly, he proved he was a hero on May 6, 2007, when he and five other men in his platoon were killed when a makeshift bomb exploded near their vehicle. Sergeant Harkins was only 25 years old.

His decorations include the Bronze Star of valor and the Purple Heart.

Sergeant Harkins leaves behind a large family and a wife who will always remember him as a "true country boy" who found the best in every situation and could always make those around him smile.

Let us pay our respects to Sergeant Jason Harkins and remember his commitment to serving this Nation by naming the post office located at 116 Helen Highway in Fort Lewis, Washington, in his honor.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time and urge my colleagues to vote for this bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3936.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

JOHN HENRY WOOTEN, SR. POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3803) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3100 Cashwell Drive in Goldsboro, North Carolina, as the "John Henry Wooten, Sr. Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3803

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

SECTION 1. JOHN HENRY WOOTEN, SR. POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3100 Cashwell Drive in Goldsboro, North Carolina,

shall be known and designated as the "John Henry Wooten, Sr. Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "John Henry Wooten, Sr. Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend and revise their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

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

As a member of the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I am pleased to join my colleagues in the consideration of H.R. 3803, which names a postal facility in Goldsboro, North Carolina, after John Henry Wooten, Sr.

H.R. 3803, which was introduced by Representative G.K. BUTTERFIELD of North Carolina on October 10, 2007, was reported from the Oversight Committee on December 12, 2007, by a voice vote.

□ 1045

This measure has the support of the entire North Carolina congressional delegation. A native of Goldsboro, North Carolina, John Henry Wooten, Sr. was a graduate of the city's Dillard High School where he would later serve as the last principal of the school before it closed after integration. Mr. Wooten's postsecondary educational pursuits took him to North Carolina A&T State University where he earned both his undergraduate and graduate degrees.

Beyond his educational accomplishments, Mr. Wooten also was a World War II veteran having served as surgical technician in the Pacific theater for the 2nd Infantry, 10th Army Division. A loyal servant to his community, Mr. Wooten held seats on the Board of Trustees of North Carolina A&T University, Wayne County Board of County Commissioners, and on President Lyndon B. Johnson's White House Commission for Education.

Mr. Speaker, for the years in which Mr. Wooten gave unselfishly of himself for the betterment of his community and our country, I wholeheartedly agree that he is worthy of the admiration and recognition of having the postal facility on Cashwell Drive in Goldsboro, North Carolina, named in his honor. Therefore, I would urge swift passage of this bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge passage of this bill designating the Cashwell Drive postal facility in Goldsboro, North Carolina, as the John Henry Wooten, Sr. Post Office Building.

As an educator, public servant, and devoted member of the community, Mr. Wooten selflessly dedicated his life to those around him.

A veteran of World War II, he earned his bachelor's and master's degrees from North Carolina A&T State University. Throughout his distinguished career as an educator, he served as a science teacher, principal, and assistant superintendent. He was also active in his alma mater, serving as a trustee and as the national president of the alumni association. He was one of two North Carolina educators chosen by President Lyndon B. Johnson to serve on the White House Commission for Education.

Beyond his responsibilities as an educator, Mr. Wooten, in 1986, became the first African American chairman of the Wayne County Board of Commissioners, a position he ultimately held for 12 years.

His community lost a tremendous citizen when Mr. Wooten passed away in January. His dedication to family, church and community will never be forgotten. And I urge our colleagues to pass this bill in honor of a deserving human being.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it is now my pleasure to yield such time as he may consume to the chief deputy whip and sponsor of this legislation, the gentleman from North Carolina, Representative G.K. BUTTERFIELD.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. I want to thank the gentleman from Illinois, my friend, DANNY K. DAVIS, for yielding this time to me and thank him for his leadership on this great subcommittee. I also want to thank my friend and colleague, Congresswoman VIRGINIA FOXX, for her leadership and thank her for the kind words that she had to say a few moments ago about Mr. John Henry Wooten.

But Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor this great American, John Henry Wooten, Sr. by naming the post office at 3100 Cashwell Drive in Goldsboro, North Carolina, as the John Henry Wooten, Sr. Post Office Building. John Wooten was a dedicated civic leader. He was a county commissioner in the County of Wayne. It is a fitting tribute to name this post office in his honor.

John Henry Wooten, Sr. was born and reared in Goldsboro, North Carolina, many years ago. The place that he saw grow from a small farming town to a small city. Mr. Wooten attended Goldsboro public schools, a school system to which he later dedicated his professional life. He received both his bachelor's of science and master's degrees from North Carolina A&T State Uni-

versity in Greensboro, and he was a doctoral candidate at Duke University in Durham, North Carolina.

John Henry Wooten, Sr. served the Goldsboro city school system as a science teacher and as a principal at historic Dillard High School. He was a supervisor of instruction and later an assistant superintendent for the entire school system. As a result of his leadership, the lives of countless students were positively impacted. His accomplished career in education also included teaching at Wayne County Community College. During his entire career as an educator, Mr. Wooten was selected by President Lyndon Baines Johnson to serve on the White House Commission for Education.

John Henry Wooten served on the Wayne County Board of County Commissioners for 12 years. First elected in 1986, he became the commission's first African American chairman. While serving as commissioner, Mr. Wooten was instrumental in helping Wayne County become the great city that it is today.

A lifelong member the First African Missionary Baptist Church in Goldsboro, where incidentally my grandfather was pastor some 90 years ago, he served as chairman of the deacon board, vice chairman of the finance committee, and was also a weekly Sunday school teacher. Additionally, Mr. Wooten served on the board of trustees for North Carolina A&T State University where he served as its secretary and later as vice chairman. He was also president of the university's vast alumni association.

Mr. Wooten was married to Ernestine Whitted who, herself, was the product of a substantial Wayne County family. The Wootens were married many years ago in 1946 and were together for more than 60 years. Together, Mr. Speaker, they raised two children, John Henry, Jr. and Pamela. Mr. and Mrs. Wooten have one granddaughter, Nancy Wooten Coor, and two great granddaughters, Alysse and Abrienne. Sadly, Mr. Wooten passed away in January of 2007 after giving his life to his community.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my colleagues in the North Carolina delegation, including Ms. FOXX, who is managing the time for the minority, for their full and unanimous bipartisan support of this legislation. John Henry Wooten, Sr. was a great man. He was my friend. He was a civic leader. This tribute is long overdue.

I strongly urge my colleagues to vote "aye" on H.R. 3803.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I also urge our colleagues to support this legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, we have no further speakers. I would urge passage of this legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr.

DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3803.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN FALLEN MILITARY HEROES OF LOUISVILLE MEMORIAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4454) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3050 Hunsinger Lane in Louisville, Kentucky, as the "Iraq and Afghanistan Fallen Military Heroes of Louisville Memorial Post Office Building", in honor of the service men and women from Louisville, Kentucky, who died in service during Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4454

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

SECTION 1. IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN FALLEN MILITARY HEROES OF LOUISVILLE MEMORIAL POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3050 Hunsinger Lane in Louisville, Kentucky, shall be known and designated as the "Iraq and Afghanistan Fallen Military Heroes of Louisville Memorial Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Iraq and Afghanistan Fallen Military Heroes of Louisville Memorial Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) and the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, now I would like to yield such time as he might consume to the sponsor of this legislation, Representative JOHN YARMUTH from Kentucky.

Mr. YARMUTH. I thank my colleague.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the eight American heroes from Louisville, Kentucky, who were taken from us in the prime of their lives these last 5 years.

While they did not serve together, they all shared a special bond of selfless dedication, love of country, and

immeasurable courage. Those noble qualities did not originate when they volunteered to serve in the Armed Forces, but their time serving greatly enhanced and magnified those attributes. In his service, each man proved the valor time and time again, readily meeting every challenge that confronted him with loyalty and devotion. Tragically, and long before we were ready to say good-bye, these brave souls made the ultimate sacrifice while fighting for the United States of America, seven in Operation Iraqi Freedom and one in Afghanistan in Operation Enduring Freedom.

Still, for all they shared, these men were also characterized by a wonderful individuality: an incredible athlete and officer, a great dad who would have been a great coach, a third generation warrior called to heaven before he could answer another call to preach the Word of God, a peacekeeper in Bosnia who wanted to come home to Louisville and continue to keep the peace in his hometown, an EMS worker known for empathy, an unflappable National Guardsman, a decorated military officer, and a poet and performer who could light up the stage and brighten your day.

Some of these men were known for their sense of humor, others by a sense of purpose, and with each of them, their fellow servicemembers knew they could be depended upon in the most dire circumstances. The men we honor today saved lives, and every one of them is an American hero.

Some of them spent a short time in the military; others spent half their lives in the service. And all gave their lives for this country, for our history, for our citizens, and most of all, for our future.

We are, each one of us, poorer for their loss but infinitely richer for the time they spent on this planet and the contributions that they made to our community and this Nation.

For the families who lost a son, a husband, a father, and for the many who lost a good friend, this is a wound that time can never fully heal. The grief we all share for their loss is not fleeting and demands a memorial of equal permanence. In recognition of these great heroes, I am proposing legislation to rename the Hikes Point Post Office the Iraq and Afghanistan Fallen Military Heroes of Louisville Memorial Post Office in my congressional district, the Third District of Kentucky.

As our friends, neighbors, and I conduct our daily business in our community, this building will stand in testament for the tremendous sacrifice made by eight brave Louisvillians. When their families see the memorial, I hope they are reminded they are not alone in their grief, not alone in their appreciation for the deeds of these men, and not alone in the celebration of the lives of eight extraordinary individuals who gave us everything they had in their short time on Earth.

Sergeant Michael Acklin II, Captain Clayton Lee Adamkavicius, Lance Corporal Robert Lynch, Sergeant Darrin K. Potter, Sergeant First Class Christopher Phelps, Staff Sergeant George S. Rentschler, Petty Officer Third Class Jeffrey L. Wiener, and Sergeant David Neil Wimberg.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to join me in offering these men this honor which will have the same permanence as their positive impact on our country, by renaming the Hikes Point Post Office the Iraq and Afghanistan Fallen Military Heroes of Louisville Memorial Post Office.

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

I rise today to urge passage of this bill designating the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3050 Hunsinger Lane in Louisville, Kentucky, as the "Iraq and Afghanistan Fallen Military Heroes of Louisville Memorial Post Office Building."

□ 1100

In the wake of the attacks of September 11, the United States struck back against those forces that wished to destroy not only this Nation, but all people that do not agree with their limited views on freedom, justice, and democracy. Every day across this great Nation, men and women answer the call to duty to combat these forces. Many have paid the ultimate price. Others have been wounded. But their sacrifice came so others may live safe and free. For that, we are eternally grateful.

Since the beginning of this conflict, eight heroic servicepeople from Louisville, Kentucky, have lost their lives in Iraq and Afghanistan. We honor their sacrifice with this postal designation. This also serves to honor those who may lose their lives in service to our country in the future.

These brave citizens of Louisville, like so many other Americans, lost their lives protecting us from those people who fight against the rights and privileges that we as Americans enjoy. I urge that we pass this bill so that their memory and sacrifice will not be forgotten.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I join Representative John Yarmuth and his fellow colleagues from the Bluegrass State of Kentucky in considering H.R. 4454, which renames the postal facility at 3050 Hunsinger Lane in Louisville, Kentucky, as the Iraq and Afghanistan Fallen Military Heroes of Louisville Memorial Post Office Building.

As stated in the measure at hand, it was first introduced by Congressman John Yarmuth on December 11, 2007, and is cosponsored by all members of the Kentucky congressional delegation.

The measure was referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, where it was considered and passed by voice vote on January 29, 2008.

H.R. 4454 is intended to remember the lives, service, and legacy of dozens of military men and women from the Louisville, Kentucky, area, who died in service during Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom. By renaming this particular Louisville, Kentucky, post office, H.R. 4454 would set into motion the creation of a living tribute to the sacrifices made by so many of Kentucky's sons and daughters who gave their lives abroad in order to ensure our protection here in the homeland, an honor befitting the thousands of military men and women, past and present, from every State of the Union, that have unselfishly given themselves in service and battle for America.

H.R. 4454 will help to memorialize for generations to come the memory of Louisville, Kentucky's fallen loved ones.

So, Mr. Speaker, I ask that we too pay tribute to the sacrifices made by these great American heroes and sheroes and pass H.R. 4454.

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 4454, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time. I would urge passage of this legislation, and yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4454.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

ESTABLISHING THE JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 67) establishing the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate concurrent resolution.

The text of the Senate concurrent resolution is as follows:

S. CON. RES. 67

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. ESTABLISHMENT OF JOINT COMMITTEE.

There is established a Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies (in this resolution referred to as the "joint committee"), consisting of 3 Senators and 3 Members of the House of Representatives appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively. The joint committee is authorized to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the President-elect and the Vice President-elect of the United States.

SEC. 2. SUPPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

The joint committee—

(1) is authorized to utilize appropriate equipment and the services of appropriate personnel of departments and agencies of the Federal Government, under arrangements between the joint committee and the heads of the departments and agencies, in connection with the inaugural proceedings and ceremonies; and

(2) may accept gifts and donations of goods and services to carry out its responsibilities.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. DAVIS) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks in the RECORD on this concurrent resolution.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of Senate Concurrent Resolution 67, which establishes the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies during the 110th Congress to begin work on preparations for the Presidential inaugural ceremonies at the Capitol on January 20, 2009.

The joint committee we are creating today expires on January 3, 2009, but will be renewed at the start of the 111th Congress to conclude its work. Congress routinely passes this concurrent resolution every 4 years. The Speaker, majority leader, and minority leader customarily represent the House on the joint committee.

I urge passage of the motion.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. Con. Res. 67, which will establish the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies.

As everyone in this Nation knows, we are in the midst of an election year. It is a particularly exciting election year because it is the first time since 1952 that we do not have a presumptive heir apparent, and we have had considerable activity and considerable citizen interest. We are now at the point where the

public is in the process of deciding between Senator McCAIN, Senator CLINTON, or Senator OBAMA; and we will continue to have considerable interest in November. In fact, I can almost guarantee that the public will be tired of the election process come next November.

But then we enter a new phase, a new phase of great excitement, and that is the inauguration of a new President of the United States of America. The inauguration of the President of the United States is not only an event that fills our own citizens with pride, but one that also demonstrates the power of democracy to the world.

As Chief Justice Roberts swears in our 44th President, the inaugural ceremony will once again prove that in a free society, no matter the size of its army or how mighty its leaders, a peaceful transfer of power is possible, a peaceful transfer engendered by the choice of the people.

Since 1901, all inaugural ceremonies at the U.S. Capitol have been organized by the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies. This committee was formed to ensure that the activities surrounding President William McKinley's second inauguration were carried out smoothly on the Capitol Grounds, and it has been re-formed every 4 years since.

The current reconstitution of the JCCIC with each Presidential cycle is integral to the success of one of the most powerful and humbling symbols of our Nation's commitment to freedom from tyranny. It is a marvelous occasion, and I am struck by it particularly this week as another great nation, Russia, is going through the presidential election process, almost without campaigns, because the winners have been pre-selected. I am proud to be part of a Nation that does not do that, but that encourages all citizens to consider the candidates and elect a citizen and a President of their choice.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the formation of this important joint committee.

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

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 67.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

—

AUTHORIZING USE OF ROTUNDA BY JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and

concur in the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 68) authorizing the use of the rotunda of the Capitol by the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate concurrent resolution.

The text of the Senate concurrent resolution is as follows:

S. CON. RES. 68

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. USE OF THE ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL BY THE JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

The rotunda of the United States Capitol is authorized to be used on January 20, 2009, by the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies in connection with the proceedings and ceremonies conducted for the inauguration of the President-elect and the Vice President-elect of the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. DAVIS) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks in the RECORD on this concurrent resolution.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 68 authorizes advanced planning for the use of the Capitol rotunda on January 20, 2009, for the proceedings and ceremonies conducted for the inauguration of the President and Vice President of the United States. Congress traditionally passes this measure in the year prior to the event in order to begin security planning and rehearsal for the inaugural, since the rotunda is routinely used for ceremonial purposes during the inauguration and could host the event, itself, depending on the weather at that time.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 68 does not formally authorize use of the rotunda for the inaugural events, themselves, since it will expire on January 3, 2009, like all concurrent resolutions which are not made part of permanent law, and must be renewed in the 111th Congress. However, action today will initiate the period of pre-event planning necessary to bring one of our democracy's most memorable and historic ceremonies to fruition smoothly and safely.

I urge passage of the Senate concurrent resolution.

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

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

I rise in support of S. Con. Res. 68, which will authorize use of the rotunda

for the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies. Since the swearing in of Thomas Jefferson in March 1801, each inaugural address delivered by the President has been made in our Nation's Capitol. As we prepare for the next President of the United States to arrive in Washington to take the oath of office, the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies is charged with ensuring the success of inaugural activities, including securing those facilities necessary to honor this important occasion.

As a symbol of democracy throughout the world, the United States Capitol is a fitting place to acknowledge the peaceful transition of power that will take place on January 20, 2009, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the authorization of use of the rotunda by the committee and by the future President and Vice President of the United States.

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

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as my colleague has aptly stated, the eyes of the world are on us as we focus on our election in this year of 2008. We know that this planning and preparation for the inaugural ceremonies will move smoothly and very well for all of the world to view.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 68.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Votes will be taken in the following order:

- S. 2272, by the yeas and nays;
- H.R. 3936, by the yeas and nays;
- H.R. 4454, by the yeas and nays.

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

JOHN "MARTY" THIELS SOUTHPARK STATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2272, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2272.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 400, nays 0, not voting 28, as follows:

[Roll No. 85]

YEAS—400

Abercrombie	Cummings	Holt
Ackerman	Davis (AL)	Hooley
Akin	Davis (CA)	Hoyer
Alexander	Davis (IL)	Hulshof
Allen	Davis (KY)	Inglis (SC)
Altmire	Davis, David	Inslee
Andrews	Davis, Lincoln	Israel
Arcuri	Davis, Tom	Issa
Baca	Deal (GA)	Jackson (IL)
Bachmann	DeFazio	Jefferson
Bachus	DeGette	Johnson (GA)
Baird	Delahunt	Johnson (IL)
Baldwin	DeLauro	Johnson, E. B.
Barrett (SC)	Dent	Johnson, Sam
Barrow	Diaz-Balart, L.	Jones (NC)
Bartlett (MD)	Diaz-Balart, M.	Jones (OH)
Barton (TX)	Dicks	Jordan
Bean	Dingell	Kagen
Becerra	Donnelly	Kanjorski
Berkley	Doolittle	Kaptur
Berman	Doyle	Kennedy
Berry	Drake	Kildee
Biggert	Dreier	Kilpatrick
Bilbray	Duncan	Kind
Bilirakis	Edwards	King (IA)
Bishop (GA)	Ehlers	King (NY)
Bishop (NY)	Ellison	Kingston
Bishop (UT)	Ellsworth	Kirk
Blackburn	Emanuel	Klein (FL)
Blumenauer	Emerson	Kline (MN)
Blunt	Engel	Knollenberg
Boehner	English (PA)	Kucinich
Bonner	Eshoo	Kuhl (NY)
Bono Mack	Etheridge	Lamborn
Boozman	Fallin	Lampson
Boren	Farr	Larsen (WA)
Boswell	Fattah	Larson (CT)
Boucher	Feeney	Latham
Boustany	Ferguson	LaTourette
Boyd (FL)	Filner	Latta
Boyd (KS)	Flake	Lee
Brady (PA)	Forbes	Levin
Brady (TX)	Portenberry	Lewis (CA)
Bralley (IA)	Fossella	Lewis (GA)
Broun (GA)	Fox	Linder
Brown (SC)	Frank (MA)	Lipinski
Buchanan	Franks (AZ)	LoBiondo
Burton (IN)	Frelinghuysen	Loeb
Butterfield	Garrett (NJ)	Lowey
Buyer	Gerlach	Lucas
Calvert	Giffords	Lungren, Daniel
Camp (MI)	Gilchrest	E.
Campbell (CA)	Gillibrand	Lynch
Cannon	Gohmert	Mack
Cantor	Gonzalez	Mahoney (FL)
Capito	Goode	Marchant
Capps	Goodlatte	Markey
Capuano	Gordon	Marshall
Cardoza	Granger	Matheson
Carnahan	Graves	Matsui
Carney	Green, Al	McCarthy (CA)
Carter	Green, Gene	McCarthy (NY)
Castle	Grijalva	McCaul (TX)
Castor	Gutierrez	McCotter
Chabot	Hall (NY)	McCrery
Chandler	Hall (TX)	McDermott
Clarke	Hare	McHenry
Clay	Harman	McHugh
Cleaver	Hastings (FL)	McIntyre
Clyburn	Hastings (WA)	McKeon
Coble	Hayes	McMorris
Cohen	Heller	Rodgers
Cole (OK)	Hensarling	McNerney
Conyers	Hergert	McNulty
Cooper	Herseth Sandlin	Meek (FL)
Costa	Higgins	Meeks (NY)
Costello	Hill	Melancon
Courtney	Hinojosa	Mica
Cramer	Hirono	Michaud
Crenshaw	Hobson	Miller (FL)
Crowley	Hodes	Miller (MI)
Cuellar	Hoekstra	Miller (NC)
Culberson	Holden	Miller, George

Mitchell	Rodriguez	Stearns
Mollohan	Rogers (AL)	Stupak
Moore (KS)	Rogers (KY)	Sullivan
Moore (WI)	Rogers (MI)	Sutton
Moran (KS)	Rohrabacher	Tancredo
Moran (VA)	Ros-Lehtinen	Tanner
Murphy (CT)	Roskam	Tauscher
Murphy, Patrick	Ross	Taylor
Murphy, Tim	Rothman	Terry
Murtha	Roybal-Allard	Thompson (CA)
Musgrave	Royce	Thompson (MS)
Myrick	Ruppersberger	Thornberry
Nadler	Ryan (OH)	Tiahrt
Napolitano	Ryan (WI)	Tiberi
Neal (MA)	Salazar	Tierney
Neugebauer	Sali	Towns
Nunes	Sánchez, Linda	Tsongas
Oberstar	T.	Turner
Obey	Sanchez, Loretta	Udall (NM)
Olver	Sarbanes	Upton
Ortiz	Saxton	Van Hollen
Pallone	Schakowsky	Velázquez
Pascarella	Schiff	Visclosky
Pastor	Schmidt	Walberg
Paul	Schwartz	Walden (OR)
Payne	Scott (GA)	Walsh (NY)
Pearce	Scott (VA)	Walz (MN)
Pence	Sensenbrenner	Wamp
Perlmutter	Serrano	Wasserman
Peterson (MN)	Sessions	Schultz
Petri	Sestak	Waters
Pickering	Shadegg	Watson
Pitts	Shays	Watt
Platts	Shea-Porter	Waxman
Poe	Sherman	Weiner
Pomeroy	Shimkus	Welch (VT)
Porter	Shuler	Weldon (FL)
Price (GA)	Shuster	Weller
Price (NC)	Simpson	Westmoreland
Pryce (OH)	Sires	Wexler
Putnam	Skelton	Whitfield (KY)
Radanovich	Slaughter	Wilson (NM)
Rahall	Smith (NE)	Wilson (OH)
Ramstad	Smith (NJ)	Wilson (SC)
Rangel	Smith (TX)	Wittman (VA)
Regula	Smith (WA)	Wolf
Rehberg	Snyder	Wu
Reichert	Solis	Wynn
Renzi	Souder	Yarmuth
Reyes	Space	Young (AK)
Reynolds	Spratt	Young (FL)
Richardson	Stark	

NOT VOTING—28

Aderholt	Gingrey	Lofgren, Zoe
Brown, Corrine	Hinchey	Maloney (NY)
Brown-Waite,	Honda	Manzullo
Ginny	Hunter	McCollum (MN)
Burgess	Jackson-Lee	McGovern
Conaway	(TX)	Miller, Gary
Cubin	Keller	Peterson (PA)
Doggett	LaHood	Rush
Everett	Langevin	Udall (CO)
Gallegly	Lewis (KY)	Woolsey

□ 1139

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SGT. JASON HARKINS POST OFFICE BUILDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3936, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3936.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 400, nays 0, not voting 28, as follows:

[Roll No. 87]

YEAS—400

Ackerman Dingell
 Akin Donnelly
 Alexander Doolittle
 Allen Doyle
 Altmire Drake
 Andrews Dreier
 Arcuri Duncan
 Baca Edwards
 Bachmann Ehlers
 Bachus Ellison
 Baird Ellsworth
 Baldwin Emanuel
 Barrett (SC) Emerson
 Barrow Engel
 Bartlett (MD) English (PA)
 Barton (TX) Eshoo
 Bean Etheridge
 Becerra Fallin
 Berkeley Farr
 Berman Fattah
 Berry Feeney
 Biggert Ferguson
 Bilirakis Filner
 Bishop (GA) Flake
 Bishop (NY) Forbes
 Bishop (UT) Fortenberry
 Blackburn Fossella
 Blumenauer Foxx
 Blunt Frank (MA)
 Boehner Franks (AZ)
 Bonner Frelinghuysen
 Bono Mack Garrett (NJ)
 Boozman Giffords
 Boren Gilchrest
 Boswell Gillibrand
 Boucher Gohmert
 Boustany Gonzalez
 Boyd (FL) Goode
 Boyda (KS) Goodlatte
 Brady (PA) Gordon
 Brady (TX) Granger
 Braley (IA) Graves
 Brown (SC) Green, Al
 Buchanan Green, Gene
 Burton (IN) Grijalva
 Butterfield Gutierrez
 Buyer Hall (NY)
 Calvert Hall (TX)
 Camp (MI) Hare
 Campbell (CA) Harman
 Cannon Hastings (FL)
 Cantor Hastings (WA)
 Capito Hayes
 Capps Heller
 Capuano Hensarling
 Cardoza Herger
 Carnahan Herseht Sandlin
 Carney Higgins
 Carter Hill
 Castle Hinojosa
 Castor Hirono
 Chabot Hobson
 Chandler Hodes
 Clarke Hoekstra
 Clay Holden
 Cleaver Holt
 Clyburn Honda
 Coble Hooley
 Cohen Hoyer
 Cole (OK) Hulshof
 Conyers Hunter
 Cooper Inglis (SC)
 Costa Inslee
 Costello Israel
 Courtney Issa
 Cramer Jackson (IL)
 Crenshaw Jefferson
 Crowley Johnson (GA)
 Cuellar Johnson (IL)
 Culberson Johnson, E. B.
 Cummings Johnson, Sam
 Davis (AL) Jones (NC)
 Davis (CA) Jones (OH)
 Davis (IL) Jordan
 Davis (KY) Kagen
 Davis, David Kanjorski
 Davis, Lincoln Kaptur
 Davis, Tom Kennedy
 Deal (GA) Kildee
 DeFazio Kilpatrick
 DeGette Kind
 DeLauro King (IA)
 Dent King (NY)
 Diaz-Balart, L. Kingston
 Diaz-Balart, M. Kirk
 Dicks Klein (FL)

Pryce (OH)
 Putnam
 Radanovich
 Rahall
 Ramstad
 Rangel
 Kucinich
 Regula
 Rehberg
 Reichert
 Renzi
 Reyes
 Reynolds
 Richardson
 Rodriguez
 Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY)
 Rogers (MI)
 Rohrabacher
 Ros-Lehtinen
 Roskam
 Ross
 Rothman
 Roybal-Allard
 Royce
 Ruppersberger
 Ryan (OH)
 Ryan (WI)
 Salazar
 Sali
 Sanchez, Linda
 T.
 Sanchez, Loretta
 Sarbanes
 Saxton
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Schmidt
 Schwartz
 Scott (GA)

NOT VOTING—28

Abercrombie
 Aderholt
 Bilbray
 Broun (GA)
 Brown, Corrine
 Brown-Waite,
 Ginny
 Burgess
 Conaway
 Cubin

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1147

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN FALLEN MILITARY HEROES OF LOUISVILLE MEMORIAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4454, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4454.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 404, nays 0, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 87]

YEAS—404

Abercrombie
 Ackerman
 Akin
 Alexander
 Allen
 Altmire
 Andrews
 Arcuri
 Baca
 Bachmann
 Bachus
 Baird
 Baldwin
 Barrett (SC)
 Barrow
 Bartlett (MD)
 Barton (TX)
 Bean
 Becerra
 Berkeley
 Berman
 Berry
 Biggert
 Bilirakis
 Bishop (GA)
 Bishop (NY)
 Bishop (UT)
 Blackburn
 Blumenauer
 Blunt
 Boehner
 Bonner
 Bono Mack
 Boozman
 Boren
 Boswell
 Boucher
 Boustany
 Boyd (FL)
 Boyda (KS)
 Brady (PA)
 Brady (TX)
 Braley (IA)
 Brown (SC)
 Buchanan
 Burton (IN)
 Butterfield
 Buyer
 Calvert
 Camp (MI)
 Campbell (CA)
 Cannon
 Cantor
 Capito
 Capps
 Capuano
 Cardoza
 Carnahan
 Carney
 Castle
 Castor
 Chabot
 Chandler
 Clarke
 Clay
 Cleaver
 Clyburn
 Coble
 Cohen
 Cole (OK)
 Conyers
 Cooper
 Costa
 Costello
 Courtney
 Cramer
 Crenshaw
 Crowley
 Cuellar
 Culberson
 Cummings
 Davis (AL)
 Davis (CA)
 Davis (IL)
 Davis (KY)
 Davis, David
 Davis, Lincoln
 Davis, Tom
 Deal (GA)
 DeFazio
 DeGette
 DeLauro
 Dent
 Diaz-Balart, L.
 Diaz-Balart, M.
 Dicks

Diaz-Balart, L.
 Diaz-Balart, M.
 Dicks
 Dingell
 Doggett
 Donnelly
 Doolittle
 Doyle
 Drake
 Dreier
 Duncan
 Edwards
 Ehlers
 Ellison
 Ellsworth
 Emanuel
 Emerson
 Engel
 English (PA)
 Eshoo
 Etheridge
 Fallin
 Farr
 Fattah
 Feeney
 Ferguson
 Filner
 Flake
 Forbes
 Fortenberry
 Fossella
 Foxx
 Frank (MA)
 Franks (AZ)
 Frelinghuysen
 Garrett (NJ)
 Gerlach
 Giffords
 Gillibrand
 Gohmert
 Gonzalez
 Goode
 Goodlatte
 Gordon
 Granger
 Graves
 Green, Al
 Green, Gene
 Grijalva
 Gutierrez
 Hall (NY)
 Hall (TX)
 Harman
 Hastings (FL)
 Hastings (WA)
 Hayes
 Heller
 Hensarling
 Herger
 Herseht Sandlin
 Higgins
 Hill
 Hinchey
 Hinojosa
 Hirono
 Hobson
 Hodes
 Hoekstra
 Holden
 Holt
 Honda
 Hooley
 Hoyer
 Hulshof
 Hunter
 Inglis (SC)
 Inslee
 Israel
 Issa
 Jackson (IL)
 Jefferson
 Johnson (GA)
 Johnson (IL)
 Johnson, E. B.
 Johnson, Sam
 Jones (NC)
 Jones (OH)
 Jordan
 Kagen
 Kanjorski
 Kaptur
 Kennedy
 Kildee
 Kilpatrick
 Kind
 King (IA)
 King (NY)
 Kingston
 Kirk
 Klein (FL)

King (IA)
 King (NY)
 Kingston
 Kirk
 Klein (FL)
 Kline (MN)
 Knollenberg
 Kucinich
 Kuhl (NY)
 Lamborn
 Lampson
 Larsen (WA)
 Larson (CT)
 Latham
 LaTourette
 Latta
 Lee
 Levin
 Lewis (CA)
 Lewis (GA)
 Linder
 Lipinski
 LoBiondo
 Loeb sack
 Lofgren, Zoe
 Lowey
 Lucas
 Lungren, Daniel
 E.
 Lynch
 Mack
 Mahoney (FL)
 Maloney (NY)
 Marchant
 Markey
 Marshall
 Matheson
 Matsui
 McCarthy (CA)
 McCarthy (NY)
 McCaul (TX)
 McCollum (MN)
 McCotter
 McCreery
 McDermott
 McGovern
 McHenry
 McHugh
 McIntyre
 McKeon
 McMorris
 Rodgers
 McNeerney
 McNulty
 Meek (FL)
 Meeks (NY)
 Melancon
 Mica
 Michaud
 Miller (FL)
 Miller (MI)
 Miller (NC)
 Miller, George
 Mitchell
 Mollohan
 Moore (KS)
 Moore (WI)
 Moran (KS)
 Moran (VA)
 Murphy (CT)
 Murphy, Patrick
 Murphy, Tim
 Murtha
 Musgrave
 Myrick
 Nadler
 Napolitano
 Neal (MA)
 Neugebauer
 Nunes
 Oberstar
 Obey
 Olver
 Ortiz
 Pallone
 Pascrell
 Pastor
 Paul
 Payne
 Pearce
 Pence
 Perlmutter
 Peterson (MN)
 Petri
 Pickering
 Pitts

Platts	Schakowsky	Thompson (MS)
Poe	Schiff	Thornberry
Pomeroy	Schmidt	Tiahrt
Porter	Schwartz	Tiberi
Price (GA)	Scott (GA)	Tierney
Price (NC)	Scott (VA)	Towns
Pryce (OH)	Sensenbrenner	Tsongas
Putnam	Serrano	Turner
Radanovich	Sessions	Udall (NM)
Rahall	Sestak	Upton
Ramstad	Shadegg	Van Hollen
Rangel	Shays	Velázquez
Regula	Shea-Porter	Vislosky
Rehberg	Sherman	Walberg
Reichert	Shimkus	Walden (OR)
Renzi	Shuler	Walsh (NY)
Reyes	Shuster	Walz (MN)
Reynolds	Simpson	Wamp
Richardson	Sires	Wasserman
Rodriguez	Skelton	Schultz
Rogers (AL)	Slaughter	Waters
Rogers (KY)	Smith (NE)	Watson
Rogers (MI)	Smith (NJ)	Watt
Rohrabacher	Smith (TX)	Waxman
Ros-Lehtinen	Smith (WA)	Weiner
Roskam	Snyder	Welch (VT)
Ross	Solis	Weldon (FL)
Rothman	Souder	Weller
Roybal-Allard	Space	Westmoreland
Royce	Spratt	Wexler
Ruppersberger	Stark	Whitfield (KY)
Ryan (OH)	Stearns	Wilson (NM)
Ryan (WI)	Stupak	Wilson (OH)
Salazar	Sullivan	Wilson (SC)
Sali	Sutton	Wittman (VA)
Sánchez, Linda	Tanner	Wolf
T.	Tauscher	Wu
Sanchez, Loretta	Taylor	Yarmuth
Sarbanes	Terry	Young (AK)
Saxton	Thompson (CA)	Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—24

Aderholt	Gallegly	Manzullo
Brown, Corrine	Gilchrest	Miller, Gary
Brown-Waite,	Gingrey	Peterson (PA)
Ginny	Jackson-Lee	Rush
Burgess	(TX)	Tancredo
Carter	Keller	Udall (CO)
Conaway	LaHood	Woolsey
Cubin	Langevin	Wynn
Everett	Lewis (KY)	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1154

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GINGREY. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 85 on S. 2272, I am not recorded because I was absent on the account of the birth of my granddaughter. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea." On rollcall No. 86 on H.R. 3936, had I been present, I would have voted "yea." On rollcall No. 87 on H.R. 4454, had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

PERMISSION FOR MEMBER TO BE CONSIDERED AS FIRST SPONSOR OF H.R. 840

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may hereafter be considered the first sponsor of H.R. 840, a bill originally introduced by Representative Julia Carson of Indiana, for the purposes of adding cosponsors and requesting reprintings pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COHEN). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS TO NATIONAL COMMISSION ON CHILDREN AND DISASTERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 605(a) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161), and the order of the House of January 4, 2007, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following Members on the part of the House to the National Commission on Children and Disasters:

Dr. Irwin Redliner, New York, New York

Mr. Bruce A. Lockwood, Canton, Connecticut

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 67, 110th Congress, and the order of the House of January 4, 2007, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following Members of the House to the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies:

Ms. PELOSI, California

Mr. HOYER, Maryland

Mr. BOEHNER of Ohio

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I yield to my friend from Maryland, the majority leader, for information about the schedule for next week.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the Republican Whip.

On Monday, the House will meet in pro forma session at 2 p.m. On Tuesday, the House will meet at 12:30 p.m. for morning hour and 2 p.m. for legislative business, with votes postponed until 6:30 p.m. On Wednesday and Thursday the House will meet at 10 a.m. On Friday there will be no votes in the House.

We will consider several bills under suspension of the rules. A list of those bills will be announced by the close of business tomorrow. We will consider H.R. 1424, the Paul Wellstone Mental Health and Addiction Equity Act of 2007. In addition, we hope to consider legislation regarding the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act. There may well be other legislation as well.

Mr. BLUNT. I thank the leader for that information.

On the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, I'm certainly hopeful we can do whatever is necessary to get that bill to the floor. I know that a major-

ity of Members of the House, at least I believe a majority of the Members of the House, based on what I believe to be the case on this side and on the letter sent to the Speaker by Members from your side, a majority would be ready to pass a bill that met the standards of the Senate, in fact, the Senate bill.

I'm wondering if the gentleman has any idea if we would have that legislation or previous House-passed legislation, or what kind of product you think we may be moving toward as it relates to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act.

I would yield.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for yielding. As the gentleman knows, this bill was passed in the Senate a little over 2 weeks ago. Since that time we have had an extensive number of meetings, discussions. I'm hopeful, as you know, to have discussions with the whip, with the distinguished Republican whip, my friend, on this issue as well. I think both of us are going to be here tomorrow. We'll take that time perhaps to do that.

□ 1200

As I said, and I've said repeatedly, I think every Member of this House wants to pass legislation which will facilitate the interception of particularly foreign-to-foreign communications which may pose a danger to this country.

All of us are aware of the fact that technological changes have resulted in some questions being raised because of the fact that we have many of the communications coming through the United States. I frankly think, as the gentleman knows, there is really not a great deal of controversy or difference between the two Houses or between our two sides of the aisle on this issue. There's some differences, but they're not major differences. I think they can be addressed.

There are major differences with respect to the second title of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act bill which comes from the Senate which deals with retroactive immunity, which has nothing about prospective security but is obviously important for us to consider. We're also working on that as well, but I will tell the gentleman that we don't have agreement. But, as I said, I'm very hopeful that we will have legislation on the floor next week. I do not expect it to be, as the gentleman asked, the same bill that passed the House.

Mr. BLUNT. Well, I would thank the gentleman for that. I hope we can work to resolve this. I do think the foreign individuals making calls in a foreign country, for that to work the way it needs to work, voluntary compliance is extremely important; and that's why working out this liability issue is, in my view, critical to that foreign-to-foreign, the only area where we say a foreign person in a foreign country, the only area where we don't believe a warrant would be required but that to not

have a warrant you have to have voluntary compliance. And the liability issue, I think, continues to endanger future voluntary compliance, and I hope we can work together in that regard to move forward.

I would yield.

Mr. HOYER. I thank my friend for yielding.

As the gentleman knows, both the RESTORE Act, which passed this House, and the Senate bill both are similar in giving prospective immunity to telecoms that voluntarily or pursuant to order cooperate with us in accomplishing that objective. We believe, of course, that FISA was established so that a court review on process would be appropriate to ensure, in fact, that the collection of information is on foreign-to-foreign.

We well understand that, as the DNI has indicated, prospectively you may not know so you need authorization. Our bill provides for that. The Senate bill provides for that. I really don't believe that is a major contention of the bill. That's prospectively.

A major contention is, which we believe has nothing to do with security, on what has been done, and, frankly, I'm not sure we know exactly what has been done. As you know, I've taken the opportunity to be up in the intelligence room, in the secure room, and go through the papers that have been provided. My own view is they're not dispositive of the issue; but irrespective of that, we're working on title II as well, and I look forward to having discussions on that with you as well.

Mr. BLUNT. I do, too. I do think this liability issue is important. We want to continue to have voluntary compliance. We also don't want to put these companies that have voluntarily complied in a situation where the only way to prove that what they did was appropriate is to produce documents that are at this point, we believe, in the national security of the country not producible; but maybe we can work through this.

I hope to see this bill on the floor next week. I think we've had 2 weeks that I and others feel that each day the process gets more cumbersome than the day before because of the way this process builds up, and I look forward to working with you on that.

Mr. HOYER. If I might comment on that, as you know, from our perspective, this is one of the problems. This is a very serious, important bill. It's critical to the defense of our country. I want to see that facilitated. I think every Member on both sides of the aisle wants to see that facilitated, but there are serious issues. There are serious constitutional issues involved here.

That's why FISA was passed in 1978, very frankly, as a result of an administration that intercepted communications here domestically. You will recall that, I know, and a great concern about that. FISA was adopted by the Congress and signed by the President in an attempt to try to ensure that those

kinds of things that happened in the early 1970s were not repeated by the intelligence community.

So these are serious issues. Unfortunately, the Senate which had our bill for 2½ months and had spent a lot of time considering a bill long before we passed our bill did not send us a bill until, as I said, about 14 days ago, and we have since that time, notwithstanding the fact we were on break, staff and Members have been working on that. As you know, we have invited the other side of the aisle, ranking members, to participate in that. Some have chosen not to, but we are hopeful that we can move ahead on this, and we hope there is room for positive resolution.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. BLUNT. I thank the gentleman for that. I do know that Senator ROCKEFELLER in the other body has said that our intelligence is being downgraded and has made the case that the people that voluntarily complied don't get paid for it. He said, in fact: "What do they get for this? They get \$40 billion worth of suits, grief, trashing, but they do it." Then he went on to say: "They don't have to do it, because they do have shareholders to respond to, to answer to."

I believe there is a way to address this issue. We need to find it, and I hope we can.

Last night, we had the Andean trade bill on the floor. This is a bill that allows access to our markets by Andean countries, including the country that we currently have a negotiated agreement with; and that country has changed dramatically since we put the first Andean bill in place 17 years ago. I'm wondering if the gentleman has any sense of where we might be on that outstanding agreement with Colombia. Certainly with the vote we took today they can continue to have the same kind of access to our markets that they've had for the last 17 years.

A trade agreement would give us substantially new access to their markets, and I'd like to hear any sense of when we may get to that bill and have a situation where the President would be encouraged to send a bill up to us so we could get to it.

I would yield.

Mr. HOYER. I thank my friend for yielding.

I've had discussions recently with Secretary Gutierrez, with Ambassador Schwab and others, and Secretary Paulson, who have also discussed this issue with me and I know with you and with many others. This is an issue of importance. We think the discussions are ongoing. Hopefully, they will result in some fruitful resolution. That has not been the case at this point in time.

We did have, as you well know, a very significant interface with the administration last year in which I think a very positive result in terms of workers' rights and environmental concerns were addressed by us and by the administration. Unfortunately, we have not

moved forward from that point on the other three agreements that were pending at that time, but I think that we will continue to have those discussions, hopefully positive and hopefully have some result.

Mr. BLUNT. I thank the gentleman. I do think since those discussions began the Colombian Government has made changes in the agreement in those areas, all of which have now been passed by the Colombian legislature, and I look forward to moving forward with that.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, MARCH 3, 2008

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 2 p.m. on Monday next, and further, when the House adjourns on that day, it adjourn to meet at 12:30 p.m. on Tuesday, March 4, for morning-hour debate.

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

There was no objection.

RENEWAL OF FISA

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

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, it is with disappointment that I rise today. It is disappointment over the fact that this body still has not brought to the floor the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, the Protect America Act.

We have heard the colloquy that has taken place on this floor this afternoon. We know that a bipartisan solution to this was passed in the Senate with 68 votes. We also know looking at our calendar that obviously the issue is not about time. The issue is about having the will to pass this bill.

The Protect America Act has expired. We are now under the old surveillance laws that were written in 1978. The intelligence community has expressed their desire to see this passed because they know that they are having to waste valuable time working on bureaucratic red tape and legal paperwork and dealing with trial lawyers, instead of spying on terrorists who seek to do us harm.

I would encourage the majority to bring forward the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act. Let's work to keep America safe.

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.

SUNSET MEMORIAL

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

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I stand once again before this body with yet another Sunset Memorial.

It is February 28, 2008, in the land of the free and the home of the brave, and before the sunset today in America, almost 4,000 more defenseless unborn children were killed by abortion on demand—just today. That is more than the number of innocent American lives that were lost on September 11th, only it happens every day.

It has now been exactly 12,820 days since the travesty called *Roe v. Wade* was handed down. Since then, the very foundation of this Nation has been stained by the blood of almost 50 million of our own children.

Some of them, Mr. Speaker, cried and screamed as they died, but because it was amniotic fluid passing over their vocal cords instead of air, we couldn't hear them.

All of them had at least four things in common.

They were each just little babies who had done nothing wrong to anyone. Each one of them died a nameless and lonely death. And each of their mothers, whether she realizes it immediately or not, will never be the same. And all the gifts that these children might have brought to humanity are now lost forever.

Yet even in the full glare of such tragedy, this generation clings to a blind, invincible ignorance while history repeats itself and our own silent genocide mercilessly annihilates the most helpless of all victims to date, those yet unborn.

Mr. Speaker, perhaps it is important for those of us in this Chamber to remind ourselves again of why we are really all here.

Thomas Jefferson said, "The care of human life and its happiness and not its destruction is the chief and only object of good government."

The phrase in the 14th amendment capsulizes our entire Constitution. It says: "No state shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law." Mr. Speaker, protecting the lives of our innocent citizens and their constitutional rights is why we are all here. It is our sworn oath.

The bedrock foundation of this Republic is that clarion Declaration of the self-evident truth that all human beings are created equal and endowed by their creator with the unalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Every conflict and battle our Nation has ever faced can be traced to our commitment to this core self-evident truth. It has made us the beacon of hope for the entire world. It is who we are.

And yet Mr. Speaker, another day has passed, and we in this body have failed again to honor that foundational commitment. We failed our sworn oath and our God-given responsibility as we broke faith with nearly 4,000 more innocent American babies who died today without the protection we should have given them.

But perhaps tonight, Mr. Speaker, maybe someone new who hears this sunset memorial will finally realize that abortion really does kill little babies, that it hurts mothers in ways that we can never express, and that 12,820 days spent killing nearly 50 million unborn children

in America is enough; and that the America that rejected human slavery and marched into Europe to arrest the Nazi Holocaust, is still courageous and compassionate enough to find a better way for mothers and their babies than abortion on demand.

So tonight, Mr. Speaker, may we each remind ourselves that our own days in this sunshine of life are also numbered and that all too soon each of us will walk from these Chambers for the very last time.

And if it should be that this Congress is allowed to convene on yet another day to come, may that be the day when we finally hear the cries of the innocent unborn. May that be the day we find the humanity, the courage, and the will to embrace together our human and our constitutional duty to protect the least of these, our tiny American brothers and sisters, from this murderous scourge upon our Nation called abortion on demand.

It is February 28, 2008—12,820 days since *Roe v. Wade* first stained the foundation of this Nation with the blood of its own children—this, in the land of the free and the home of the brave.

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.)

□ 1215

PAYING TRIBUTE TO MICHELLE H. PASCHAL, PRINCIPAL OF STEVENS CREEK ELEMENTARY

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

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor and pay tribute to a faithful and innovative public school educator in my 10th Congressional District of Georgia. Michelle Paschal is the principal of Stevens Creek Elementary School in Columbia County, Georgia. Her school boasts the county's only foreign language department for elementary schools, and that program is extraordinary.

On January 10, I had the opportunity to observe a first grade class under the tutelage of Senora Olga Biancheri. The entire 30-minute session was conducted in Spanish, with the teacher doing her teaching through song and storytelling. I was utterly amazed to see the children comprehending and responding to what the teacher said.

According to Biancheri, upon completing the fifth grade, these students are more conversational than most high school students who have studied Spanish for 2 years in any school system. Many of these children are fluent.

Unfortunately, this remarkable foreign language program has fallen victim to State budget cuts. The 2007–2008 school year is the first year the school received no help from the State. Ms. Paschal kept the program alive by petitioning the Columbia County Board

of Education and parent-teacher organizations for funding. She also used half the salary for an enrichment position, about \$40,000, to pay for the Spanish teacher. Ms. Paschal and the Stevens Creek Elementary facility are to be commended for their innovative commitment to the students of Columbia County and their academic success.

Mr. Speaker, today I rise, also, to honor and pay tribute to an exceptional public school system in my 10th Congressional District in Georgia.

Like so many school systems in Georgia, over the past two decades the Habersham County schools have been home to a growing number of immigrant students. The State mandates that schools serve these students through a program known as ESOL, or English to Speakers of Other Languages.

Since the introduction of the first Laotian family to Habersham County schools in 1985, Superintendent Dr. Judy Forbes has been there from the very start, although at that time she served as instructional supervisor over the program.

Today, more than 22 percent of the school system's 6,800 students are enrolled in ESOL. With just 10 teachers serving 15 schools, the Habersham County school system is doing an outstanding job. Many of the kindergarten and first grade students are speaking fluent English by Thanksgiving and by Christmas.

For the sixth through 12th graders, Habersham County has a language intensive Newcomers Academy. Through innovative teaching techniques, including collaborating with North Georgia Technical Institute and the Cornelia-Habersham County Library, ESOL instructors report that students are learning with enthusiasm, and graduation rates are climbing. The message that teachers send to their students is that in the United States children have opportunities, and education will give them the biggest payoff.

These educators' dedication to all of their students, especially those for who English is their second language, is why at the beginning of this calendar year Habersham County schools became one of four Title 1 Distinguished Districts in Georgia.

I applaud their achievement and commend Habersham County and its educators on a job well done.

THE HOUSE HAS GONE HOME WITHOUT PASSING THE PROTECT AMERICA ACT

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

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, it is now 12:17 p.m. This House came into session today at 10 a.m., 2 hours and 17 minutes ago. Across this Nation, many folks at work are taking a lunch break, others are probably preparing to go to lunch. Those on the second shift

are getting ready to go to work. Those on the night shift are resting or sleeping so they can recover from last night's work and get back and do it again tonight. So, where's the House? Mr. Speaker, the House has gone home. The House has gone home.

Today, we dealt with seven resolutions, seven suspensions, seven bills that I think every person voted for completely, entirely. I don't mean to belittle these resolutions, five of them were to name post offices, United States Post Offices. And although that's not the most important thing we do, we honor individuals when we do so, and the individuals who were honored today were certainly deserving of that honor. Two other resolutions were to determine what the Congress will do with the United States Capitol during next year's Presidential inauguration.

Now, why is this important? Well, it's important because the Protect America Act, the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, has been allowed to expire by this leadership, by the Democrat leadership of this House. Thirteen days now we've been blind, a unilateral disarmament of this Nation in our war on terror. You don't have to believe me, Mr. Speaker. A newspaper in Springfield, Massachusetts, yes, Springfield, Massachusetts, said, "Led by Speaker NANCY PELOSI, the House let a crucial deadline come and go without even taking a vote on the matter. And it didn't have to be this way. Both parties in the Senate cooperated, setting aside their differences to try to keep the citizenry safe. The House should have done the same thing. Only our enemies gain from this kind of political gamesmanship."

Mr. Speaker, many Members on our side of the aisle have come to this well and to the microphones over the last 5 or 6 days that we've been in session and talked about the extreme importance of making certain that the Protect America Act is passed. I was on a radio station this morning in our good State of Georgia, and people on the radio show couldn't believe that the House had let this opportunity, this responsibility go. The folks in my district in the 6th District in Georgia believe that the primary responsibility of every single Member who has the privilege of serving in this House is to protect our Nation.

Many Members of the House travel to Iraq, back and forth to Iraq, some who went just last week and were told by generals in Iraq that not passing the Protect America Act 13 days ago has led to a decrease in their actionable intelligence in Iraq already. Don't let anybody tell you, Mr. Speaker, that this hasn't put America at greater harm in the last 13 days because it has.

Mr. Speaker, it is time for this House to act responsibly. It's time for this Speaker and this Democrat leadership to stand up and make certain that we pass the Protect America Act.

STATUS OF INTELLIGENCE SURVEILLANCE BILL

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

Mr. HOYER. I was not planning to speak, but the previous speaker has done what this administration did a little earlier today and has been doing over the days. We call it fear-mongering, trying to stampede this Congress into doing something that is contrary to our oath of office to protect the Constitution of the United States as well as defend our Nation from those who would harm our citizens and our country.

The gentleman's assertion that the intelligence community is not able to intercept communications to protect our country is not true. Anybody who heard his words and was concerned by his representations ought to be disabused of the fact of the accuracy of his assertions. In fact, the administration said that in a letter, a six-page letter, and within hours sent out an e-mail saying, No, we're wrong. Telephone companies are cooperating with us. We are able to intercept communications.

But what he also did not mention is that we passed a bill 2½ months ago, now 3 months ago, which would have provided the full authority the administration needed to continue doing what they needed to do. Without exception. Secondly, what he failed to say is that when the Senate failed to act for those 3 months, it was because the Republican Party in the Senate precluded that bill from moving forward. But he didn't represent that. And then they sent us the bill 2 days before a break was to be scheduled. That was considered, in my opinion, to try to preclude any further discussion on the issue. They believed they could do that by then appealing to the concerns, rightful concerns, of the American public that we continued to do everything necessary to keep them safe. That's the commitment of all 435 Members of this House. It's my commitment. I speak on behalf of my party, as majority leader of my party, with respect to that issue. Every Member wants to ensure.

What he did not tell you, however, was because we only had some 48 hours of session, because we wanted to give it consideration, and because the normal process is to have a conference between the two Houses if there are differences as there are between the two pieces of legislation, we said to all of the Republicans and to all of the Democrats, let us extend by 21 days the Protect America Act so that there is no question.

What the gentleman from Georgia did not tell you is that every Republican person voted against that extension. They voted against the extension, and then when it did not pass, they said, Oh, America is at risk. It is like the child who killed both his parents and said, Have pity on me. I'm an orphan. They refused to pass the very

legislation which would have kept the act that they say is necessary in full effect.

The good news is that we have a statute on the books called the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act which provides the administration with every authority it needs, but what it requires the administration to do is come to the FISA Court and get approval. There is no backlog in that court. Not a second's backlog in that court. And administration officials have said we would not miss a beat in terms of our interception of communications. Administration officials have said that within minutes approval could be granted, and under the FISA Act, the administration can act and then get approval after the fact. So I'm not sure what the generals were talking about.

What the gentleman from Georgia did not mention as well is that we have been working every day since we left session on trying to reach a compromise so that we could move forward on this bill. We had a meeting this day to do that very thing, a meeting which was bipartisan. We had the administration involved. We are hopeful that we can reach agreement.

So I want to assure the American public that the leadership of this House is going to do everything in our power to ensure that we protect this Nation and our people and to defeat those who fashion themselves to be radical Islamic jihadist terrorists and ensure that they will be stopped, they will be caught, and that we will prevail in this war on terrorism.

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

(Mr. JONES 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 Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. KAPTUR 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. POE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. POE 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 California (Mr. SCHIFF) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. SCHIFF 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 New Jersey (Mr. GARRETT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey 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 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.)

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

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

PEAK OIL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 18, 2007, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BARTLETT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I believe that this is the 38th time that I've come to the floor to talk to my colleagues and, through the miracle of television, to the American people about a phenomenon that is becoming more and more apparent and more and more important to us.

This phenomenon is what we call peak oil. When I first started talking about this, I wasn't even sure what we were going to call it, the great rollover at that point in time when we've reached our maximum production to produce oil and we're rolling over to slip down the other side of that slope, or peak oil. We decided to call it peak oil, and now that is a pretty well-known terminology around the world.

□ 1230

When I first started talking about this, oil was \$40 a barrel. Now oil is over \$100 a barrel. In our Frederick News Post, a local paper, a headline today says: "Oil Spikes Above \$102 a Barrel for the First Time." As I left my office, oil was above \$101 a barrel and going up. The euro was, I think, \$1.51; gold was about \$960.

And America doesn't seem to be responding. I asked one of my colleagues why, and he said, well, it's a problem of addiction. We're addicted to oil. The President appropriately said that in one of his State of the Union messages. He said, when you're addicted, what it costs really doesn't matter. If you're addicted to alcohol or cocaine, if it costs you your marriage, your job, your house, meeting the demands of the addiction is the important thing.

The chart that I have here I think shows the problem. The disgruntled citizen is down here saying, "Gee, just why is gas so expensive?" More than \$3 a gallon. And there it is, a tiny little supply and a huge demand. It's a matter of supply and demand. In the time that I have been talking about peak oil, when it has risen from \$40 a barrel to over \$100 a barrel, the production of oil worldwide has remained essentially constant while the demand has been increasing. And when that happens, of course, there will be an increase in price; and we have seen that increase in price.

The next chart kind of places this in a perspective, and what it shows is the enormous importance of energy from fossil fuels, particularly the energy from gas and oil, enormous importance to the economies of the world. In 8,000 years of recorded history, I show here about the last 400 years. If I went back the rest of the 8,000, it would be the same. So near zero you couldn't see the difference. And here we show the beginning of the Industrial Revolution. It began with wood and then coal, and it was stuttering a little with coal, and then we discovered gas and oil, and, wow, it took off. Look at that slope. Incredibly, during the Carter years and up to that time, every decade we used as much oil as we had used in all of previous history.

Mr. Speaker, if you reflect for a moment on what that means, what that means is that when we had pumped half of all the oil that would be pumped in the world, we then would have 10 years left. Now, we have become much more efficient since then, and that was induced by the oil price spike hikes of the 1970s and the world-wide recession that followed that and an attention to efficiency, and your air conditioner and refrigerator are probably three times as efficient as they were back then.

If we had a population graph, you would see the population following this, now nearly 7 billion people in the world, most of us living incredibly well. Each person in our country has a life-style that if it were not for fossil fuels would require the work of 300 faithful people powering the industry and manning your household to permit you to live the quality of life that you're living.

That's the amount of energy that we get from these fossil fuels. One barrel of oil has the energy equivalent of 12 people working all year, 25,000 man hours of effort. When I first saw that, I thought that can't be true. Just 42 gallons of oil and has the energy equivalent of 12 people working all year? And then I thought about my Prius car and how far that gallon of gasoline, still cheaper than water in the grocery store if you buy it in the little bottles, how far that takes my Prius, 47 miles averaging now over the last 15,000, 20,000 miles.

Now, I could pull my Prius 47 miles, but it would take me quite a while with come-a-longs and using the guard

rail and trees and so forth to pull my Prius 70 miles. So I thought maybe that is true. And that is true, that each barrel of oil contains the energy equivalent of 12 people working all year. So our use of this fossil fuel energy has produced for us an incredible quality of life.

The next chart is a history of how we got here, and this begins about 51 years ago, a speech given by M. King Hubbert to a group of oil people in San Antonio, Texas, on the 8th day of March, when he predicted in 1956 that we would be peaking in our country in oil production by 1970. Nobody believed that. We were then king of oil, producing more oil than any other country in the world, consuming more, exporting more. But right on schedule, in 1970, we peaked in oil production.

In spite of two things, in spite of finding a good deal more oil in Alaska and a good deal more oil in the Gulf of Mexico, this is the Alaska oil and this yellow is the Gulf of Mexico oil, and in spite of finding considerable oil in those two places, we now are producing about half the oil that we produced in 1970. And that's also in spite of drilling more oil wells than all the rest of the world put together. We have about 530,000 producing oil wells in our country, and that's more than all the rest of the world put together.

The next chart is an interesting one because it again shows what is referred to as Hubbert's Peak; and if you want to know a lot about this, you can do a Google search for Hubbert or Hubbert's Peak and a lot of this information will pop up for you.

The yellow triangles here represent M. King Hubbert's prediction of what oil production would be. The green is the actual production, and the red shows the total production from the United States including Alaska and the Gulf of Mexico, because M. King Hubbert had not included Alaska and the Gulf of Mexico in his analysis. This chart is presented by CERA to convince you that you shouldn't be too concerned about M. King Hubbert's prediction that the world would be peaking about now because he was wrong about the United States, and I think this is a statistician's debate because they're making the point that those green squares are materially different than the yellow triangles.

Now, I've had a course, an advanced course, in statistics; and I might, using the magic of statistical math, prove to myself that there is a meaningful difference there; but, boy, just looking at that, I think that the green curve looks pretty much like the yellow curve, doesn't it? We produced a bit more with Alaska and the Gulf of Mexico, but that was just a blip in sliding down the other side of Hubbert's Peak, and there we are today at about half of the production that we had in 1970.

The next graph shows us the reality of where we are. And if you had only one chart to look at, this would be that chart. It's said that a picture's worth a

thousand words, and this is worth more than a thousand words. The little bars here show when we found the oil. And you see we started to find a lot of it in the 1940s and the 1950s; and, boy, did we find it in the 1960s and another peak in the 1980s. And ever since the 1980s, in spite of ever better techniques for finding oil, it's been down, down, down.

The solid line here represents our consumption of oil. It's the same chart that you saw previously. And this shows what happened in the 1970s. And it shows here dramatically the difference in the slope. We were increasing our use of oil at this rate. And you see if we had continued that, by now it would be off the chart, wouldn't it? Just extrapolate from this curve and you're off the chart. But we really learned how to be more efficient in the 1970s; so now the growth rate is about 2 percent a year and much slower than that.

Now, what will the future look like? Ever since 1980 we have been using more oil than we found. And the difference between what we found and what we used is made up from reserves. We're now pumping some of these reserves from the past.

What will future discoveries be like? These forecasters have indicated slowly declining production. It won't be smooth like that, but will probably average about like that because most experts that I know believe that we have probably found about 95 percent of all of the really recoverable oil that we will find in the world unless the prices are very high and we have technologies that are now only conceptual.

So what the future will look like will depend upon how quickly you think we can and ought to use these reserves because the difference between what we use, and, of course, you can't use what's not pumped, but the difference between what we use and what is available to use is this space in here, and that's going to be filled up by the reserves back here. With enhanced recovery and aggressive techniques of pumping live steam down there and sequestering CO₂ down there and flooding it with seawater the way they're doing it in Saudi Arabia, we might get it more quickly and we might get a little more of it, but it won't dramatically change what the future looks like.

The next chart is a schematic, which I think shows where we are, and this is again what we've referred to as Hubbert's Peak. And it reflects a 2 percent growth and decline after that. Now, you can make this peak look sharp or flat. Here we have expanded the abscissa and compressed the ordinate so that it's kind of flat. You can make it a really sharp peak if you do the reverse, but that yellow area there represents 35 years because, you see, 2 percent growth, just 2 percent growth, which is so small that our market really doesn't like that, if it's only 2 percent growth, Wall Street doesn't do very well. But 2 percent growth doubles in 35 years. It's four times bigger in 70

years. It's eight times bigger in 105 years. It is 16 times bigger in 140 years.

Now, we've been here a long time, and I hope we're here another 140 years; and if we have only 2 percent growth, we would be using 16 times as much energy in 140 years from now. I will tell you categorically there will not be 16 times as much energy to use so things in the interim will need to change. I think we're about here, and I will present evidence from a number of sources that corroborate that.

And most people are now concentrating on how do we fill the peak. Because with our addiction to these fossil fuels, this is what we would like to use, but we're only going to have this much available; so we have got to somehow fill in that peak. I will tell you that as far as liquid fuels are concerned, I don't think there's a prayer that we can fill in that gap. I think that we will be more than lucky if we can continue with a plateau, that what we can get from oil will be this curve and we can now have some renewables which will fill in to give us a plateau. We can live very comfortably with that. A chart a little later will show that.

The next chart is an interesting one. It's by a major organization, CERA, and they're one of the few entities in the world now that still is kind of in denial on peak oil. Although they say that, undulating plateau versus peak oil, but what they're showing there is a peak. And what they're showing here is that if we don't find much more oil, because we've found roughly 2 trillion barrels of recoverable oil and we've used a trillion barrels of those and that's just 1.92 trillion, and so if we find oil as depicted in that earlier chart we showed, then peaking would occur about here, which is imminent, is it not?

Now, if we find as much more oil as all the recoverable oil that still remains to be pumped, then that moves the peak out to this point. That's my kids. That's not even my grandkids. That's my kids that will have to deal with that. Even if that is true, then there's some unconventional oil, and I have no idea how much of that we can exploit. There are huge reserves in the Canadian tar sands and our oil shales of the West, Utah and Colorado. Heroic attempts are being made to exploit those. We're getting about a million barrels a day. That seems big, but the world is using more than 84 million barrels a day, and I just don't know what the potential will be. It is very uncertain what that potential will be. They are huge potential amounts of energy, but so are there huge potential amounts of energy in the tides. Because it's in the tides doesn't mean it's in the gas tank of your car, and the same thing is relatively true of these alternative sources of unconventional oil. Now, that also includes the heavy sour, and those we are converting and can convert; so there's some of that there too.

The next chart is a very recent one and very informative.

□ 1245

There are two major entities in the world that track production and use. And, of course, the use and production are essentially the same thing because we have no big reserves of oil in the world. We are kind of using it as we produce it because we are hungry for oil in our economy. One of those is the IEA, the International Energy Agency, and El Baradei, and that is the one that is keeping track of what is going on with the nuclear thing in Iran, and you see them frequently in the news. And the other is our own Energy Information Administration, a part of our Department of Energy. And I would caution you to be kind of suspect on their predictions for the future because they are using what I think, and what a good many think, are highly speculative prognostications by USGS as to how much more oil we are going to find. But they do a very good job of tracking.

And look what they have found. Look what they have found. If you smooth out the ups and downs of the red and the green, the red for IEA and the green for the EIA, we have been essentially plateaued in oil production for the last 30 months. Now, in the same 30 months, that is about the time it took oil to go from \$40 a barrel to \$102 a barrel. And isn't that what happens when you have a static supply and an increasing demand? If there is inadequate supply for the demand, the price goes up. The little blue line here shows the cost of oil. And it is now above \$100 a barrel there, and it shows how dramatically the cost of oil responds to the availability of oil. There are a number of experts.

The next chart shows a quote, a very recent quote from Shell Oil Company, "By the year 2100, the world's energy system will be radically different from today." It will indeed be radically different from today's. The world's current predicament limits our maneuvering room. We are experiencing a step change in the growth rate of our energy demands. And Shell estimates that after 2015, that is just around the corner, supplies of easy-to-access oil and gas will no longer keep up with demand. That is Shell Oil Company saying that we are going to peak out in the very near future in the production of gas and oil. We will not be able to meet the world's demands.

The next chart is a quote from our Secretary of State, Condoleezza Rice, noting the incredible geopolitical consequences. "Yes, we do have to do something about the energy problem. I can tell you that nothing has really taken me aback more as Secretary of the State than the way the politics of energy is. I will use the word warping diplomacy around the world. We have simply got to do something now about the warping now of diplomatic effort by the all-out rush for energy supply." In 2006. We are now nearly 2 years later, and I will submit this was a very appropriate warning. We have done little.

The next chart is a really illustrative one, and this chart shows what our world would look like if the size of the country was relative to the amount of oil reserves that it contained. And you see in this chart that Saudi Arabia dominates the landmass of the world. Indeed, 22 percent of all the oil reserves in the world we believe are in Saudi Arabia. And notice how large Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, and the United Arab Emirates, just little dots on the map in the Middle East, and look how large they are in terms of how much oil they have. Venezuela, in our hemisphere, dwarfs the United States.

Here we are with 2 percent of the oil in the world, and the yellow indicates that we use a whole lot. Why, we are the only yellow one in the world, aren't we? We have 2 percent of the oil. We use 25 percent of the world's oil. This is a shocking picture.

The next chart shows the concerns of some of our leading thought people in our country on the implications of this for national security. Jim Woolsey, McFarland, and Boyden Gray and 27 other prominent Americans, several Four Star retired admirals and generals among them, about 3 years ago wrote a letter to the President saying, "Mr. President, the fact that we have only 2 percent of the world's reserves of oil and we consume 25 percent of the world's oil and import almost two-thirds of what we use is a totally unacceptable national security exposure. We really have to do something about that." The President mentioned that in his State of the Union that we were addicted to oil, much of it coming from people, as he said, that don't even like us very much. And we really need to do something about that. Tragically, we have not done much about that.

We represent less than 5 percent of the world's population, one person out of 22 in the world. We use a fourth of the world's oil. That statistic is not lost on the rest of the world, by the way. They note that, that they're paying \$8 a gallon for gasoline in France. We are still paying \$3 in our country. Note that although we have only 2 percent of the world's oil reserves, we are using 8 percent of the world's oil. What that means, of course, is that we are pumping our oil four times faster than the average in the world. That is understandable since we have more oil wells in our country than all the rest of the world put together.

The next chart really is an illustrative one. It has two bars. And the bar on the right, the top ten oil and gas companies on the basis of oil reserves, and notice that 98 percent of all of the oil reserves, this is among the top ten, 98 percent of all the oil reserves are Middle East. Lukoil, Russia, has only 2 percent. So that is who has the oil.

Now, who pumps the oil? Gee, we think that ExxonMobil, Royal Dutch Shell, and BP and so forth are huge companies. They are huge companies. But look, 78 percent of the top ten producers of oil, again, are these countries

in the Middle East that are big giants, produce only 22 percent of the oil.

The next chart is a quote from a speech given 51 years ago the 14th day of this May by Hyman Rickover to a group of physicians in St. Paul, Minnesota. And if you do a Google search for "Rickover energy speech," it will pop up, an enormously prophetic speech. He noted that at that time we were about 100 years into the age of oil, and he had no idea how long the age of oil would last, but this is a quote. "There is nothing man can do to rebuild exhausted fossil fuel reserves. They were created by solar energy a very long time ago and took eons to grow to their present volume."

In the face of the basic fact that fossil fuel reserves are finite, they are indeed finite. They are not inexhaustible. The exact length of time these reserves will last is important in only one respect: The longer they last, the more time that we have to invent ways of living off renewable or substitute energy sources and to adjust our economy to the vast changes which we can expect from such a shift.

He had no idea how long the age of oil would last. We were then 100 years into it. Now we pretty much know. With some confidence, I can tell you that the age of oil out of 8,000 years of recorded history will occupy about 300 years. As Hyman Rickover noted, this is but a blip in the long history of man. He said, "Fossil fuels resemble capital in the bank. A prudent and responsible parent will use this capital sparingly in order to pass on to his children as much as possible of his inheritance. A selfish and irresponsible parent will squander it in riotous living and care not one whit how his offspring will fare." I have 10 kids, 16 grandkids, and two great grandkids. I am really concerned about their future relative to energy.

Do you know what we should have done when we found this incredible wealth under the ground, a barrel of which equaled the work output of 12 people working all year? We should have stopped to ask ourselves, what can we do with this to provide the most good for the most people for the longest time? That clearly is not what we did. With no more responsibility than the kids who found the cookie jar or the hog who found the feed room door open, we have just been pigging out.

And incredibly, with all the evidences that we have been going through here and more, that we are either at or very near peak oil, we still want to rush to drill and pump the last little reserves that we know might be out there. If we could pump ANWR and the offshore oil tomorrow, what we would do the day after tomorrow? And that is the plea that Hyman Rickover makes in his speech. There will be a day after tomorrow.

The next chart is an interesting one, and it shows some of the misconceptions that are out there. These are projections by our Energy Information Ad-

ministration as to what production will be in the future. And we don't have time to go through the interesting transformation from frequency to probability, but somehow from USGS data to EIA charts, we went from a frequency to a P, which is a probability, and there they are making the bizarre statement that a 50 percent probability is greater than a 95 percent probability. And of course that can't be true. And this is the 95 percent probability. This is the 50 percent probability.

And their projection is that world oil production, this is, by the way, a smoothing out that chart we saw before with a lot of discoveries around the 1970s and 1980s and they have just drawn a relatively smooth curve over that. They were projecting that we were going to find more and more, and we were going to follow the green line. But look what has been happening since they made this projection, what you would expect might be happening: 95 percent probable is more than 50 percent, and it has been following the 95 percent probability.

The next chart is an interesting observation from Jean Laherrere, who is an expert in this area. And he is looking at the prognostications that are used to project that green curve that we are going to find more and more, so don't worry about the future. He says that the USGS estimate implies a five-fold increase in discovery rate and reserve addition for which no evidence is presented. Such an improvement in performance is, in fact, utterly implausible, given the great technological achievements of the industry over the past 20 years, computer modeling and 3-D seismic, the worldwide search and the deliberative effort to find the largest remaining prospects. Indeed, it really is quite implausible.

The next chart shows that even if that happened, even if we found as much more oil as all the known recoverable reserves today, it still wouldn't make that much difference. Because here we are, and here is that recession in the 1970s and our slower rate of increase because we are now more efficient. And the red curve indicates that we will find another roughly trillion barrels of oil, as much more oil as all the oil that we now know can be reasonably recovered. And if that happens, it pushes the peak out to 2016. Big deal, 9 years from now. That is the power of compound growth.

When Albert Einstein was asked, after the discovery of nuclear energy, Dr. Einstein, what will be the next big force in the universe? He said that the most powerful force in the universe is the power of compound interest. And you see that here.

And by the way, if we now use heroic efforts with enhanced recovery and we get it out quicker and maybe a little more, then it follows this curve, but then you pretty much fall off a cliff. You can't pump what is not there.

There have been four studies. The next chart is a quote from one of those

studies. There have been four studies. The chart just up was a chart from that same study. There have been four studies paid for by your government, and pretty much ignored by your government. The first of these studies was the big study done by SAIC, known as the Hirsch report, published in 2005. And this is SAIC, a big prestigious organization of worldwide respect. He said that the world has never faced a problem like this. World oil peaking is going to happen. World production of conventional oil will reach a maximum and decline thereafter. That happened in our country in 1970.

□ 1300

The same man who predicted it would happen in our country in 1970 predicted it would be happening in the world about now. If he was right about our country, why shouldn't we have been concerned about the probability he might have been right about the world? The world has never faced a problem like this.

The next chart shows a couple of more quotes from the Hirsch Report. ". . . will present the United States and world with unprecedented risk management problems, but the economic, social and political costs will be unprecedented." There is nothing in history to prepare us for this.

The three other reports, I mentioned that there were four, three other studies, actually, two reports from the Hirsch study, the second one was done by the Corps of Engineers, also in 2005. They said essentially the same thing in different words, that the peaking of oil is either present or imminent, with potentially devastating consequences.

The third one was by the Government Accountability Office in 2007, just last year, and they said essentially the same thing, in different words.

The last one was by the National Petroleum Council, again last year, saying essentially the same thing. "The peaking of oil is either present or imminent with potentially devastating consequences."

I have here I think a couple of more references to this very recent reference. Here is one. This is just out from the Deutsche Bank. There are several quotes in that, and you can pull this up and look at it. The 100 million barrels per day peak oil market, we are now somewhere 84 and 88 million barrels a day. We use about a fourth of that, 21–22 million barrels a day. I am not sure we will ever get to 100. But many people are prognosticating 120–150 million barrels a day. There is little probability that will happen.

Several CEOs are quoted in this of the large oil producing companies, and they are all saying essentially the same thing, that we are probably at peak oil.

Now, what do we do about that? I want to use the remaining time to talk about that.

The next chart is a chart of where we get our energy from today. Well, this

was in 2000. That isn't quite today, and there have been some changes since then. But you can see we were getting, according to this chart, 24 percent of our energy from natural gas, 30 percent from petroleum, and from coal we got 23 percent. That adds up to 85 percent of all the energy that we are consuming comes from fossil fuels, and they are finite. They will not last forever.

Only 7 percent of that energy comes from true renewables, of the additional energy, to make up to 100, and 8 percent comes from nuclear electrical power. Now, that is 8 percent of the total energy in our country. That is almost 20 percent of our electricity is produced from nuclear power.

We are very much like the young couple whose grandparents have died and left them a big inheritance, and they now have established a really lavish lifestyle, where 85 percent of the money they are spending comes from their grandparents' inheritance and only 15 percent of it from their income. They look at what they are spending and how old they are and when they will retire, and, "gee, the inheritance is going to run out before we retire, so we really got to do something. Either we got to spend less or make more." And that is precisely where we are.

This 85 percent, because we are reaching the maximum production of oil and gas, we will be tailing off, so there will be the necessity of replacing that. Just as this young couple would have to replace the limited resources in their grandparents' inheritance with more money or spend less money, that is where we are.

Now, these roughly represent the renewables. This was the picture in 2000. It has changed a little. But in terms of the big picture, the dramatic changes since 2000 are really pretty trifling.

At that time, solar represented 1 percent. Solar has been growing 20–25 percent a year. That is really big growth. But 1 percent of 7 percent is .07 percent. So it is five times bigger, 0.35 percent. Still trifling, isn't it? Still way down, kind of in the noise level.

Wood. This is the paper industry and timber industry wisely using what would otherwise be a waste product, waste to energy. You can do several things with your public waste, and burying it is probably the least productive thing you ought to do with it. You can recycle it, and that ought to be done, to the extent that it is rational. Or you can burn it to produce energy.

But be cautious. This is not a solution to our fossil fuel problem, because most of that waste stream represents the profligate use of fossil fuel energy, and in a fossil fuel deficient world, it just won't be there. So for the moment it makes imminently good sense to do that, but recognize that will be a diminishing resource. As the world has less and less fossil fuels, we are learn to live with less and less waste.

Wind. Boy, that one is growing, maybe 40 percent a year. Denmark is

the world leader in that. They have now freed themselves from the need of imported oil. Their huge wind machines produce electricity at about 1.5 cents a kilowatt hour. We are doing it for about 2.5 cents a kilowatt hour. That is very competitive. And there is the potential for a lot of growth. Again, in 2000, that was only 1 percent of the 7 percent renewables, which is 0.07 percent. So to get to be a really meaningful percent of our total energy production, we have to have a long time and huge growth there, don't we.

Conventional hydro, you see that is a big part of the renewables. That is truly renewable. As long as the sun shines and the water evaporates and it is carried up to the clouds and it drops on the mountains and flows down to the rivers, we have conventional hydro. That probably can't grow much in our country. But we could grow micro hydro. The big macro hydro, we probably tapped out on it. But the rest of the world has some potential for growth in hydro.

Alcohol fuel, just spend a moment talking about that. This seems like such a great idea. Our farmers are so good at growing these grains, and you can ferment the sugar and corn to make alcohol. The first cars that Henry Ford built ran on alcohol, so we are kind of just going full cycle if we turn back to alcohol.

We produced a fair amount of alcohol, and it doubled the price of corn. So our farmers, recognizing they could make more money growing corn than they could soybeans and wheat, they diverted land from soybeans and wheat at the same time that the world population is growing and the demands for these things are increasing.

So now we have an increase, double the price of corn, and a huge increase in the price of wheat and soybeans. And what that means is that three of the world's staple foods for people, corn, wheat, soybeans and rice, three of those have gone up because of our corn ethanol program. A UN official, noting what we had done and the consequences of this and the world increase in corn, wheat and soybean prices, said what we have done is a crime against humanity.

The National Academy of Sciences, now, this isn't Roscoe Bartlett saying this, I am just repeating the National Academy of Sciences, although we did some back-of-the-envelope computations and came to essentially the same conclusion, the National Academy of Sciences says if we took all of our corn and converted it to ethanol, and discounted it for fossil fuel input, which you really have to do to be fair, you can't be using fossil fuel energy to produce ethanol and pretend you are displacing fossil fuels, that we would in that case displace 2.4 percent of our gasoline.

That is trifling. In fact, it is so trifling that they noted that if you tuned up your car and put air in the tires, you would save as much gas as converting all of our corn to ethanol.

They further said that if we converted all of our soybeans, no soybean oil for your salads, no soybean oil meal for your pigs and chickens and cows, converted all, but you still have the soybean meal left that you could use, but all the oil, convert all the oil to soy diesel, it would displace 2.9 percent of our diesel.

The reality is that these fossil fuels are incredibly rich in quality and quantity of energy. They have been easily exploitable. You put in our big oil fields one unit of energy and you get out 100 units of energy. It is the energy-profit ratio. In many of our wells today, we put in 1 and get out 1.5 or 1.2, but it is still profitable, so we still do it.

Geothermal. Now, that is true geothermal. That is not tying your heat pump to the ground temperature, which we really ought to do. When I got up this morning it was 18 degrees. If you had a heat pump, what you were trying to do to heat your house was to cool that 18 degrees outside. You had to take heat from out there and put it in your house.

Now, if you were tied to the ground, here it is 56 degrees. That looks really warm compared to 18, doesn't it? And the reverse in summer, of course. Your air conditioner in summer is trying to heat up that 102 air outside to cool your house. It would be a whole lot easier to work against a 56 degree ground temperature, wouldn't it? But this is talking about the true geothermal. That is where you are tapping into the heat produced in the molten core of the Earth.

Now, for all practical purposes, that is inexhaustible. It is not, of course, but you are talking in terms of millions and millions of years, so as far as we are concerned, it is inexhaustible. We have some real potential for that. There is not a chimney in Iceland that I saw, because they run everything there on geothermal. We have some places in our country where we can do that, and we can and should.

The next chart is a look at all of the potential substitutes, supplements, for fossil fuels. The first of these are some finite solutions, and that is the tar sands and the oil shales and coal. It is worth just spending a couple of minutes talking about those, because there are potentially huge, huge reserves there.

Conservatively, there are probably 1.5 trillion barrels of oil at both the tar sands and the oil shales, in each of those. There are potentially about 1.5 trillion barrels of oil in both the oil shales and tar sands. That is 3 trillion barrels between the two. And we have about 1 trillion barrels of recoverable oil in the known oil fields in the world. That is a huge amount, and some people will tell you, don't worry about the future, because we have all that oil there and we will get it out.

Well, they are working very heroically in Canada to exploit the tar sands. They have a shovel up there

which lifts 100 tons at a time, they dump it into a truck which hauls 400 tons, and they haul it to a cooker that uses natural gas and cooks this really stiff oil so it will flow, and then they add some chemicals to it to keep it flowing when it cools.

They are producing about 1 million barrels a day. But they know what they are doing is not sustainable, because they are going to run out of the water it takes to do it, they are going to run out of the natural gas that they are using, and they are talking about building a nuclear power plant. And this seam, if you think of it as a seam, it is pretty much on top of the ground, but soon it ducks under an overlay and it would be prohibitively expensive to remove the overlay, so they will have to determine how to do it in situ, and they don't know how they can do that in situ. So because it is there doesn't mean it will be in your gas tank. But we really need to work at that.

But with these heroic methods, it is 1 million barrels a day. That is just a little over 1 percent of all the oil we use. So don't become too sanguine about the future because it is there, because there are huge engineering challenges in exploiting it.

The oil shales of our West, and conservatively there is 1.5 trillion barrels there, but to date nobody has found a way to competitively get that out, even with oil near \$100 a barrel. There are several companies and consortiums working on some breakthrough technologies that may make exploitation of that possible. But there is still an enormous amount of uncertainty in that, and to bank on that solving your energy problems would be sort of the equivalent of banking on winning the lottery to solve your personal economic problems. It would be real nice if that happened.

□ 1315

But I wouldn't bet the ranch on it. You ought to have a plan B, so I think we ought to have a plan B here.

Whoa, some people will tell you, no problem about the future, because we have 500 years of coal. That isn't true. There is nobody I know who believes we have 500 years.

But for a long time the figure 250 years was tossed about. That's 250 years at present use rate. There may be a chart later that shows this, but I will just go through the numbers now because they are really simple to understand. That 250 years shrinks to 85 years if there is only 2 percent growth.

Again, that's the power of compound growth. Then if you convert that coal to a gas or liquid and use the energy from coal to do it, which is the only fair thing to do, you have now shrunk to 50 years. If you share it with the world, and if you think about it, you think about it, there is no way you can avoid sharing it with the world. Because if we use oil produced from coal, then the oil we might have bought from the Middle East is available to somebody else.

So the end result is just as if you had sold three-fourths of that oil to the rest of the world, the oil they would get from coal, because they will be buying that three-fourths you didn't use from the countries from which you would have bought it. In that case it lasts 12½ years.

But just recently, the National Academy of Sciences has said that we haven't really looked at coal reserves since the 1970s. And they have looked at coal reserves, and they say it's not 250 years of reserves, it's 100 years of reserves.

So if we use that same dynamic of compound growth, that 100 years shrinks to something probably less than 5 years if you convert it to a gas or liquid, use energy from coal to do that, and share it with the world.

Now, there is a lot of coal out there, and we are fortunate in being one of the major repositories of coal in the world, and you can convert it to a gas or a liquid. Germany did that during World War II. South Africa learned to do it when their trade was restricted with the rest of the world. But this is not a panacea. It's there, and we will use it. But we need to use that as a bridge to get the true renewable, nuclear.

Now, nuclear is kind of in a class by itself. There are three basic types of nuclear power plants; two of them we have, one of them is a dream. The two that we have is the light water reactor using fissionable uranium. That's the only one used worldwide to produce electricity. France produces about 75 or 80 percent of their electricity from nuclear. We still produce more electricity with our 20 percent than the total amount they produce because we are so much bigger than them.

By the way, and that uses fissionable uranium, and there is a finite amount of that in the world. It is not infinite. I get wildly divergent estimates of how much remain, but it's not in hundreds of years. It's in decades, not in hundreds of years.

A second type of nuclear energy is the breeder reactor, which, as the name implies, produces more fuel than it uses. That has been used in producing nuclear weapons in our country and other places in the world. It has big problems in transporting weapons, potentially weapons-grade materiel to enrichment and so forth, and of storing away some products that will be hot for a quarter of a million years.

Now, just intuitively, something so energetic that I can't get near it for a quarter of a million years just ought to have enough energy in there to do something useful with it, and they now are working at that, and there are now some exciting new technologies that may permit us to get a whole lot more energy out of these fuels than we were getting in the past. So there is a real opportunity for nuclear to kind of take up the slack, but note that that produces electricity.

Unless you are going to go to electric cars, that doesn't help much in liquid

fuels, and the real crisis in the future, the real challenge for the future, is going to be liquid fuels. Now, the only silver bullet that I know of, and, again, this is not liquid fuels, but you can have electric cars, was some challenges in producing batteries and with the raw materials necessary for those and disposing of the batteries and so forth.

Fusion is inexhaustible, if we get to it. That's what the sun is doing. It's a huge nuclear fusion plant. We may get there. We spend about \$250 million a year doing that, and we are always about 30 years away from a functioning fusion power plant.

I gladly support the \$250 million, but I will tell you that I think the odds of getting there are relatively small. The rewards are so huge that it's worth the investment even if the chance of success is small, so I happily vote for this.

But please have a plan B. If we get there, wonderful. But the probability that we will get there is, I think, quite small, so we really need a plan B. You can't count on that as the future energy source for your kids and your grandkids.

Now, here are the renewables that we have been talking about. Let's see if there are some here. Ocean energy. Lots of potential from energy from the oceans, the ocean waves, the ocean tides. The Moon lifts the whole ocean, three-fourths of the Earth's surface, several feet a day.

I carry two 5-gallon buckets of water, that's heavy. When I think about the huge amount of potential energy in just those tides, it's more than we are using, but it's disbursed, very difficult to capture. There is an old axiom that says, energy, to be effective, must be concentrated when the tides are just so disbursed. Very difficult.

There is ocean thermal gradients. Some places the surface of the ocean is very warm, the deep waters are very cold, and you can, with the principle of the thermocouple, get energy from that divergent temperature difference. So there are a lot of opportunities, potential opportunities from energy from the ocean, and we ought to be exploiting all of those.

Methanol. Methanol is simply an alcohol made from wood rather than grain. Grain alcohol has two carbons, wood alcohol has one carbon, but it burns with roughly the same amount of energy.

A biomass, and a lot of talk about biomass today, and you look out there at all of that wasteland and those trees and that grass, and, gee, if we could just take that and convert it into alcohol. You can do that with some little organisms that we have bioengineered that mimic what the organisms do in the gut of the sheep or the goat or the cow or the cecum of the horse and the guinea pig. They can break down the cellulose molecule into the constituent glucose molecules. Then, of course, you can ferment those glucose molecules. But we have not yet perfected that technology so that it is amenable to

huge, large-scale production, but maybe we can get there.

I have a major concern that Hyman Rickover talked about in his great speech, and again, I would urge that that's a very instructive speech. Hyman Rickover, energy speech, Google, search it. It will pop up for you.

He noted in that speech that we shouldn't be competing with food for energy. That's corn ethanol, biodiesel. We should be careful in competing with a humus for fuel, because, you see, the weeds that grow today in that vacant lot, that will grow this summer, are in at least some measure growing because last year's weeds died and are fertilizing them.

I remember back, I was born in 1926, so I lived during the Depression, and I remember farmers in the Depression which said, gee, I have now worn out my third farm. What they did was to go in and mine the farm simply by planting crops that drew from the soil far more energy than he or the plants put into the soil. So soon, the soils were nonproductive and there were few of us in a big country, and he just moved on.

You can't move on today, and so we have to have sustainable agriculture. I don't know the extent to which we can exploit what might be a huge potential from energy from biomass, but I would caution that we really need to look at sustainability.

If you have ever gone to the tropical rain forest that looks to be a hugely rich dynamic, and, gee, if I only could get all of that stuff off of there, I could grow tremendous crops on that soil.

But when they did that, there was bitter disappointment, because what they found was that essentially all of the nutrients in that ecosystem were involved in the growth, death, decay, regrowth. When they took that material off the soils, for what they called laterite soils, they baked like a brick. It would take a very long time by secondary succession to come back to a rain forest. We need to be very careful about sustainability.

I have been a big proponent of what we call ARPA-E, and we voted that. It's not been funded, and the administration is not recommending funding it, and I hope they reconsider.

ARPA-E kind of mimics our DARPA, which has been an enormously successful organization in exploiting leading-edge technologies, and the net out there is their creation. They have been the creator of a lot of really exciting technology, because what they do is to fund leading-edge things that are so far out there and so risky that business rationally can't do it, and probably in terms of fidelity to their stockholders should not be doing it.

We think the future demands very creative approaches to selecting which of these alternatives we invest our limited amount of time and money and energy in.

My wife tells me that I shouldn't be talking about this. She said that don't

you remember that in ancient Greece they killed the messenger that brought bad news. I tell her this is really a good news story. It's a good news story in two respects. One is that the sooner we start, the less bumpy the ride will be.

Now, we should have started at least 28 years ago. I say that because by 1980 we knew absolutely that M. King Hubbert was right about the United States. We were already 10 years down the other side of Hubbert's peak. We have now blown 28 years when he should have been doing something, but if we start today, the ride will be smoother than if we start tomorrow.

But even more importantly, I think this challenge is just exhilarating. There is no exhilaration like the exhilaration of meeting and overcoming a huge challenge, and, boy, this is a big one.

A year ago, the holiday season, I was privileged to lead a codel of nine Members to China, and we went there to talk about energy. Incredibly, they began their discussion of energy by talking about post oil. Gee, you know, in our country, we tend to think in terms of the next quarterly report, and the next election. We are kind of dominated by what's called the tyranny of the urgent, which frequently sweeps the important off the table. But in that part of the world they seem to think in terms of generations and centuries. And so with that perspective, they were talking about a post-oil world, and they talked about post oil, and they had a five-point plan.

Number one, conservation. That's where it has got to begin is conservation. That will buy some time and free up some energy because we have run out of time. There is no surplus energy to invest in alternatives. Their oil wouldn't be \$100 a barrel.

The second and third points of their five-point program was find alternatives, and as many of those as you can from their own country.

The fourth one will interest you, it's be kind to the environment, and they know that they are big polluters.

The fifth one is international cooperation. They are pleading for international cooperation.

What we need, and I will close with this brief statement, what we need is a program that has a total commitment of World War II, the technology focus of putting a man on the Moon, and the urgency of the Manhattan Project. We are the most creative, innovative society in the world. We are up to the challenge. We need leadership. We can do it.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 3609

Mr. SHAYS (during the Special Order of Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw as a cosponsor from H.R. 3609, the Emergency Homeownership and Mortgage Protection Act.

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

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. GINGREY (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today on account of the birth of his granddaughter.

Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today on account of family reasons.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

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

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

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. SCHIFF, 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. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Member (at his request) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. HOYER, for 5 minutes, today.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1200. An act to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to revise and extend

that Act; to the Committee on Natural Resources and to the Committee on Ways and Means 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.

S. 2450. An act to amend the Federal Rules of Evidence to address the waiver of the attorney-client privilege and the work product doctrine; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, March 3, 2008, at 2 p.m.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Speaker-authorized official travel during the second and fourth quarters of 2007 and the first quarter of 2008, pursuant to Public Law 95-384 are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, PATRICK ALWINE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 21 AND NOV. 26, 2007

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Patrick Alwine	11/21	11/24	Kuwait		1,000.50						1,000.50
	11/24	11/25	Turkey		357.00						357.00
	11/25	11/26	Belgium		871.78						871.78
Committee total					2,229.28						2,229.28

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

PATRICK ALWINE, Feb. 6, 2008.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, JERRY HARTZ, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN DEC. 31, 2007 AND JAN. 8, 2008.

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Jerry Hartz	12/31	1/2	New Zealand		300.00		(³)				300.00
	1/2	1/4	Antarctica				(³)				
	1/4	1/5	New Zealand		150.00		(³)				150.00
	1/5	1/7	Australia		350.00		(³)				350.00
Committee total											800.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

³ Military air transportation.

JERRY HARTZ, Feb. 8, 2008.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, KAY A. KING, PH.D., HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 4 AND JAN. 15, 2008

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Kay A. King, Ph.D.	1/5	1/7	Egypt		556.00		(³)				556.00
	1/7	1/9	Ghana		578.00						578.00
	1/9	1/12	South Africa		972.00						972.00
	1/12	1/15	Morocco		940.00		(³)				940.00
Committee total					3,046.00						3,046.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

³ Military air transportation.

KAY A. KING, PH.D., Feb. 5, 2008.

(AMENDED) REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, CATLIN O'NEILL, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 25 AND DEC. 2, 2007

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Catlin O'Neill	11/25	11/27	Italy	Euro	292.00						272.00
	11/27	11/28	Chad	FCFA	230.00						230.00
	11/28	11/30	Ethiopia	ETB	200.00						200.00
	11/30	12/1	Kenya	KES	268.00						268.00
	12/1	12/2	Belgium	Euro	167.00						167.00
Committee total					1,157.00						1,157.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Military air transportation.

CATLIN O'NEILL, Feb. 5, 2008.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, CATLIN O'NEILL, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 3 AND JAN. 10, 2008

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Catlin O'Neill	1/3	1/10	New Zealand		869.40		11,153.00				12,022.40
Committee total											12,022.40

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

CATLIN O'NEILL, Feb. 5, 2008.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO TBILISI, GEORGIA, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND JAN. 8, 2008

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Lloyd Doggett		1/1	United States				10,215.68				10,215.68
Michael Mucchetti		1/2	Georgia	Lari	2,006.47						2,006.47
		1/8	United States				8,039.13				8,039.13
		1/8	United States								2,006.47
		1/2	Georgia	Lari	2,006.47						2,006.47
Committee total					4,012.94		18,254.81				³ 22,267.75

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ This amount for travel is filed under protest. Despite my repeated requests, the U.S. State Department is not pursuing the refund to which it is entitled on a refundable ticket. If that refund had been properly obtained, this reported amount would and should be lower.

HON. LLOYD DOGGETT, Jan. 7, 2008.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO VIETNAM, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 2 AND JAN. 11, 2008

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Steny Hoyer	1/2	1/4	Vietnam		722.00						722.00
Hon. Roy Blunt	1/2	1/4	Vietnam		722.00						722.00
Hon. Ray LaHood	1/2	1/4	Vietnam		722.00						722.00
Hon. Jo Ann Emerson	1/2	1/4	Vietnam		722.00						722.00
Hon. Bobby Etheridge	1/2	1/4	Vietnam		722.00						722.00
Hon. Lynn Westmoreland	1/2	1/4	Vietnam		722.00						722.00
Hon. Baron Hill	1/2	1/4	Vietnam		722.00						722.00
Hon. Emanuel Cleaver	1/2	1/4	Vietnam		722.00						722.00
Hon. John Lewis	1/2	1/4	Vietnam		722.00						722.00
Hon. Debbie Wasserman Schultz	1/2	1/4	Vietnam		722.00						722.00
Hon. Madeleine Bordallo	1/2	1/4	Vietnam		722.00						722.00
Hon. Kay Granger	1/2	1/4	Vietnam		722.00						722.00
Hon. Ben Chandler	1/2	1/4	Vietnam		722.00						722.00
Wilson Livingood	1/2	1/4	Vietnam		722.00						722.00
Mariah Sixkiller	1/2	1/4	Vietnam		722.00						722.00
Simone Litrenta	1/2	1/4	Vietnam		722.00						722.00
Michael Collins	1/2	1/4	Vietnam		722.00						722.00
Stacey Bernards	1/2	1/4	Vietnam		722.00						722.00
Brian Diffell	1/2	1/4	Vietnam		722.00						722.00
Hon. Steny Hoyer	1/5	1/8	Australia		1,613.00		³ 483.00				2,096.00
Hon. Roy Blunt	1/5	1/8	Australia		1,613.00		³ 483.00				2,096.00
Hon. Ray LaHood	1/5	1/8	Australia		1,613.00						1,613.00
Hon. Jo Ann Emerson	1/5	1/8	Australia		1,613.00						1,613.00
Hon. Bobby Etheridge	1/5	1/8	Australia		1,613.00		³ 483.00				2,096.00
Hon. Lynn Westmoreland	1/5	1/8	Australia		1,613.00		³ 483.00				2,096.00
Hon. Baron Hill	1/5	1/8	Australia		1,613.00		³ 483.00				2,096.00
Hon. Emanuel Cleaver	1/5	1/8	Australia		1,613.00		³ 483.00				2,096.00
Hon. John Lewis	1/5	1/8	Australia		1,613.00		³ 483.00				2,096.00
Hon. Debbie Wasserman Schultz	1/5	1/8	Australia		1,613.00		³ 483.00				2,096.00
Hon. Madeleine Bordallo	1/5	1/8	Australia		1,613.00						1,613.00
Hon. Kay Granger	1/5	1/8	Australia		1,613.00		³ 483.00				2,096.00
Hon. Ben Chandler	1/5	1/8	Australia		1,613.00		³ 483.00				2,096.00
Wilson Livingood	1/5	1/8	Australia		1,613.00		³ 483.00				2,096.00
Mariah Sixkiller	1/5	1/8	Australia		1,613.00		³ 483.00				2,096.00
Simone Litrenta	1/5	1/8	Australia		1,613.00		³ 483.00				2,096.00
Michael Collins	1/5	1/8	Australia		1,613.00		³ 483.00				2,096.00
Stacey Bernards	1/5	1/8	Australia		1,613.00		³ 483.00				2,096.00
Brian Diffell	1/5	1/8	Australia		1,613.00		³ 483.00				2,096.00
Hon. Steny Hoyer	1/8	1/10	New Zealand		870.00						870.00
Hon. Roy Blunt	1/8	1/10	New Zealand		870.00						870.00
Hon. Ray LaHood	1/8	1/10	New Zealand		870.00						870.00

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO VIETNAM, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 2 AND JAN. 11, 2008—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Jo Ann Emerson	1/8	1/10	New Zealand		870.00		(3)				870.00
Hon. Bobby Etheridge	1/8	1/10	New Zealand		870.00		(3)				870.00
Hon. Lynn Westmoreland	1/8	1/10	New Zealand		870.00		(3)				870.00
Hon. Baron Hill	1/8	1/10	New Zealand		870.00		(3)				870.00
Hon. Emanuel Cleaver	1/8	1/10	New Zealand		870.00		(3)				870.00
Hon. John Lewis	1/8	1/10	New Zealand		870.00		(3)				870.00
Hon. Debbie Wasserman Schultz	1/8	1/10	New Zealand		870.00		(3)				870.00
Hon. Madeleine Bordallo	1/8	1/10	New Zealand		870.00		(3)				870.00
Hon. Kay Granger	1/8	1/10	New Zealand		870.00		(3)				870.00
Hon. Ben Chandler	1/8	1/10	New Zealand		870.00		(3)				870.00
Wilson Livingood	1/8	1/10	New Zealand		870.00		(3)				870.00
Mariah Sixkiller	1/8	1/10	New Zealand		870.00		(3)				870.00
Simone Litrenta	1/8	1/10	New Zealand		870.00		(3)				870.00
Michael Collins	1/8	1/10	New Zealand		870.00		(3)				870.00
Stacey Bernards	1/8	1/10	New Zealand		870.00		(3)				870.00
Brian Diffell	1/8	1/10	New Zealand		870.00		(3)				870.00
Committee total					60,895.00		7,728.00				68,623.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Military air transportation.

HON. STENY H. HOYER, Feb. 5, 2008.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO CHINA, SINGAPORE, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 5 AND JAN. 14, 2008

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. James E. Clyburn	1/7	1/8	China		639.80		(3)				639.80
	1/8	1/9	Singapore		539.00		(3)				539.00
	1/9	1/11	Australia		1,221.65		(3)				1,221.65
	1/11	1/13	New Zealand		700.50		(3)				700.50
Hon. Bennie Thompson	1/7	1/8	China		639.80		(3)				639.80
	1/8	1/9	Singapore		398.00		(3)				398.00
	1/9	1/11	Australia		1,221.65		(3)				1,221.65
	1/11	1/13	New Zealand		700.50		(3)				700.50
Hon. Ed Pastor	1/7	1/8	China		639.80		(3)				639.80
	1/8	1/9	Singapore		398.00		(3)				398.00
	1/9	1/11	Australia		1,221.65		(3)				1,221.65
	1/11	1/13	New Zealand		700.50		(3)				700.50
Hon. Zach Wamp	1/7	1/8	China		639.80		(3)				639.80
	1/8	1/9	Singapore		398.00		(3)				398.00
	1/9	1/11	Australia		1,221.65		(3)				1,221.65
	1/11	1/13	New Zealand		700.50		(3)				700.50
Hon. Henry Brown	1/7	1/8	China		639.80		(3)				639.80
	1/8	1/9	Singapore		398.00		(3)				398.00
	1/9	1/11	Australia		1,221.65		(3)				1,221.65
	1/11	1/13	New Zealand		700.50		(3)				700.50
Hon. G.K. Butterfield	1/7	1/8	China		639.80		(3)				639.80
	1/8	1/9	Singapore		398.00		(3)				398.00
	1/9	1/11	Australia		1,140.33		(3)				1,140.33
	1/11	1/13	New Zealand		700.50		(3)				700.50
Sarah Birch	1/7	1/8	China		639.80		(3)				639.80
	1/8	1/9	Singapore		398.00		(3)				398.00
	1/9	1/11	Australia		1,140.33		(3)				1,140.33
	1/11	1/13	New Zealand		700.50		(3)				700.50
Jaime Harrison	1/7	1/8	China		639.80		(3)				639.80
	1/8	1/9	Singapore		398.00		(3)				398.00
	1/9	1/11	Australia		1,140.33		(3)				1,140.33
	1/11	1/13	New Zealand		700.50		(3)				700.50
Helen Hardin	1/7	1/8	China		639.80		(3)				639.80
	1/8	1/9	Singapore		398.00		(3)				398.00
	1/9	1/11	Australia		1,140.33		(3)				1,140.33
	1/11	1/13	New Zealand		700.50		(3)				700.50
Todd Levett	1/7	1/8	China		639.80		(3)				639.80
	1/8	1/9	Singapore		398.00		(3)				398.00
	1/9	1/11	Australia		1,140.33		(3)				1,140.33
	1/11	1/13	New Zealand		700.50		(3)				700.50
Committee total					29,333.90						29,333.90

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Military air transportation.

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN, Feb. 12, 2008.

(AMENDED) REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2007

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Rick Boucher	5/25	5/28	Denmark		1,275.00		(3)				1,275.00
	5/28	5/31	Germany		1,398.00		(3)				1,398.00
	5/31	6/3	England		1,704.00		(3)				1,704.00
Hon. Marsha Blackburn	5/25	5/28	Denmark		1,275.00		(3)				1,275.00
	5/28	5/31	Germany		1,398.00		(3)				1,398.00
	5/31	6/3	England		1,704.00		(3)				1,704.00
Hon. Fred Upton	5/25	5/28	Denmark		1,275.00		(3)				1,275.00
	5/28	5/31	Germany		1,398.00		(3)				1,398.00
	5/31	5/31	Belgium		364.00		(3)				364.00
	5/31	6/3	England		1,704.00		(3)				1,704.00

(AMENDED) REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2007—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Greg Walden	5/25	5/28	Denmark		1,275.00		(3)				1,275.00
	5/28	5/31	Germany		1,398.00		(3)				1,398.00
	5/31	5/31	Belgium				(3)				
	5/31	6/3	England		1,704.00		(3)				1,704.00
Christopher Treanor	5/25	5/28	Denmark		1,275.00		(3)				1,275.00
	5/28	5/31	Germany		1,398.00		(3)				1,398.00
	5/31	6/3	England		1,704.00		(3)				1,704.00
Laura Vaught	5/25	5/28	Denmark		1,275.00		(3)				1,275.00
	5/28	5/31	Germany		1,398.00		(3)				1,398.00
	5/31	6/3	England		1,704.00		(3)				1,704.00
Clarence Albright	5/25	5/28	Denmark		1,275.00		(3)				1,275.00
	5/28	5/31	Germany		1,398.00		(3)				1,398.00
	5/31	5/31	Belgium				(3)				
	5/31	6/3	England		1,704.00		(3)				1,704.00
Committee total					31,003.00						31,003.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Military air transportation.

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL, Chairman, Feb. 7, 2008.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2007

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Melissa Bean	11/3	11/3	Kuwait				(3)				
	11/3	11/4	Iraq				(3)				
	11/4	11/5	Germany		348.00		(3)				348.00
Hon. John Campbell	11/2	11/5	Italy		2,425.00		(3)				2,425.00
David Smith	11/11	11/13	France		300.00		825.75				1,125.75
Eric Edwards	11/25	11/30	China		697.00		9,998.34				10,695.34
Michael Paese	11/26	12/1	China		697.00		10,018.34				10,715.34
Ricardo Delfin	11/26	12/1	China		697.00		10,018.34				10,715.34
Tallman Johnson	11/26	11/30	China		697.00		10,043.34				10,740.34
David Oxner	11/26	12/3	China		697.00		9,181.59				9,878.59
Peter Roberson	11/26	11/30	China		697.00		10,018.34				10,715.34
Scott Morris	11/26	11/30	China		697.00		10,018.34				10,715.34
Hon. Dennis Moore	11/27	11/29	Greece		396.00		(3)				396.00
	11/29	12/1	Cyprus		788.00		(3)				788.00
	12/1	12/2	France		228.00		(3)				228.00
Hon. Michele Bachmann	12/23	12/23	Ireland				(3)				
	12/23	12/24	Kuwait		155.00		(3)				155.00
	12/24	12/25	Iraq				(3)				
	12/25	12/26	Kuwait				4,042.15				4,042.15
Committee total					9,519.00		74,164.53				83,683.53

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Military air transportation.

HON. BARNEY FRANK, Chairman, Feb. 1, 2008.

(AMENDED) REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2007

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Jean Fruci	11/11	11/19	Spain		2,019.00		4,1854.33				3,873.33
Dan Pearson	11/12	11/18	Spain		1,855.00		4,1199.33				3,054.33
Tara Rothschild	11/12	11/17	Spain		1,620.00		4,5354.24				6,974.24
Hon. Laura Richardson	11/23	11/24	Germany		170.00		(4)				170.00
	11/25	11/27	Oman		386.00		5,760.19				6,146.19
	11/27	11/29	UAEA		348.00		(4)				348.00
Hon. Brian Baird	11/30	12/2	Jordan		275.00		(3)				275.00
James Turner	12/16	12/22	India		970.00		4,8358.98				9,328.98
Chris King	12/6	12/16	Indonesia		1,827.00		4,7088.70				8,915.70
Tara Rothschild	12/6	12/15	Indonesia		1,827.00		4,7785.70				9,612.70
Bart Forsyth	12/6	12/7	Singapore		254.00		4,10172.70				10,426.70
	12/7	12/14	Indonesia		1,274.00						1,274.00
Committee total					12,825.00		47,574.17				60,399.17

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Commercial air transportation.
⁴ Military air transportation.

HON. BART GORDON, Chairman, Feb. 5, 2008.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2007

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Ted Zegers	11/26	11/29	Haiti		692.00		1,756.20				2,448.20
Hon. Jim McDermott	11/28	12/1	Philippines		1,175.00		7,390.70				8,565.70
Hon. Earl Pomeroy	11/30	12/1	Jordan		104.00		6,837.13				6,941.13
	12/2	12/3	Iraq								
	12/3	12/3	Kuwait		155.00		3,758.67				3,913.67

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2007—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Ron Kind	11/30	12/1	Jordan		104.00		6,791.13				6,895.13
	12/2	12/3	Iraq								
	12/3	12/3	Kuwait		155.00		5,375.67				5,530.67
Timothy Reif	12/9	12/12	Switzerland		414.00		8,738.57				9,152.57
Jennifer McCadney	12/8	12/12	Switzerland		621.00		7,637.90				8,258.90
Angela Ellard	12/8	12/12	Switzerland		621.00		9,088.36				9,709.36
William Thomas	12/8	12/12	Switzerland		621.00		7,627.36				8,248.36
Alexander Perkins	12/8	12/13	Switzerland		828.00		7,627.36				8,455.36
Evan Alexander	12/8	12/13	Switzerland		828.00		7,627.36				8,455.36
Hon. Phil English	12/15	12/16	Kuwait		278.00						278.00
	12/16	12/17	Iraq								
Committee total					6,596.00		80,256.41				86,852.41

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL, Chairman, Feb. 28, 2008.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

5545. A letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting a copy of a report required by Section 202(a)(1)(C) of Pub. L. 107-273, the "21st Century Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act," related to certain settlements and injunctive relief, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 530D Public Law 107-273, section 202; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5546. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class D Airspace; Atwater, CA [Docket No. FAA-2007-28139; Airspace Docket No. 07-AWP-3] received February 15, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5547. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class D Airspace; Castle Airport, Atwater, CA [Docket No. FAA-2006-25671; Airspace Docket No. 07-AWP-3] received February 15, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5548. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Springfield, CO [Docket No. FAA-2007-27430; Airspace Docket No. 07-ANM-4] received February 15, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5549. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revision of VOR Federal Airways 363; CA [Docket No. FAA-2005-20551; Airspace Docket No. 04-AWP-8] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 15, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5550. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendments to Class E Airspace; Helena, MT [Docket No. FAA-2007-28400; Airspace Docket No. 07-ANM-11] received February 15, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5551. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Mooresville, NC. [Docket No. FAA-2007-28366; Airspace Docket No. 07-

ASO-11] received February 15, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5552. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Poplar Bluff, MO. [Docket No. FAA-2007-28773; Airspace Docket No. 07-ACE-9] received February 15, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5553. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class D and E Airspace, Revision of Class E Airspace; Easton, MD [Docket No. FAA-2007-28601; Airspace Docket No. 07-AEA-02] received February 15, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5554. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Montrose, PA. [Docket No. FAA-2007-0165; Airspace Docket No. 07-AEA-11] received February 15, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5555. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Honesdale, PA. [Docket No. FAA-2007-0153; Airspace Docket No. 07-AEA-12] received February 15, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5556. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revision of Class E Airspace; McGrath, AK [Docket No. FAA-2007-29012; Airspace Docket No. 07-AAL-15] received February 15, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5557. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revision of Class E Airspace; Soldotna, AK [Docket No. FAA-2007-29100; Airspace Docket No. 07-AAL-16] received February 15, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5558. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Lewiston, ME. [Docket No. FAA-2007-0245; Airspace Docket No. 07-ANE-95] received February 15, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5559. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Skowhegan, ME [Docket

No. FAA-2007-0244; Airspace Docket No. 07-ANE-94] received February 15, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5560. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Farmington, ME [Docket No. FAA-2007-0243; Airspace Docket No. 07-ANE-93] received February 15, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5561. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revision of Class E Airspace; Selawik, AK [Docket No. FAA-2007-27998; Airspace Docket No. 07-AAL-05] received February 15, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5562. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revision of Class E Airspace; Buckland, AK [Docket No. FAA-2007-29009; Airspace Docket No. 07-AAL-12] received February 15, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5563. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revision of Class E Airspace; Chevak, AK [Docket No. FAA-2007-29010; Airspace Docket No. 07-AAL-13] received February 15, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5564. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revision of Class D and E Airspace; Kenai, AK [Docket No. FAA-2007-29011; Airspace Docket No. 07-AAL-14] received February 15, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5565. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Annual Report On Child Welfare Outcomes 2002-2005, pursuant to Public Law 105-89, section 203(a); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5566. A letter from the Program Manager, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Reauthorization of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Program (RIN: 0970-xxxx) received January 30, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5567. A letter from the Chair, Christopher Columbus Fellowship Foundation, transmitting the FY 2007 Annual Report of the Christopher Columbus Fellowship Foundation, pursuant to Public Law 102-281, section 429(b) (106 Stat. 145); jointly to the Committees on

Financial Services and Science and Technology.

5568. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's report entitled, "2007 Report to Congress on Foreign Direct Investment in the United States from Countries that Boycott Israel or That Do Not Ban U.S.-Designated Foreign Terrorist Organizations," pursuant to Section 7(c) of the Foreign Investment and National Security Act of 2007; jointly to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, Financial Services, and Energy and Commerce.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. BUYER:

H.R. 5509. A bill to amend titles 10 and 38, United States Code, to improve and enhance procedures for the retirement of members of the Armed Forces for disability and to improve and enhance authorities for the rating and compensation of service-connected disabilities in veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services, and Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WILSON of Ohio:

H.R. 5510. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the five-month waiting period in the disability insurance program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LAMBORN (for himself and Mr. UDALL of Colorado):

H.R. 5511. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Reclamation, to remedy problems caused by a collapsed drainage tunnel in Leadville, Colorado, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. SPACE (for himself, Mr. GUTIERREZ, and Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts):

H.R. 5512. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe the weights and the compositions of circulating coins, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. FEENEY, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. COBLE, Ms. FALLIN, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mr. MCHENRY):

H.R. 5513. A bill to reduce youth usage of tobacco products, to enhance State efforts to eliminate retail sales of tobacco products to minors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CANNON:

H.R. 5514. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to limit Federal court jurisdiction over State laws restricting pornography, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas (for himself, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. BRADY of Texas, and Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin):

H.R. 5515. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to prevent unauthorized earnings from being credited toward benefits under title II of such Act and to make improvements in provisions governing totalization agreements, to amend the Social Security Act and the Immigration and Nationality Act to prevent unauthorized employment, and to improve coordination of the provi-

sions of such Acts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Education and Labor, and Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PATRICK MURPHY of Pennsylvania (for himself and Mr. PLATTS):

H.R. 5516. A bill to increase Federal Pell Grants for the children of fallen police officers, firefighters, and other first responders; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. POE (for himself, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. MCCAUL of Texas, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. HALL of Texas, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. CARTER, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. REYES, Mr. LAMPSON, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. THORBERRY, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. PAUL, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, and Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas):

H.R. 5517. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 7231 FM 1960 in Humble, Texas, as the "Texas Military Veterans Post Office"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. UDALL of New Mexico:

H.R. 5518. A bill to amend the Federal Meat Inspection Act and the Poultry Products Inspection Act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to order the recall of meat and poultry that is adulterated, misbranded, or otherwise unsafe; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER (for himself and Mr. OBERSTAR):

H. Con. Res. 305. Concurrent resolution recognizing the importance of bicycling in transportation and recreation; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. RAHALL (for himself and Mr. MOLLOHAN):

H. Res. 1006. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of a National Miner's Day to celebrate and honor the contributions of miners and encouraging the people of the United States to participate in local and National activities celebrating and honoring the contributions of miners; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MANZULLO (for himself, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. ROSKAM, Ms. BEAN, Mr. RUSH, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. EMANUEL, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. KIRK, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. HARE, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. WELLER, Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota, Mr. LAHOOD, Ms. SUTTON, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. HARMAN, and Ms. HARMAN):

H. Res. 1007. A resolution expressing the condolences of the House to those affected by the devastating shooting incident of February 14, 2008, at Northern Illinois University in DeKalb, Illinois; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KIRK (for himself, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. WOLF, Mr. CANTOR, and Mr. MCNULTY):

H. Res. 1008. A resolution condemning the persecution of Baha'is in Iran; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida (for herself, Mr. REICHERT, Mr.

ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, and Mr. KELLER):

H. Res. 1009. A resolution recognizing school resource officers and their crucial role in keeping America's students, teachers, and administrators safe; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, 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 and Mr. FEENEY):

H. Res. 1010. A resolution recognizing the importance of manufactured housing in the United States; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. WOLF (for himself and Mr. PAYNE):

H. Res. 1011. A resolution calling on the United States Government and the international community to promptly develop, fund, and implement a comprehensive regional strategy to protect civilians, facilitate humanitarian operations, contain and reduce violence, and contribute to conditions for sustainable peace and good governance in Chad, as well as in the wider region that includes the northern region of the Central African Republic and the Darfur region of Sudan; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

239. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Senate of the State of Hawaii, relative to Senate Resolution No. 24 urging the President of the United States to agree to an economy-wide reduction in its greenhouse gas emissions and to commit the United States to a binding international treaty that would result in a significant and rapid global reduction in atmospheric greenhouse gas concentration; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 41: Mr. SALI.

H.R. 197: Mr. THORBERRY.

H.R. 211: Mr. MOORE of Kansas.

H.R. 370: Mr. MCCOTTER.

H.R. 706: Ms. WATERS.

H.R. 1014: Mr. CALVERT, Mr. SPACE, and Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 1076: Mrs. DRAKE and Mr. GRAVES.

H.R. 1283: Mr. CULBERSON and Mr. HILL.

H.R. 1419: Mr. COHEN and Mr. BURGESS.

H.R. 1422: Mr. SHAYS.

H.R. 1436: Mr. HAYES.

H.R. 1439: Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.

H.R. 1552: Mr. SALI.

H.R. 1554: Mr. SHUSTER.

H.R. 1584: Mr. PETRI and Mr. BUTTERFIELD.

H.R. 1589: Mr. ROHRABACHER.

H.R. 1610: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. GIFFORDS, Mr. SALI, and Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia.

H.R. 1629: Mr. WALBERG, Mr. MCCOTTER, and Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1761: Ms. GRANGER.

H.R. 1767: Mr. PLATTS, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. CONAWAY, and Mr. BOOZMAN.

H.R. 1820: Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. EMANUEL, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, and Ms. NORTON.

- H.R. 1845: Mrs. MYRICK and Mr. HAYES.
 H.R. 1850: Mr. RANGEL.
 H.R. 1954: Mr. MATHESON.
 H.R. 2040: Mr. BOUCHER, Ms. GIFFORDS, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. KLEIN of Florida, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. HOYER, and Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
 H.R. 2060: Mr. EHLERS.
 H.R. 2221: Ms. RICHARDSON.
 H.R. 2303: Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mrs. BONO MACK, and Mr. COBLE.
 H.R. 2370: Mr. BARROW and Mrs. TAUSCHER.
 H.R. 2549: Mr. KLEIN of Florida.
 H.R. 2577: Ms. GRANGER.
 H.R. 2588: Mr. FEENEY.
 H.R. 2593: Mr. McDERMOTT.
 H.R. 2677: Mr. BOUCHER.
 H.R. 2991: Mr. LAMPSON, Mr. GUTIERREZ, and Mr. MEEKS of New York.
 H.R. 3453: Mr. RYAN of Ohio.
 H.R. 3457: Mr. GORDON.
 H.R. 3563: Mr. GORDON and Mr. ALLEN.
 H.R. 3609: Mr. BERMAN, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, and Ms. SCHWARTZ.
 H.R. 3646: Mrs. BONO MACK and Mr. POE.
 H.R. 3652: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.
 H.R. 3713: Mr. WEXLER.
 H.R. 3799: Mr. RUSH and Mr. FILNER.
 H.R. 3817: Mr. KAGEN.
 H.R. 4088: Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania.
 H.R. 4105: Mr. WILSON of Ohio.
 H.R. 4236: Mr. DONNELLY and Mr. LOEBSACK.
 H.R. 4248: Mr. SESTAK, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. HILL, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. PLATTS.
 H.R. 4251: Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.
 H.R. 4264: Ms. CASTOR.
 H.R. 4296: Mr. EMANUEL and Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas.
- H.R. 4541: Mr. WAMP.
 H.R. 4688: Mr. ELLISON and Mr. UDALL of Colorado.
 H.R. 4838: Mr. VAN HOLLEN.
 H.R. 4897: Mr. PAYNE, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. COHEN.
 H.R. 5036: Mr. MATHESON, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Ms. MATSUI.
 H.R. 5086: Mr. GONZALEZ.
 H.R. 5110: Mr. ETHERIDGE and Mr. LOEBSACK.
 H.R. 5148: Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. POE, Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN.
 H.R. 5222: Mr. LATHAM, Mr. SALI, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. GOODE, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, and Mr. LUCAS.
 H.R. 5223: Mr. KAGEN, Mr. SESTAK, Mr. CARNAHAN, and Mr. BOUCHER.
 H.R. 5440: Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. KLINE of Minnesota, Mr. FORBES, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, and Mr. YOUNG of Florida.
 H.R. 5443: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania and Mr. BURTON of Indiana.
 H.R. 5454: Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. ROHR-ABACHER, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, and Mr. SOUDER.
 H.R. 5475: Mr. FARR.
 H.R. 5506: Mr. LOBIONDO.
 H. Con. Res. 40: Mr. WITTMAN of Virginia.
 H. Con. Res. 138: Mr. CLAY.
 H. Con. Res. 241: Mr. CLAY.
 H. Con. Res. 302: Mr. ALLEN and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
 H. Res. 18: Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.
 H. Res. 105: Mrs. EMERSON and Mr. KIRK.
 H. Res. 146: Mr. HIGGINS.
- H. Res. 265: Mr. ABERCROMBIE and Mrs. BOYDA of Kansas.
 H. Res. 353: Mr. GORDON and Mr. ALLEN.
 H. Res. 356: Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts and Mr. PORTER.
 H. Res. 543: Mr. STARK.
 H. Res. 821: Mrs. MILLER of Michigan.
 H. Res. 896: Mr. LEWIS of California and Mr. GRIJALVA.
 H. Res. 958: Mr. DAVID DAVIS of Tennessee and Mr. MCCAUL of Texas.
 H. Res. 965: Mr. LATTA, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. MACK, Mr. LINDER, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. PENCE, and Mr. POE.
 H. Res. 968: Mr. CARNAHAN.
 H. Res. 973: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. KANJORSKI, Ms. WATERS, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. WATT, Mr. CAPUANO, Ms. BEAN, Mr. CLAY, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HODES, Mr. HOLT, Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. OLVER, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. SIRES, Ms. SUTTON, and Mrs. JONES of Ohio.
 H. Res. 981: Mr. KAGEN, Mr. STARK, Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. BARROW, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, and Mr. WU.
 H. Res. 995: Mr. MEEK of Florida, Ms. CASTOR, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. GINGREY, Mr. SALI, and Mr. WELLER.