

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

NAYS—10

Broun (GA)	Paul	Shadegg
Duncan	Pence	Tancredo
Flake	Poe	
Kingston	Sensenbrenner	

NOT VOTING—18

Andrews	Gillibrand	Rush
Baca	Hunter	Saxton
Campbell (CA)	Jackson-Lee	Shuler
Cardoza	(TX)	Udall (NM)
Chabot	Lewis (GA)	Wilson (NM)
Filner	Meeks (NY)	
Galleghy	Pryce (OH)	

□ 1644

Mr. POE changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. PUTNAM changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

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.

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall 373, I was unable to vote because of pressing business with my constituents in my home district. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend and insert extraneous material on H.R. 3021.

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

There was no objection.

21ST CENTURY GREEN HIGH-PERFORMING PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITIES ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1234 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 3021.

□ 1645

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 3021) to direct the Secretary of Education to make grants and low-interest loans to local educational agencies for the construction, modernization, or repair of public kindergarten, elementary, and secondary educational facilities, and for other purposes, with Ms. BORDALLO in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

The gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) and the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER).

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Madam Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

I rise in very strong support of H.R. 3021, the 21st Century Green High-Performing Public Schools Facility Act, legislation that would invest in modernizing public schools across the country.

This legislation is an example of how well-crafted public policy can address a number of key challenges all at the same time. This bill has something in it for improving the education of our children, improving our economy, and improving the environment.

First, this legislation will help improve student achievement by providing more children and teachers with a modern, safe, healthy, clean, place for learning. Second, this legislation will give a boost to our economy by injecting demand into a faltering U.S. construction industry. And, third, this legislation will make our schools part of the solution to the global warming crisis by encouraging more energy efficiency as well as the use of renewable energy resources.

Any one of these three reasons alone would be enough to support this bill; but when you put all three of them together, this is a clear win for our children, for our communities, for workers, and for our planet.

For children and teachers, unfortunately, the reality is that in too many of our communities the schools are lit-

erally crumbling. In 2000, The National Center of Education Statistics said it would take \$127 billion to bring schools into good condition, including that 75 percent of the schools were in various stages of disrepair. The American Society of Civil Engineers gave U.S. schools a D for national infrastructure report card. Just last month, the 21st Century School Fund called for a \$140 billion Federal investment in school facilities to bring all school districts up to the level of the highest income districts followed by ongoing annual Federal investment.

The fact of the matter is that those children who have the most difficult time receiving an education are receiving that education in some of the worst schools in this Nation. This is an effort for us simply to partner with local school districts on a formula basis so that they can then carry out their plans to renovate, to repair, to remodel existing schools so that they can save energy, they can provide better lighting and a better atmosphere for the schools to learn.

Madam Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCKEON. Madam Chairman, I stand in opposition to H.R. 3021, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The name of this bill is a mouthful but seems harmless enough, the 21st Century Green High-Performing Public School Facilities Act. It sounds like a program to ensure good schools, safe schools, environmentally friendly schools. It sounds pretty good to me. It is when we look a little closer that the real goal becomes clear. This is a bill that puts us on a path toward Federalizing the building and maintenance of our Nation's schools. It is about feeding bigger government and giving Washington more control over what happens in States and local communities. We are talking about an estimated \$20 billion over the next 5 years handed out to States and schools so that we can exercise control over how they build their schools.

Maybe a school has a leaky roof. The Federal Government is happy to pay to get it fixed; but instead of spending \$1,000 on a repair, we tell the school it has to spend \$100,000 on a new roof that meets our hand-picked environmental standards. And Big Brother doesn't stop there. We also link this funding to the Depression-era Davis-Bacon Act, meaning that construction projects under this bill must pay so-called prevailing wages. The problem is, prevailing wage calculations are critically and fundamentally flawed. Sometimes they are higher than market rates and other times they are lower.

Take plumbers, for instance. I have a chart here that shows in a sampling of cities plumbers paid Davis-Bacon wages could be paid anywhere from 70 percent below the market rate to 77 percent above the market rate. Davis-Bacon requirements drive up the cost of Federal projects by 10, 15, 20 percent,